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TRAVELS

THROUGH

GERMANY, BOHEMIA, HUNGARY, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, and LORRAIN.

Giving a TRUE and JUST

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

X. E 22

PRESENT STATE of thoſe COUNTRIES;

THEIR

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NATURAL, LITERARY, and POLITICAL HISTORY; MANNERS, LAWS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE, COINS, ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES of ART and NATURE, &c.

With COPPER-PLATES, engraved from Drawings taken on the Spot.

By JOHN GEORGE KEYSLER,

Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY in LONDON.

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TRAVELS

TRAVELS

THROUGH

GERMANY, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.

LETTER LXXIII.

Obſervations on the city of Venice; with an account of the operas, carnaval, and other diverſions in that city.

SIR,

THE diſtance from Padua to Venice is five and twenty Italian miles, and the paſſage by water is generally performed in eight hours. The barges that ply between theſe two cities are conveniently fitted up and adorned with windows, painting, and ſculpture. Such a barge, which is called *brucello*, or *burchiello*, may be hired either for a ſingle perſon or a whole company for about a guinea. We went as far as the *lagune* or ſhallows, on a canal and the river Brenta,

Barges from Padua to Venice.

Brenta *, which by means of four locks or ſluices is made ſo commodious for the boats, that they may be drawn along by horſes like the *treckſchuits* in Holland. The paſſage is very pleaſant on account of the proſpects that every-where ſtrike the eye. About two Italian miles from Padua, on the left hand, ſtands a fine houſe, with delightful gardens, belonging to a gentleman called Giovanelli. An avenue of cypreſs-trees, ever-green hedges, ſummer-houſes, orangeries, and a great number of curious ſtatues, are no ſmall ornament to theſe gardens. Three miles further brought us to ſignior Piſani's villa and gardens, which, excepting the Borromean iſlands, is the fineſt I remember to have ſeen in Italy. I do not here include the ſuperb palaces and other edifices in the gardens at Rome, but ſpeak only of the laying out and beautiful diſpoſition of the gardens. This villa of ſignior Piſani probably exceeded many others as to the magnificence of its buildings, at the time they were erected. However, at preſent a perſon muſt overlook the houſe, and be contented with fine proſpects, wilderneſſes, theatres, beautiful hedges, rows of orange and lemon-trees, alcoves, and curious ſtatues. The improvements made in this garden have already taken up twenty years, during which time incredible ſums have been expended on it.

Giovanelli's gardens.

Piſani's villa.

Five miles farther towards Venice lie ſignior Veneri's gardens, which would be much admired by a perſon who had not before ſeen Piſani's villa.

Veneri's gardens.

Five Italian miles on this ſide of Venice are the *lagune* or ſhallows, where there is a continual flux and reflux of the ſea; but at ebb the bottom may almoſt every-where be touched with poles. Theſe ſhallows are in every part nearly of an equal depth, as appears by the ſmoothneſs of the water. The veſſels that row on the Lagune muſt be carefully ranged in proper order. The large barques are here faſtened by a rope to a ſmall boat which towes them along; and the barque is at the ſame time ſhoved on with long poles. Large ſtakes are driven into the ground to ſhew the entrance between the ſhallows. On the ſouth ſide of Venice the ſea is of a greater depth, particularly in certain places: but large ſhips or veſſels of burden cannot come up to the city on any ſide, which is no ſmall ſecurity to it from invaſions. On the ſide towards

Lagune.

* The Brenta ſeems to be the *Meduacus major* of the ancients; and probably the name of its mouth or harbour, which at preſent is called *Porto di Malamocco*, is derived from a vitiated pronunciation of *Meduacus*.

the

the *terra firma*, all imaginable care is taken to prevent the ſhallow parts from being quite deſerted by the ſea, and becoming dry land; leſt by that means the city ſhould be deprived of its advantageous ſituation, according to the prophecy of Luca Gaurici, where, among other things, he ſays,

Gaurici's prophecy concerning the city of Venice.

E pelago emergens tellus fœcunda colonis
Præbebit miſeris alimenta è frugibus altis,
Nec nautæ piſces capient in litore ſicco.
Sed varios pueri flores, & gramina pingues
Læta boves, haſtâ non remis pulchra juventus
Certatim ludent, mœſto ſpectante ſenatu.

'The fertile earth emerging from the ſea ſhall yield a 'plenteous ſuſtenance to the hardy ruſtics. Mariners ſhall 'no longer fiſh on the dried ſhore: but boys ſhall there ga'ther flowers where now the ſea flows, and cattle feed on its 'rich paſtures. The active youth, inſtead of the oar, ſhall 'exerciſe themſelves with the warlike ſpear, while the ſenate 'ſhall look on with grief at the ſurprizing change.'

It was on this account that part of the Brenta magra, by means of a canal, has been diverted more towards the ſouth; for it is ſuppoſed that the quantity of ſand uſually carried by that river into the *lagune* or ſhallows, will thereby be conſiderably diminiſhed.

Sannazario's panegyric on Venice.

The ſituation of Venice has been celebrated in the following lines by Sannazario *; and the republic made him a preſent of a hundred louis-d'ors † for every verſe.

Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem, & toti ponere jura mari.
Nunc mihi Tarpeïas quantumvis Jupiter arces
Objice, & illa tui mœnia Martis, ait.
Si Pelago Tiberim præfers, Urbem aſpice utramque,
Illam homines dices, hanc poſuiſſe Deos ‡.

'Neptune

* See vol. ii. p. 412, *&ſeq.* for a further account of this poet.

† About 100*l.* ſterling.

‡ Sannazario has celebrated this city in the following lines, beſides the epigram quoted above:

——Quis Venetæ miracula proferat urbis;
Una inſtar magni quæ ſimul orbis habet?
Salve Italûm regina, altæ pulcherrima Romæ
Æmula, quæ terris, quæ dominaris aquis!

VENICE.

' Neptune ſaw Venice on th' Adriatic ſtrand,
' And all the ſea under her wide command.
' Now Jove, ſaid he, thy Roman towers object,
' And thoſe proud walls which Mars could not protect;
' Before the ſea if Tiber thou prefer,
' Behold both cities, and thou wilt aver,
' That men built Rome, but gods plac'd Venice there.

COLLIER.

Another encomium on the ſame.

Formerly the following dialogue betwixt a foreigner and an old man was to be ſeen in St. Mark's church. The former was diſtinguiſh'd by the letter A, which ſignified *Advena*, and the latter by the letter S, which ſtood for *Senex*.

A. *Dic antique Senex, Venetæ quis conditor Urbis?*
S. *Jupiter.* A. *Unde arces?* S. *Attica.* A. *Scorta.* S. *Venus.*
A. *Mœnia?* S. *Neptunus.* A. *Nummi?* S. *Dido.* A. *Bellica?* S. *Mavors.*
A. *Artes?* S. *Mercurius.* A. *Jura?* S. *Minerva dedit.*
Non mirum eſt ſi altas inter caput exhibet urbes,
Quam tot celeſtes compoſucre Deæ.

Tu tibi vel reges cives facis, O decus, O lux
Auſoniæ, per quam libera turba fumus,
Per quam Barbaries nobis non imperat, et ſol
Exoriens noſtro clarius orbe nitet! Lib. iii. Eleg. 1.

' Venetia ſtands with endleſs beauties crown'd,
' And as a world within herſelf is found.
' Hail queen of Italy! for years to come
' The mighty rival of immortal Rome!
' Nations and ſeas are in thy ſtates enroll'd,
' And kings among thy citizens are told.
' Auſonia's brighteſt ornament! by thee
' She ſits as ſov'reign, unenſlav'd and free;
' By thee the rude Barbarian chac'd away,
' The riſing ſun chears with a purer ray
' Our weſtern world, and doubly gilds the day.

ADDISON.

In another part of his poems, he ſays:

Nec tu ſemper eris, quæ ſeptem amplecteris arces,
Nec tu, quæ mediis æmula ſurgis aquis.

' Thou too ſhalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
' Whoſe circling walls the ſeven fam'd hills incloſe;
' And thou, whoſe rival tow'rs invade the ſkies,
' And, from amidſt the waves, with equal glory riſe.'

ADDISON.

Stranger.

'*Stranger.* Pray, old gentleman, by whom was the city 'of Venice founded? *Old man.* By Jupiter. *Stranger.* 'Who contrived its arſenal? *Old man.* Minerva. *Stranger.* 'Who ſtocked it with ladies of pleaſure? *Old man.* Venus. '*Stranger.* Who built its walls? *Old man.* Neptune. '*Stranger.* From whom did it derive its coin? *Old man.* 'From Dido. *Stranger.* To whom does it owe its military 'glory? *Old man.* To Mars. *Stranger.* Its commerce? '*Old man.* To Mercury. *Stranger.* Its laws? *Old man.* 'To Minerva. No wonder, therefore, it ſo far excels 'other cities, ſince it owes its origin to ſo many deities.'

Il Lido di Malamocco, and other iſlands.

This city is fenced from the violence of the waves by ſeveral ſmall iſlands, namely, S. Eraſmo, il Lido di Paleſtrina, and il Lido di Malamocco. The laſt lies about two Italian miles from the city; it is very narrow, but extends between four and five Italian miles in length. The coaſt of this iſland near the ſea affords variety of ſhell-fiſh, ſea-weeds, and other marine productions; particularly the *pulmo marinus virgatus*, which is of a conſiderable bigneſs, and looks like a white jelly ſtreaked with brown and yellow. A kind of ſea-graſs, called *fucus marinus*, grows on ſeveral of the ſhell-fiſh found here; and others are covered with the *lactuca marina*. Theſe and other kinds of ſhell-fiſh are cleared of the weeds by laying them in vinegar, and afterwards ſcraping off with a knife the ragged black ſhells which cover them.

Pulmo marinus.

Lactuca marina.

Zannichelli's natural hiſtory of theſe iſlands.

I ſhall not enter upon a deſcription of theſe ſmall iſlands, as the learned Zannichelli has left behind him an accurate natural hiſtory of them, which his ſon intends ſhortly to publiſh. In the ſequel I ſhall entertain you with an account of theſe two ingenious perſons. Treveſani's deſcription *della Laguna di Venezia*, publiſhed here in quarto in the year 1715, is a curious piece.

Viſitatores.

The *ſaſſes*, or *viſitatores*, and cuſtom-houſe officers, keep a ſharp look-out in the Lagune, that no prohibited or contraband goods be brought into the city, nor any other commodities, without paying the uſual duty: however, they do not much care to moleſt German travellers, by whom they have ſometimes been very roughly handled; nor are they leſs cautious of meddling with perſons who have a barque of their own. Indeed any perſon, for a ſmall gratuity, may get rid of theſe troubleſome fellows very quietly.

Proſpect of the city.

It muſt be owned that the great number of iſlands diſperſed in the ſea, and the churches and other magnificent buildings

towering above the water, give the city a very grand appearance at a diſtance; and the canals which in moſt parts of the city run cloſe to the houſes, cauſe the greateſt admiration to a ſtranger, as it is a very uncommon ſight. However, excepting the Piazzo di S. Marco, or St. Mark's place, and a few other areas, Venice may, without any great injuſtice to it, be ſaid to have nothing extraordinary beautiful or grand, when compared with many other cities. The houſes in general are but meanly built, and far inferior to thoſe along the ſides of the *gracbts* or canals of Amſterdam. *Il canale maggiore*, or the great canal, is indeed remarkable for its breadth, and has ſome very ſuperb houſes on its banks; but the other canals are crooked and narrow, and in ſummer-time emit a very diſagreeable ſmell, occaſioned by the great quantity of filth of all kinds which runs into them. The tide flows here about ſix hours, and in ſpring-tides generally riſes four or five feet; but this is not ſufficient for cleanſing the ſmall canals. I have more than once obſerved a ſmall wiſp of ſtraw, or any other light ſubſtance, floating on the water for two or three days, being hardly carried thirty or forty paces from the place where it was firſt thrown in. The ſea-water is alſo generally thick and foul here.

Houſes. Compared with Amſterdam.

Canals.

Ebb and flood.

The gondola's glide very ſwiftly on theſe canals; but as they are painted black, and lined with black cloth, or ſerge, they make a diſmal gloomy appearance. They will not carry above four or five perſons; and as the awning is ſo low, that a perſon cannot ſtand upright in the gondola, when a ſtranger gets into one of them, it ſeems as if he was creeping into a herſe or tomb, hung with black. A gondola may be hired for ſeven or eight *lire* * a day, except on Aſcenſion-day, when they raiſe their prices conſiderably. In a gondola the left-hand is the place of honour; for as the firſt rower ſits on the right-hand, he intercepts the proſpect from the perſon who ſits on that ſide. The gondaliers avoid each other with ſurpriſing exactneſs and celerity, and make uſe of the word *ſtacando*, or *ſtali*, to ſignify to thoſe coming another way to keep on the right-hand, and *premando*, or *premi*, as notice to paſs on the left; ſo that the gondola's ſeldom run each other down. The noble Venetians themſelves are obliged to paint and line their gondola's with black, in order to prevent the extravagant expences, which would ariſe from an emulation to out-vie each other in the ſplendor of theſe

Gondola's.

* About 4*s.* ſterling.

naval

naval equipages. The lady of a noble Venetian, for the firſt and ſecond year after her marriage, is indulged with greater freedom in this reſpect. Indeed foreigners are at liberty to ſpend what money they pleaſe in fine gondola's, &c. but few ſtrangers ſtay ſo long in this city as to make uſe of this political indulgence; ſo that the only perſons here who diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſplendid gondola's are the foreign miniſters, who always make their public entries in theſe vehicles. On theſe occaſions the gondola's are extremely gay, being decorated with the fineſt paintings, gildings, and ſculpture.

The whole city is divided by a great number of canals; but by means of ſmall bridges, of which there are above five hundred, one may go a great way by land. Moſt of the houſes which front the water have back-doors to the ſtreets, by which they have a communication with each other by land and the bridges. Theſe ſtreets are very narrow, and, after rain, ſomething dangerous to walk on, the ſmooth and broad white ſtones with which they are paved being ſlippery in wet weather; but particular care is required in croſſing the bridges, the ſteps and pavement of them being of the ſame ſmooth free-ſtone; beſides very few of them have any fence on either ſide. Bridges.

In alluſion to this, there is a proverb, which adviſes to beware of the four P's at Venice, namely, *Pietra bianca*, *Putana*, *Prete*, and *Pantalone*; *i. e.* 'A white ſtone, a whore, a prieſt, and the laſt P may denote either mountebanks and jugglers, or the nobility themſelves; that being a nickname given them by the vulgar.' To theſe inconveniencies may be added the great number of perſons who ſhare in the government; the violent tempeſts of thunder and lightning, frequent there in ſummer; and the diverſions and public feſtivals. The three laſt inconveniencies are ſpecified in a common ſaying, viz. *Troppo teſte, troppo feſte, troppo tempeſte.* Four P's.

The city of Venice, according to ſome, ſtands on ſixty iſlands; others increaſe the number to ſeventy-two. But if all the ſpots which have ſucceſſively appeared above the water in the Lagune, and been rendered a proper foundation for buildings, by driving piles into the ground, are to be accounted iſlands, the number would be ſtill greater. It is probable, that ſome parts of the city were originally iſlands, ſo as to require no art or labour to make them more ſolid and compact: Or perhaps the whole foundation was formerly Number of iſlands.

terra firma; for it is not to be conceived whence the ſprings of freſh-water to be ſeen at Venice ſhould iſſue, if the foundation had been laid in the ſalt-water by the hand of man. Unqueſtionably the ſprings of freſh-water derive their origin from the mountainous parts of the continent; for there is not one eminence on any of the iſlands included in the city, nor ſo much as a ſpot of waſte ground, on which the dew, or rain-water from the clouds, might ſettle, and penetrate into ſubterraneous paſſages to form ſprings. There are near two hundred fountains in Venice; but the water is ſo indifferent, that many private families preſerve the rain-water in ciſterns, which are ſometimes alſo filled with river-water out of the Brenta.

Freſh-water ſprings at Venice.

Ciſterns.

Water for baking on the iſland of St. Helena.

On the iſland of St. Helena is a fine well, the water of which is very convenient for the bakers, who bake bread on that iſland to ſupply the army and navy. As this water does not agree with rye, they uſe a coarſe kind of wheat, and to every buſhel of meal they allow half a pound of ſalt. Though this bread, or biſcuit, be made of wheat, it is very black; but it is ſaid, that it will keep above thirty years. In this bakehouſe are forty-ſix ovens, and ſixty hands, continually employed in baking. The water about the iſland of St. Helena is very ſhallow, and in ſome places is hardly a foot deep; on which account ſeveral engines are made uſe of for removing the mud, or ſlime, as it accumulates.

Obſervations on the bitterneſs of ſea-water.

Bread mixed with ſea-water, is, at firſt, pretty palatable; but in time becomes ſo bitter as not to be eatable. It was the opinion of Voſſius, that the ſea-water near the bottom, or at any conſiderable depth, was not ſo ſalt as it is near the ſurface. But the following experiment has ſhewn the contrary. Some veſſels, contrived ſo as not to open till they touched the ground, and then to ſhut, were let down to the bottom of the ſea; and the water was found extremely bitter and ſalt *. Were Voſſius's opinion well grounded, mariners would have leſs difficulty in ſupplying themſelves with drinkable water. But as the brackiſh and bitter taſte of ſea-water is chiefly cauſed from detached particles of ſaline and reſinous *ſtrata*, theſe two qualities muſt neceſſarily be ſtronger, according to the proximity of the water to the bottom; and as ſalt is more eaſily abraded by water than reſin, the taſte of the former is predominant in ſea-water.

Its ſaltneſs.

* Count Marſigli, by ſeveral experiments he made with the barometer at Marſeilles, found that the ſea-water at a conſiderable depth is a degree warmer than it is at the ſurface.

The

The circumference of the city of Venice is reckoned to be six Italian miles, and it takes up about two hours to make the circuit of it in a gondola. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be two hundred thousand, including those of the islands of Murano, La Giudeca, and those who live on the water in barges, *&c.* Circuit of the city, and number of inhabitants.

The most famous inns at Venice are *l'Aquila nera*, or the Black Eagle; *il Lione bianco*, or the White Lion; and *il Scudo di Francia*, or the Arms of France; but they are something extravagant in their demands. About a year ago, another inn, called the St. George, which is something more reasonable, has been opened, where a traveller pays but seven *lire* * a day for dinner, supper, and the use of two rooms neatly furnished; and when he happens to dine abroad, three *lire* are deducted from that sum. For a servant's board three *lire* and a half is the usual price; but the charge of keeping a hired lacquey is in all but three *lire* a day. Inns.

The wine usually sold at the inns is but indifferent; however, there are several convents and wine-vaults, where *Vino di Malaga, di Malvasia, di Cypro, di Capo d'Istria*, may be bought at a reasonable rate. Wine.

They who are not disposed to take up with the fare of inns, and have a good cook, may always have their table very well furnished at Venice, provisions of all kinds being brought thither in great plenty from the *terra firma*. Provisions.

The sea, and the rivers which empty themselves into the gulph, afford a great variety of good fish, as cray-fish, muscles, oysters, *&c.* The last, though they are very large, are not to be compared for flavour with those of Holland and England. The fish is flabby, and the ground about the arsenal is of such a nature, that it gives these oysters a disagreeable taste, and makes them appear very nasty. Great quantities, however, are brought to this city from the island of Murano. The sea and neighbouring rivers furnish the Venetian tables, at the proper seasons of the year, with no less than seventy-seven different kinds of fishes, several of which are peculiar to these parts. Their names are as follows: Fish.

* A *lira* is something more than 6*d.* sterling, seventeen *lire* being equal to a *zequin*, or 9*s.* 2*d.* sterling.

1. *Albero,*
2. *Anguilla,*
3. *Anguſigola,*
4. *Aſiato,*
5. *Aſiaca,*
6. *Aſtado,*
7. *Baraccola,*
8. *Barbone.*
9. *Baicolo,*
10. *Bobba,*
11. *Boſegna,*
12. *Brancino,*
13. *Calamareto,*
14. *Calamara,*
15. *Cappa dentale,*
16. *Cappa longa,*
17. *Cappa Santa,*
18. *Capparazzolo,*
19. *Cappari,*
20. *Chieppa graſſa,*
21. *Chieppa di Po,*
22. *Cievolobottolo,*
23. *Cievolo Boſega,*
24. *Cievolo Caoſtello,*
25. *Cievolo Detregan,*
26. *Cievolo Volpin,*
27. *Coppeſa,*
28. *Corbetto,*
29. *Dentale,*
30. *Gambari,*
31. *Gambarelli,*
32. *Gò,*
33. *Grancio,*
34. *Granceolla,*
35. *Granciporo,*
36. *Latticioli,*
37. *Lizzaz*
38. *Lucerna,*
39. *Luccio,*
40. *Luccio da Latte,*
41. *Maſenetta,*
42. *Marſiono,*
43. *Menola,*
44. *Molecca,*
45. *Molli da Paraguài,*
46. *Monora freſca,*
47. *Orada di Canale,*
48. *Orada di Porto,*
49. *Orada di Valle,*
50. *Orada vecchia,*
51. *Oſtrica.*
52. *Paganello,*
53. *Panocchia ſegnata,*
54. *Panocchia col corallo.*
55. *Paſſara,*
56. *Paſſarino da Latte,*
57. *Peverazzo,*
58. *Poreſſa,*
59. *Raina,*
60. *Rombo,*
61. *Sardella,*
62. *Sardellina,*
63. *Sardone,*
64. *Schila,*
65. *Seppa,*
66. *Seppolina,*
67. *Sfoglio,*
68. *Sgombro,*
69. *Soazo,*
70. *Sparo,*
71. *Sturione,*
72. *Suro,*
73. *Tenca,*
74. *Ton,*
75. *Variolo,*
76. *Verzelata,*
77 *Volpino,*

Great quantity of fiſh taken in the Adriatic.

The coaſt of Naples is reckoned to abound in fiſh more than any part of Italy; yet it is commonly ſaid, that a greater quantity of fiſh is caught at Venice in a month, than at Naples in a whole year.

Of

Of all the diverſions which this city offers to ſtrangers, the carnaval is generally accounted the chief; but I queſtion whether it will be thought ſo in the eye of an impartial judge. Carnaval diverſions.

Young perſons, who ſeek for entertainment only in debauchery and exorbitant licentiouſneſs, may here, indeed, if not ſatiate their deſires, at leaſt tire themſelves. But the diverſions at this and other feſtivals, eſpecially on Aſcenſion-day, are of ſuch a nature, that to take an habitual delight in ſuch a diſſolute manner of living, a perſon muſt have caſt aſide all regard to decency and morality.

The *courteſans* who tender their ſervices here, are the moſt abandoned wretches, who are loſt to all ſenſe of modeſty and decorum, and, for the moſt part, have been, for their debaucheries and villanies, driven out of the neighbouring imperial dominions; often bearing on their backs the marks of the puniſhment they have more than once ſuffered by the hands of the common hangman. Courteſans.

The Italians in general are exceſſively fond of maſquerades, and are generally maſqued during the whole time of the carnaval, except from the preceding Friday to Shrove-Tueſday, the laſt of that jovial ſeaſon. The maſquerade dreſs at Venice conſiſts only of a night-gown, or a cloak, with a maſque on the face. The general uſe of maſques prevents a ſtranger from making any acquaintance at this ſeaſon, and likewiſe from ſeeing any curioſities; for no perſon is permitted to go into a church or convent in any manner of diſguiſe. As the carnaval ſeaſon is often attended with rain, froſt, and ſnow, which occaſion defluxions, colds, catarrhs, *&c.* great numbers of people, for fear of worſe conſequences, are obliged to confine themſelves to their chambers. Carnaval maſquerades.

A ſtranger is ſoon tired of the *ridotto* at Venice; and as the purſes of moſt travellers will not allow them to game very high, it would be imprudent in a foreigner to engage too far in this diverſion; eſpecially as the cards are different from what he has been uſed to. None but noble Venetians hold the *banco*, or bank, as it is called, in the *ridotto*-room. Cloſe by every banker ſit two ladies in maſques, who are allowed to put him in mind of any miſtakes he may chance to commit to his diſadvantage. The bankers are unmaſqued; but the *pointeurs*, as they are called, keep them on. No maſque is denied admittance into the *ridotto*-room; ſo that it may Ridotto.

well

well be conceived what inconveniencies one muſt ſuffer from ſuch a crowd.

Carnaval diverſions on St. Mark's Place.

The grand ſcene of all the follies acted during the carnaval is the *Piazza di S. Marco*, or St. Mark's Place, where mountebanks, buffoons, and others, whoſe profeſſion is to make a prey of the ſimple vulgar, have their ſtages, and exhibit their ſhows. But the moſt ridiculous figures among all the reſt, are the old women, or old men, who ſit upon a table, and are conſulted like oracles concerning future events, the ſucceſs of enterpriſes, *&c.* That among ſuch a multitude of people this may be done without confuſion, and with the greater ſecrecy, theſe fortune-tellers make uſe of a long ſpeaking-trumpet, through which the conſulter conveys his queries by a whiſper, whilſt the conjurer lays his ear to the large opening, and inverts the trumpet to reſolve the queſtions propoſed. Amidſt the pity which naturally muſt ariſe in a humane breaſt at any inſtance of weakneſs or wickedneſs, that debaſe rational creatures, a perſon can ſcarce forbear ſmiling to ſee poor ſimple girls coming up to theſe fortune-tellers (whoſe looks and geſtures betray their fear and confuſion) to enquire about their fate with regard to their amours, *&c.* To raiſe the higher idea of their abilities, theſe impoſtors are ſure to place on their tables ſome paltry globes, or other aſtronomical inſtruments. Even eccleſiaſtics, both regular and ſecular, have been known openly to have recourſe to theſe fortune-tellers.

Fortune-tellers.

Coffee-houſes, why no ſitting in them.

In the colonade or cloiſter round St. Mark's Place are ſeveral coffee-houſes, which are frequented chiefly by foreigners. Formerly the company uſed to ſit and converſe together at their eaſe in theſe coffee-houſes; but this cuſtom has been for ſome time prohibited. This was owing to a diſcovery made, that the ſon of Balognos, the Imperial envoy, had, in the carnaval, made uſe of this opportunity, when maſqued, to hold diſcourſe with ſeveral of the Venetian nobility; and from that time no benches or chairs are allowed in the coffee-houſes of this city.

Other maſquerades.

It is not only in carnaval-time that maſques are allowed, but on ſeveral other occaſions, namely, on the four days when the republic holds its public feaſts; at the *regate*, or boat-races, and other entertainments for the diverſion of foreign princes; at the nuptials of one of the nobles; on the election of the procurators of St. Mark and the *patricii*; and likewiſe when they enter on their office: at the public entry of a foreign ambaſſador, and that of the patriarch, or *primicerio*, *&c.*

&c. These opportunities the Venetian ladies wait for with the most eager impatience; but the husbands at the same time are no less on their guard to secure the honour of the marriage-bed. And there are too many instances of intrigues, and even trifling gallantries with these wanton syrens, having been revenged with death. However, as the commerce between the sexes in Italy has undergone great alterations since the beginning of this century, this is also the case in Venice: where ladies of characters not only receive male visitants in the morning, when in an undress, but accept of invitations to entertainments in mixed company, and even to treats at taverns. In short, such improvements have already been made in this freedom of behaviour, that parties of both sexes meet at private balls in dancing-masters houses in this city; but these are parties where foreigners are seldom or ever admitted, unless they happen to be known to some of the principal persons of the company. Conversation with the women in Italy.

On the last Thursday of the carnaval, when licentiousness is carried to its greatest height, bulls are baited in several streets, and on St. Mark's Place; but these *feste de' tori* may be seen, at other times, every Friday morning, near the shambles. Conclusion of the carnaval.

The Italian plays in general are wretched performances, and those of Venice are not at all better than the rest. As the whole design of the actors is to raise a laugh in the audience, to that purpose they employ all manner of grimaces, postures and distortions, which sometimes border upon obscenity. Plays.

The Italian opera may be very justly reckoned among the principal diversions both of the carnaval and the Ascension-time. I shall not now enter upon a description of this entertainment till I have the pleasure of seeing an opera at Venice. In this particular the Italians unquestionably surpass all other nations; and nothing but an insupportable vanity can make the French bring their music in competition with that of Italy. The decorations of the theatre at Paris are indeed scarce to be exceeded, and the dancing and interludes between the acts are excellent. The recitativo also among the French receives an agreeableness from its being performed more in the manner of airs * than the Italians. They also make use of cho- Opera. Comparison between the Italian and French operas.

* I must differ from the author in this point; for the Italian recitative, as it approaches nearer to the tone of voice in common discourse (in Italy) must be more natural than that used in France, which little agrees

chorus's and duettes, which the Italians have not. Theſe are all points in which the latter might with advantage borrow ſomething from the former. But in the compoſition, and eſpecially the executive part, the French are vaſtly inferior to the Italians. Their airs for the moſt part reſemble *chanſons à boire*, or drinking ſongs, and have ſo little variety, that the repetition of the ſame ſounds muſt be tireſome to a nice ear. The ſemitones or tranſitions from one note to another are too much lengthened out by their vocal performers, and are generally accompanied with a trill or ſhake on the laſt ſyllable of the verſe. When a new opera is exhibited, if the French audience cannot make themſelves maſters of the airs, ſo as to be able to join with the performers in ſinging them on the ſecond night, they are diſpleaſed with it, but in the Italian theatre the caſe is different; for though the latter have naturally a great fondneſs and a genius for muſic; yet to be able to imitate the fine airs of their ſingers, they are ſenſible it requires a much longer time. Indeed there are many airs ſung by Farinelli and Fauſtina, which thoſe who have a great command of voice know very well they can never reach. Poſſibly the liberty allowed by the Italians to their *vocaliſti*, or vocal performers, merely to diſplay their talent, may be ill grounded; and an opera compoſed in a medium between the Italian and French taſte in this particular, would be the moſt perfect. The inſtrumental muſic at Paris is arrived at a great height; ſome of the performers certainly are not to be exceeded, as Guignon, an Italian, for the violin; Demarets and Battiſta for the baſs-viol; Blavet for the German flute; and Fabio for the archi-lute.

Account of Farinelli.

Among the ſingers in Italy Carlo Broſchi, alſo called Farinelli, indiſputably makes the greateſt figure for the fineneſs and modulation of his voice. He is maſter of twenty-three different notes or gradations of voice; and as it is univerſally allowed that he excels all other ſingers, this extraordinary talent is ſaid to have been beſtowed on him by the virgin Mary, as a grateful return for the extraordinary adoration which Farinelli's mother conſtantly paid to her. He is now in the twenty-third year of his age; ſo that he may poſſibly improve, and even ſurpaſs his preſent ſkill in muſic.

agrees with the rapidity of the French pronunciation. Beſides, there is a certain gloomineſs in the recitative of the French opera, which is not unlike ſome of our old Engliſh ballad tunes.

Next to Farinelli for a graceful manner, propriety of geſtures, and ſtrength of voice, Giovanni Cariſtini deſerves to be mentioned; and after him Seneſino, Giacinto Fontana, otherwiſe called Farfarello, Gaetano, Majorano, called Caffarello, Angelo Amerovoli, Nicolini, Gaetano Valletto di Milano, &c. Care has been taken that none of theſe famous ſingers ſhould be disfigured with a beard; however, their ſmooth faces, with their ſhrill and effeminate voice, ſeem to be ſomething out of character, when they make their appearance on the ſtage like warlike heroes, animating their troops to ſecond their bravery. But we muſt obſerve that opera's are not calculated to pleaſe the judgment, but to tickle the ear; ſo that propriety of characters is as little to be expected in theſe pieces, as ſublime and poetical language. The muſic of the airs is often compoſed before the words; and the author is ſometimes obliged, in certain ſyllables pointed out to him, to introduce a word which has the vowels e or a; thoſe vowels being the two ſounds on which a good voice can beſt diſplay its ſtrength and variety of modulations. Cariſtini, &c.

It is certain that no language is ſo well adapted to muſic as the Italian, on account of its uſing ſo many vowels in proportion to the number of conſonants; for even all the ſubſtantives terminate in a vowel in that harmonious language. Italian language, why beſt adapted to muſic.

Among the Italian female ſingers the precedency is not determined by the connoiſſeurs; ſome declaring in favour of Franceſca Cuzzoni Sandoni, and others of Fauſtina Bordoni. Neither of them indeed has any pretence to beauty, but of the two Cuzzoni has the advantage in that particular. Her voice is alſo clearer, and ſhe is miſtreſs of a greater compaſs of notes. On the other hand, Fauſtina has a very graceful manner of ſinging, more ſkill and variety of modulations, makes quicker trills or ſhakes, and acts better on the ſtage than Cuzzoni. As theſe two ladies are declared rivals, they never ſing together; eſpecially ſince their late return from England, where they endeavoured to mortify each other to the utmoſt of their power. It was indeed contrived to bring an opera on the ſtage, applicable to theſe two performers, in which two enamoured and jealous princeſſes were introduced; and, as far as poſſible, all precedency to either of them avoided. But this did not totally remove their jealouſy. As the virulence of party-ſpirit in England plainly diſcovers itſelf in many things quite remote from politics, it proved ſo with reſpect Of Fauſtina and Cuzzoni. Jealouſy betwixt them. Why they left England.

reſpect to theſe two Italian ſingers. But ſince the origin of this difference of parties is foreign to my purpoſe, I ſhall only ſay, that the party which oppoſed the court eſpouſed Fauſtina. The two directors of the opera alſo departed from their neutrality. And whenever the famous Handel favoured Fauſtina in the compoſition, and gave her opportunities to diſplay her voice and ſkill to the utmoſt, Buonancini took care to give Cuzzoni the like advantage. This affair produced ſeveral private quarrels. The ladies particularly expreſſed great warmth for the different cauſes which they had eſpouſed. Thoſe who favoured Fauſtina, uſed to hiſs and make a noiſe whenever Cuzzoni began to ſing. And this rudeneſs was, with no leſs violence, returned by Cuzzoni's adherents, when Fauſtina was to perform. At laſt, when the opera ſubſcriptions came to be renewed for the ſucceeding year, ſeveral abſolutely refuſed to ſubſcribe if Fauſtina was allowed to ſing any longer, and others entered the like proteſt againſt Cuzzoni; ſo that the only expedient for continuing the opera's, and reſtoring harmony among the politer part of the nation, was to ſend the two rival heroines out of England. Upon this, Handel himſelf made a voyage to Italy, on purpoſe to provide new ſingers, who might be perſuaded to agree together, without cauſing ſuch heart-burnings among the audience.

Of Madamoiſelle Somis.

At Turin, Handel laboured hard to prevail on Madamoiſelle Somis, ſiſter to the celebrated muſician and director of the royal chapel there, to accompany him to London. But her brother, from his nice ſenſe of honour, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed her appearing on the ſtage, notwithſtanding Mr. Allen, the Engliſh miniſter, offered to be anſwerable that, for five or ſix years, ſhe ſhould have an annual ſalary of a thouſand pounds ſterling, or twenty thouſand Piedmonteſe *livres*, though ſhe could not appear in a principal character, as ſhe never had been upon the ſtage.

Liberality of of the Engliſh to foreign ſingers.

The vaſt ſum of money which Fauſtina muſt have amaſſed in England, appears from what ſhe got by one benefit-night, the clear profit of which amounted to fifteen hundred pounds ſterling. Beſides, ſhe received of my lady ———, during her ſtay in England, above a thouſand pounds ſterling in money and preſents. The agreeableneſs of her converſation alſo procured her admittance to all the aſſemblies of thoſe perſons of quality who favoured her. Though a voyage to England is ſo advantageous to the Italian ſingers of both ſexes, who are treated there with the greateſt civility, yet they

they do not ſeem to be very willing to undertake it, from a pretence, or a real perſuaſion, that the ſaline exhalations of the ſea are detrimental to a fine voice: but probably this prejudice may wear off, ſince Fauſtina and Cuzzoni are returned from England with their voices unhurt, and their fortunes greatly improved. The Engliſh have taken a great deal of pains to induce Farinelli to take a voyage to London, but hitherto to no purpoſe *. This refuſal may poſſibly proceed from the great ſums of money which fine ſingers get even in Italy; Farinelli having, during the laſt carnaval at Venice, received five hundred piſtoles †, and Cuzzoni a thouſand zequins ‡. And very lately Fauſtina, in five weeks, during which ſhe performed about fifteen times, brought away from Turin five hundred louis-d'ors ‖; and for performing in ſeven or eight operas, acted about Aſcenſion-time at Venice, ſhe received three hundred louis-d'ors. Seneſino, during the laſt carnaval at Turin, got ſix hundred louis-d'ors. He has now above twenty thouſand Piedmonteſe *livres* ¶ a year (being the intereſt of the money he has ſaved) with a country-houſe near Sienna, which coſt him above a hundred thouſand Piedmonteſe *livres* *†, and has ſome thoughts of quitting the ſtage, and living on his eſtate.

Fauſtina has likewiſe amaſſed a conſiderable fortune; and is going to be married to M. Haſſe, a native of Brunſwic, whoſe ſkill in muſic is ſo great, that not a few connoiſſeurs in Italy think him equal to Handel. Some of theſe ſingers, however, ſeem to deſpiſe all œconomy: and as they get large ſums without much trouble, ſo they laviſhly ſpend them by keeping elegant tables, wearing rich dreſſes, and other extravagances; but throw away ſtill more by gaming. Many of the famous ſingers extravagant.

I remember one Barbaruccia, a female ſinger at Turin, who, being offered two hundred ducats for one night's lodging, by a young French traveller, ſent him for anſwer, 'That, if her perſon was as agreeable to him as it was diſa- Story of Barbaruccia.

* Farinelli was at laſt prevailed upon, in the year 1734, to go to England, when an offer was made him of an annual allowance of two thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling. His ſtay at London was not long; for he had ſtill more advantageous offers made him by the Spaniſh ambaſſador, to engage him to go to Madrid, that his muſic might ſometimes divert the melancholy into which Philip V. was then fallen.

† 447*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
‡ 616*l.* 8*d.*
‖ About 500*l.* ſterling.
¶ About 1000*l.* ſterling.
*† 5000*l.* ſterling.

'greeable to herſelf, the poſſeſſion of it ſhould not only coſt 'him nothing, but ſhe would alſo make him a preſent of 'two hundred *louis-d'ors* for his good ſervices.'

Other female ſingers now living.

Other famous female ſingers, beſides Fauſtina and Cuzzoni, are Selvai, or Maria Maddalena Frigeri, Anna Cir[illegible] Giuſtina Turcotti, Ceresina, and Lancetti. A young w[illegible]man, called La Roſa, has been for ſome years inſtructed muſic here at the expence of the elector of Bavaria, a[illegible] great things are expected from her.

Compoſers.

Mr. Handel, who at preſent reſides at London, the above-mentioned M. Haſſe, Nicola Porpora, director of the band of muſic in the hoſpital of incurables at Venice, Giovanni Porta, of the chapel of the hoſpital *della Pietà* at Venice, Geminiano Giocamelli, and Luca Antonio Predieri, are highly celebrated as excellent compoſers of muſic.

Interludes.

Interludes which conſiſt of drolleries of all kinds, accompanied with ſuitable ſongs, are introduced between the acts of the opera on the Italian ſtage, to divert the audience. Ballads and dances are alſo frequently exhibited, in which the two ſiſters of the name of Galetti, and Aquilante a famous dancer, perform with great applauſe. But theſe ballads are not to be compared with the opera-dances at Paris; for Cammargo, who is now in that city, has no equal for the ſolemn dance.

Ridiculous proteſtations of the authors of printed Italian opera's.

In the printed Italian opera's, it is well known, that the authors ſeldom fail to fill the firſt page with a devout and ſolemn proteſtation, that they are true catholics in their hearts; and that the words *idolo*, *numi*, *deità*, *fato*, *fortuna*, *adorare*, and the like, which they were obliged to make uſe of, are to be looked upon only as poetical fictions.

Diverſions of the feſtival of the Aſcenſion.

If a traveller cannot contrive to be at Venice in carnaval time, the beſt way to retrieve that loſs, is ſo to order his route as to be there about Holy Thurſday; or, if one of the two muſt be omitted, I would adviſe it ſhould be the carnaval. For the Aſcenſion-feſtival affords all the diverſions of the carnaval, as maſquerades, opera's, *&c.* excepting the ridotto's and the diſſolute revels about the cloſe of the latter. But to a perſon of any taſte the loſs of thoſe extravagant feſtivities is ſufficiently compenſated by the delightfulneſs of the ſeaſon, the annual fair, and the ſolemnity of the *doge*'s marriage with the ſea.

Annual fair.

The annual fair begins on the Sunday before Aſcenſion-day, and laſts till Whitſunday. During this fair, St. Mark's Place is taken up with booths ſo arranged as to form ſeveral ſtreets; and all ſorts of goods are expoſed to ſale

at

at the ſhops in the little ſtreets called *Le Mercerie*, near the *Piazza di S. Marco*. On Aſcenſion-eve, veſpers are performed with great pomp and ſplendor, and the pretended miraculous blood of Chriſt, with other remarkable relics kept in St. Mark's treaſury, are expoſed to public view in the great church, which is dedicated to that ſaint.

Marriage of the doge with the ſea.

On Aſcenſion-day, about ten o'clock in the morning, the ſignal being given by a diſcharge of great guns and ringing of bells, the *doge*, or, if he happens to be indiſpoſed, the *vice-doge* (who is always one of the ſix *conſiglieri*) goes on board the *bucentoro* or bucentaur, and, accompanied by ſeveral thouſand barques and gondola's, a great number of gallies finely ornamented on that occaſion, and the ſplendid yachts of foreign ambaſſadors, is rowed out to ſea about two hundred paces, between the iſlands of St. Eraſmo and il Lido di Malamocco. The patriarch, (who on this day, according to an ancient cuſtom, in commemoration of the ſimple diet of the primitive clergy, is entertained in the Olivetan convent, on the iſland of St. Helena, with cheſnuts and water) and ſeveral of the dignified clergy come on board the *bucentoro*, and preſent the *doge* and *ſignoria*, as they paſs, with artificial flowers or noſegays, which, at their return, they make preſents of to their acquaintance. The *doge*, at his putting off and return, is ſaluted by the cannon of a fort on the Lido, of the caſtle on the iſland Raſmo, or Eraſmo, and with the ſmall arms of the ſoldiers, who are drawn up along the Lido ſhore. Theſe iſlands lie about two Italian miles from the city; and an eminence on the iſland of Lido affords a diſtinct view of this pompous proceſſion, and of the vaſt number of boats, *&c.* which cover the ſurface of the water, and make a beautiful appearance. In the mean time ſeveral hymns are performed on board the *bucentoro*, by the band of muſic belonging to St. Mark's church, and ſeveral prayers appointed for the occaſion are read or ſung, till the *doge* has paſſed the two forts of Lido and St. Eraſmo; and then he proceeds a little farther towards the Lido ſhore, the ſtern of his barge being turned towards the main ſea. Here the patriarch pours into the ſea ſome water, which has been conſecrated with particular prayers, and is ſaid to have the virtue of allaying ſtorms and the fury of the waves. After this the *doge* drops a gold ring into the ſea, through a hole near his ſeat, at the ſame time repeating theſe words, *Deſponſamus te, mare, in ſignum veri perpetuique dominii*; *i. e.* 'We eſpouſe 'thee, O ſea, in ſign of our real and perpetual dominion 'over

Origin of this ceremony.

over thee.' The ring indeed is of gold, but is plain, and without any ſtones; ſo that it cannot be of any great value. This ceremony is ſaid to have been firſt inſtituted by pope Alexander III. in gratitude for the good offices which the Venetians had done him. For under the *doge*, Sebaſtiano Ziani, they defeated and took priſoner Otho, ſon of the emperor Frederic I. The truth of the whole ſtory is dubious; but the circumſtance of the emperor's purchaſing the pope's pardon, with the ſcandalous ſubmiſſion of lying down and ſuffering the pope to tread on his neck, is without any foundation *. However, on this day prints repreſenting this extraordinary tranſaction, and paltry poems on the ſame ſubject, are publicly carried about and ſold at Venice.

Fable of the pope's treading on the neck of Frederic I. exploded.

How far the power of the Venetian republic over the Adriatic extends, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but it is certain that the pope could not transfer to others what did not belong to him. Beſides, it ſeems ſtrange that the imperial ambaſſador, without the leaſt form of proteſtation, not only aſſiſts at this ceremony, but together with the French ambaſſador accompanies the *doge* in the *bucentaur*. As for the Spaniſh ambaſſador, he has never appeared at any public ceremony, ſince the Venetians decided the conteſt about precedency between him and the French miniſter in favour of the latter.

The *doge* in his return goes aſhore at the iſland of Lido, where he hears maſs performed by the patriarch in St. Nicholas's church. In the evening the principal members of the council, and all who attended the *doge* in the *bucentaur*, are entertained at the *doge*'s palace; where the deſert, which repreſents *gondola*'s, forts, *&c.* is expoſed the whole day to the admiration of the populace.

* The authorities on which the whole is grounded has been overthrown by Majus and Heumann. Nauclerus ſeems to be the firſt who invented this fable, and was blindly followed by Schedel, Sabelicus, and other credulous writers. This ſtory is ſtill the more ſuſpicious, as none of the writers of that time take notice of it; and even Romualdi, biſhop of Salerno, who ſeems to have been preſent at the interview, is wholly ſilent as to this remarkable circumſtance. Beſides, the pope, who, in his letters to the biſhops of York and Durham, gives a circumſtantial account of the reconciliation, ſays not a word of this affair, which muſt have highly flattered his vanity. Others mention it in very obſcure terms, and obſerve, that Frederic I. was of a character little diſpoſed to make ſuch a ſcandalous ſubmiſſion. [Perhaps the author's prejudice in favour of the head of the empire makes him reject this ſtory, as the arguments he uſes to confute it are not ſufficient to convince impartial perſons.]

The

The word *Bucentoro* is ſaid to derive its origin from the firſt veſſel uſed for this ſolemnity, which had the image of a Centaur carved on it. *Bu*, in the ancient language of this city, ſignified huge, or great; and this alſo was the import of the Greek particle Βου, as appears from Varro, *de re ruſticâ* *. Etymology of the word Bucentoro.

Three ſuch veſſels are known in the arſenal. The oldeſt of theſe was built in the year 1520, the ſecond in 1605, and the third about two years ago. It is natural to ſuppoſe that theſe barges have been gradually improved in ſplendor and magnificence year after year.

The neweſt *bucentoro* is a kind of galeaſs, a hundred feet in length, and twenty broad. It has forty-two benches for the rowers, which are concealed under the two great cabbins, and on every bench are four rowers. The *bucentoro* is not manned with galley-ſlaves, but with men belonging to the arſenal, who, on this occaſion, are allowed an extraordinary pay. The *bucentoro* is never brought out of the arſenal, but for theſe eſpouſals, being there kept dry under cover; from whence it is launched about eight days before Aſcenſion-day, and remains on the water about eight days after the ceremony. Deſcription of the Bucentaur.

The ſculpture on the *bucentoro* repreſents the pagan ſea-gods, the water-nymphs, rivers, ſea-monſters, ſhells, *&c.* with the ſtatues of Juſtice, Truth, Fidelity, Vigilance, Peace, Plenty, Apollo and the nine muſes, the Twelve months, and ſeveral other emblematical figures. The gilding was performed by Giovanni Adami, a Venetian, and coſt about ten or twelve thouſand *ducati d'argento* †. It is true, the *bucentoro* is very beautiful in its kind; yet it muſt be owned, that the king of Great-Britain's chief yacht makes a much more ſplendid and nobler appearance, though it did not coſt near ſo much as the former.

When the *Bucentoro* goes out, it has three officers on board, who are ſtyled admirals. One is called *ammiraglio dell' arſenale*, the ſecond *ammiraglio del porto del Lido*, and

* *Lib* ii. *c.* 5. *Novi, Menas, majeſtatem boum, & ab his dici pleraque magna, ut* Βουτυκον βεδιψος, βελιμος, βοωπις. Βουτυκον is a kind of large fig, βελιμος denotes extreme and inſupportable hunger, βεδιψος, a violent thirſt, βοωπις, a perſon with large eyes. Theſe inſtances ſhew the injuſtice done to Homer, when he is cenſured for calling a goddeſs, whoſe beauty he intends to extol, *ox-eyed*, as βοωπις is generally rendered.

† About 2000*l.* ſterling.

the third *ammiraglio del porto di Malamocco*; but the firſt is inveſted with the command of the veſſel, and takes a moſt ridiculous oath, that he will bring the *doge* ſafe and ſound back to the city, in ſpite of wind and weather. Indeed, he is in little danger of forfeiting his oath, as the ſolemnity is deferred till the enſuing Sunday if a briſk gale happen to blow. This caution either proceeds from an exceſſive care for the ſafety of the *doge* and the *ſignoria*, or ſuch an opportunity is readily embraced for detaining the great numbers of ſtrangers, who reſort hither from the *terra ferma*, as long as they can, that they may ſpend the more money in the city.

Rowing matches, or water-races.

On Aſcenſion-day in the afternoon, ſeveral hundreds of boats and *gondola's* may be ſeen rowing for wagers on the *corſo* or *canale di Murano*. And their dexterity in keeping clear of each other, tacking about, *&c.* is very ſurpriſing. In moſt of the *gondola's*, on this day, there are maſques and muſic; and there appears an univerſal emulation among them who ſhall divert themſelves moſt.

Called Regatta.

When any foreign prince of diſtinction arrives at Venice, the republic generally entertains him with a *regatta*, or rowing-matches of *gondola's*, on the great canal. The word *regatta* ſeems to be derived from the *aurigatio*, or chariot-races of the *Circenſian* games.

Fight betwixt the Caſtellani and Nicoloti.

Formerly another diverſion was exhibited at this ſeaſon on a bridge near St. Barnabas's church; which was an engagement betwixt the *Caſtellani* and *Nicoloti*. During this mock battle, ſeveral perſons on both ſides are thrown over into the water. This bridge is ſeven common paces broad, eighteen long, and without any fence; and when ſuch an engagement was going to be exhibited, the water under it was made deeper than uſual. The combatants were not allowed to ſcratch or ſeize one another, but only to ſhew their ſtrength and addreſs with their arms and fiſts. But this diverſion has been ſuppreſſed for ſome time, having once occaſioned a dangerous tumult, when the populace aſſaulted with ſtones the houſes where the nobles were poſted to view the battle and encourage the combatants.

Venice, May, 1730.

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LETTER LXXIV.

Of the *Doge*, the ſenate, the nobility, the inquiſition, the police, the ducal-palace, the *Piazzo di S. Marco*, or St. Mark's place, the mint, the publiç library, the great arſenal, and military forces at Venice.

SIR,

THE form of government in the republic of Venice, has been ſo fully deſcribed by Sanſovino, Didier, Amelot, and others, that it would be ſuperfluous to enlarge on it here. Government.

The *doge* is very juſtly ſaid to be *rex in purpura, ſenator in curia, in urbe captivus, extra urbem privatus.* 'A king as to 'his robes, a ſenator in the council-houſe, a priſoner within 'the city, and a private man out of it.' His ſons and brothers are excluded from all conſiderable offices, and incapable of being ſent on embaſſies as long as he lives; and, without the ſenate's conſent, they are not to accept of a fief from a foreign prince, or a benefice from the pope. Even the *doge* himſelf is not to marry the ſiſter or relation of a prince, without the permiſſion of the *gran conſiglio*, or great council. On his demiſe, his adminiſtration is ſtrictly enquired into, and frequent opportunities taken of laying a heavy fine on his heirs for his male-adminiſtration. Even in his life-time he is ſubject to the decrees of the ſtate-inquiſition; the preſident of which may, at all hours, go into his moſt ſecret cloſets, and ſearch his bed and all his writings, while the *doge* dares not expreſs the leaſt diſguſt or reſentment. In ſtate affairs he cannot do the leaſt thing, nor go out of the city without the conſent of the ſenate; and during his ſtay on the *terra ferma*, he is looked upon as no more than a private gentleman. The Doge. His power limited.

The yearly revenue of his office amounts to about twelve thouſand dollars *, and half of this ſum is expended on the

* About 2000*l.* ſterling.

four † entertainments which he is obliged to give every year. The *doge* is not to accept of the leaſt preſent from a foreign prince; neither can he reſign, though he may be depoſed; and inſtances are not wanting of ſeveral *doges* who were condemned to loſe their lives, or to be deprived of their ſight.

If it were not a flagrant truth that the human heart idolizes every thing which has a ſplended exterior, we ſhould conclude, that the dignity of a Venetian *doge*, under ſuch diſagreeable circumſtances, would be rather avoided, than eagerly ſought after. The ſtate and retinue of the *doge*, on all public occaſions, is indeed very magnificent. He is the preſident of all councils; and in the great council he has two votes. All the courts ſtand up in his preſence, and pay their obeiſance to him. On the other hand, he never riſes from his ſeat, nor takes off his cap or *corno* *, except on the elevation of the hoſt at maſs, before a prince of royal blood, or a cardinal, to whom he alſo gives the right-hand. His name is alſo ſtamped on the money of the republic. All public letters and credentials are directed to the *doge*, and anſwered in his name. He has alſo the nomination of the *primicerio*, or dean of St. Mark's, as likewiſe of the canons of that church. He fills up the lower offices belonging to the palace, creates knights, and has ſeveral other privileges of that kind.

Election of the Doge.

In order as much as poſſible to prevent all intrigues in the election of a *doge*, the ceremony is conducted in the following manner: Upon the demiſe of a *doge*, the whole *gran conſiglio*, or great council, is convened, except the members under thirty years of age, who are excluded on this occaſion. A number of balls equal to the number of perſons preſent (which often amounts to above a thouſand) are put into a veſſel; thirty of which are gilt with gold, and the reſt only ſilvered over. Every one of the nobles preſent, according to his ſeniority, draws a ball; and they to whoſe ſhare the thirty golden balls are fallen, withdraw into a private room, in order to continue the election. But in draw-

† Namely, on St. Stephen's and St. Mark's days, on the feſtival of the Aſcenſion, and on the 15th of June, in commemoration of a conſpiracy detected in the year 1310.

* When the *doge* is ill, and his place ſupplied by one of the ſix *conſiglieri*, the *vice-doge*, though he does not wear the robe, nor ſit in the ſeat, never pulls off his cap to any perſon but thoſe mentioned above.

ing

ing the golden balls, leaſt two or three perſons of the ſame family ſhould happen to be appointed electors, all the relations of any nobleman who has drawn a gilt ball are obliged to withdraw; and, for every perſon that departs on this account, a ſilver ball is taken out of the veſſel, that there may be none remaining, as all the balls are to be drawn out of the veſſel. After this, the thirty electors who had drawn the golden balls, draw a ſecond time out of another veſſel, in which there are one-and-twenty ſilver, and nine golden balls. The nine who draw theſe golden balls chuſe forty other electors, all of different families, but are allowed to name themſelves of the number; and as all theſe nine cannot chuſe an equal number of electors, each of the four perſons who draw firſt has the privilege of chuſing five perſons, and each of the remaining five names four new electors. In the next place, theſe forty electors draw from a veſſel, in which are twenty-eight ſilvered, and twelve gilded balls. To thoſe who draw the latter, is annexed the right of chuſing twelve other electors, of whom the ſenior nominates three, and each of the remaining eleven chuſe two, ſo that the whole number is twenty-five. Theſe again, by drawing gold and ſilver balls as before, are reduced to nine; each of theſe nine nominates five perſons, who make forty-five, who are likewiſe reduced by lot to eleven. Laſtly, theſe eleven nominate forty-one other electors, the eight ſeniors naming four each, and the remaining three chuſing but three perſons each. Theſe forty-one nobles being (as in the foregoing elections) confirmed by the great council, are locked up in a particular apartment of the ducal palace, where they are confined till they have choſen a *doge*. In the mean time they are treated pretty much in the ſame manner as the cardinals in the conclave; but the time of their confinement here is not ſo long: for the preliminary elections, *&c.* with the nomination of the laſt one-and-forty electors, are generally diſpatched in two days, and the election of a *doge* is generally brought about in ſeven or eight days more. He that is elected *doge* muſt have twenty-five voices, out of the forty-one, in his favour.

When a perſon is elected *doge*, he is not permitted to decline the office. Of this there was an inſtance in 1368, when Andrea Contareni made ſome difficulty of accepting the dignity, and was threatened with baniſhment and confiſcation of goods, unleſs he immediately conſented to take upon him the office, in conſequence of his election.

All

Great council. The ſenate, or Pregadi.

All the nobleſſe, who are about ſixteen hundred in number, have a ſeat in the great council. The ſenate, or the *pregadi*, conſiſts of two hundred and fifty members, and is the chief college; having the power of making war, peace, and foreign alliances, with the diſpoſal of all offices by ſea and land. The ſenate alſo appoints ambaſſadors, fixes the value of money, and impoſes duties and taxes for the ſervice of the ſtate. Theſe two colleges, namely, the great council and the ſenate, meet on Sundays and holidays in the palace. The time of their meeting, during the ſummer ſeaſon, is in the morning, and the afternoon in winter.

Ballottatione.

The votes are not collected in the colleges with a regularity becoming ſuch auguſt aſſemblies; for the charity-boys, or *ballotini*, make a great buſtle in running about to diſtribute the balls, or to put them again into the boxes. Theſe boxes are called *boſſoli*, and are painted half green and half white; and when the ſenator's hand is put into the balloting-box, the perſon that ſits next cannot perceive on which ſide of the partition, which divides the box in the middle, he puts the ball. The balls are all white. The balloting being ended, the drawers, of which there are two alſo of different colours in every box, are taken out, and the number of votes are carefully reckoned up. The balls in the white drawer denote the votes for, and thoſe in the green the votes againſt the queſtion.

In order to ſee the great council and the *pregadi* ſitting, a perſon muſt give a few ſhillings, and leave his ſword at the door; for the *nobili* themſelves are prohibited, under pain of death, from coming into the council-room armed with any weapon.

Want of cleanlineſs.

What is no leſs ſurpriſing than offenſive to a ſtranger, is the diſagreeable ſmell of urine, *&c.* which is always very ſtrong between the council-houſe and the ſenate-houſe, for want of water and cleanlineſs.

How tumults are prevented.

Whilſt the council is ſitting, the lower gates of the palace are ſecured, and ſome of the *procurators* of St. Mark, from a *logietta*, or little gallery in St. Mark's tower, keep a look-out, and give notice of the leaſt appearance of an inſurrection. The palace alſo, in caſe of ſuch an exigency, is provided with a ſmall armory.

The *doge*, with his ſix *conſiglieri*, who conſtitute the *ſignoria* and *conſiglietto*, together with a few other ſenators, ſit on a place that is raiſed ſomething above the reſt; the latter being ſeated on benches or forms of an equal height, like

thoſe

thoſe which are ſeen in many proteſtant churches. In the great council ſeveral things are tranſacted by committees, &c. becauſe the members are ſo numerous.

The third council is *il pien collegio*, which conſiſts of the *doge*, his ſix counſellors, the *capi della quarantia criminale*, the *ſavii grandi*, the *ſavii di terra ferma*, and the *ſavii de gl'ordini*. In this council, letters and inſtruments relating to the ſtate are read, ambaſſadors are admitted to audience, and other important affairs are tranſacted. Il Pien Collegio.

The *ſavii* are a kind of public inſpectors, or conſuls. One of the *ſavii di terra ferma* has the care of muſtering the ſoldiers of the republic, and ſuperintends their marches, raiſes new levies, &c. Hence he is called *ſavio alle ſcritture*. Savii.

Il conſiglio di dieci conſiſts of ten counſellors, the *doge*, and his ſix *conſiglieri*. This court decides all criminal caſes without appeal, and is greatly dreaded for its ſeverity, as its power extends even to the *doge* himſelf. This council is particularly diſtinguiſhed by the title of *il excelſo*, or the high council. Il Conſiglio di Dieci, or council of ten.

The *procurators* of St. Mark were at firſt appointed only as commiſſioners to ſuperintend the building of the church; but, in time, wills, guardianſhips, *piæ cauſæ*, and making a proper proviſion for the poor, fell under their juriſdiction. This office is reckoned the more conſiderable, becauſe it is held for life. The *procurators* of St. Mark are at preſent but nine in number: when the ſtate is diſtreſſed for money, the title may be acquired by advancing a conſiderable ſum. Procurators of St. Mark.

Il tribunale dell' inquiſizione, or ſtate-inquiſition, conſiſts of three preſidents, who keep a very watchful eye over the ſafety of the republic; ſo that it behoves every prudent perſon to be upon his guard, and to obſerve the ſtricteſt caution in talking of ſtate affairs at Venice. The nobility are forbid to hold any converſation with ambaſſadors, or foreign miniſters; but at *ridotto's* and balls this order is frequently tranſgreſſed under the convenient diſguiſe of maſques. Political or ſtate inquiſition.

For ſtill greater ſecurity of the ſtate, the heads of lions or leopards are carved in the wall on ſeveral parts of the ducal palace, with their mouths open, to receive billets or informations of any plot or contrivance againſt the public tranquillity, or other matters which it imports the ſtate to be informed of. Behind theſe mouths are placed boxes to receive the notes, of which the inquiſitors alone have the keys. Such informations require no ſignature, but are generally Denuncie Secrette.

anony-

anonymous; and, if a reward is expected, the informer may at any time make himself known, by producing a piece of paper torn from the billet put into these *denuncie secrette*, as they are called, so as to tally with it. It is left entirely to the wisdom and integrity of the inquisitors to determine how far such informations are to be relied on.

The ecclesiastical inquisition.

Il tribunale della S. inquisizione, or the holy inquisition, falsely so called, (for erecting which, the pope has at last extorted the consent of the republic, after a long opposition) consists of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch, the inquisitor, and three *assistenti*, or lay-assistants, nominated by the republic. The power of this tribunal, so formidable in other popish countries, is here confined within proper limitations by the republic; and when things of moment are transacted in the court of inquisition, the *assistenti* (without whom nothing can come under deliberation) give notice of it to the state. As for what relates to the Jewish or Greek religion, witchcraft, *&c.* it does not come under the cognizance of the inquisition, whose vigilance is confined to heresy, and the abuse of the sacraments.

Liberty allowed to protestants.

In consequence of this regulation, protestants at Venice are not only indulged in the private exercise of their religion; but here are also not a few such sectaries, as even among protestants would be called to account for some of their tenets, who are suspected to be Pietists, as they are called. The Lutherans belonging to the German factory maintain a preacher here, who dresses in a lay habit, and calls himself counsellor to the duke of Sax-Meinungen. This the republic connives at; and the protestants, on their side, omit singing hymns in their assemblies. They used formerly to bury their dead on the Lido; but within these few years the German house has purchased of the monks of St. Christopher a piece of ground that belonged to the convent for that purpose.

The host carried without any procession.

Such as scruple to kneel at the host need be under no apprehensions at Venice, where, by reason of the narrowness of the streets, and the many canals, it is carried privately to the sick.

Regulation of dress.

Here is a particular college instituted, to whose care the regulation of dress is committed by the republic. None are exempted from the jurisdiction of this college, but noblemen's wives for the two first years after their marriage, who are called *noviziate* during that time, and strangers. The former are no farther indulged than in wearing a pearl neck-

lace,

lace, and a gold fringe at the bottom of their gowns; and in giving their gondaliers ribbons to wear on their caps. But here alſo, as in other countries, the women are connived at in this reſpect; particularly the courteſans, who readily find patrons, under whoſe protection they treſpaſs againſt this ſumptuary law with impunity; though there is ſometimes an inſtance of one or two being fined on that account. It is probably owing to the great number of perſons who offend againſt this law that it is not ſtrictly put in execution †.

All the *nobili* wear black, and the importation of foreign cloth is totally prohibited. I have already taken notice of the black lining of the gondola's; but this ordinance is limited to thoſe belonging to the city of Venice: for the Venetian ſubjects on the *terra ferma*, or main land, are at full liberty as to this article.

Caſimir Freſchot has publiſhed a particular liſt of the noble families at Venice. They are divided into four or five claſſes. In the firſt claſs the following families are ranked, *viz.* the Contarini, Moroſini, Badouari, Tiepoli, Michieli, Sanudi, Gradenighi, Memmi, Falieri, Dandoli, Polani, and Barozzi, who are compared to the twelve apoſtles. Next to theſe are reckoned four other families, called the four evangeliſts, namely, the Giuſtiniani, Cornari, Bragadini, and Bembi. The Contarini and Moroſini families are the moſt illuſtrious and powerful; and the former has been ſubdivided into more than fifty branches. When the republic is at war, a perſon may purchaſe a patent of nobility for a round ſum of money: however, ſuch upſtart families have hitherto been excluded from the chief poſts in the republic. As ſoon as a nobleman has a legitimate ſon born, he cauſes his name to be entered in the *libro d'oro*, as it is called, without which circumſtance the child cannot be looked upon as of noble extraction. If a noble Venetian marries a *cittadina*, or citizen, it proves of no detriment to his iſſue. The *cittadini* are thoſe who are deſcended from the noble families, which formerly, at the reformation of the ſtate, were excluded from having a ſhare in the government; and among

Nobili, or nobility.

Cittadini.

† Tacit. Annal. iii. *Omittere potius prævalida & adulta vitia, quam hoc aſſequi, ut palam fieret, quibus flagitiis impares eſſemus.* 'It is 'more prudent to overlook ſuch faults as prevail and have taken deep 'root, than publicly to expoſe thoſe enormities which we are not able 'to ſuppreſs.'

theſe are alſo claſſed the rich merchants, lawyers, phyſicians, notaries, and the glaſs-makers of Murano. If a nobleman marries a woman of low birth, who is not of the *cittadini* claſs, the children of ſuch a marriage forfeit their nobility. It was on this account that Cornaro, one of the *procurators* of St. Mark, and father of the learned Cornaro, was obliged to ſave the forfeiture of nobility, which his children whom he had by his marriage with a gondolier's daughter muſt have undergone, by paying a conſiderable fine.

If a nobleman declines an office to which he has been elected, he is obliged to pay a fine of two thouſand ducats, and is excluded from the great council, and likewiſe from the *broglio*, for the ſpace of two years. The *nobili* are not allowed to hold any lands or fiefs on the *terra ferma*; but gardens and houſes of pleaſure are not included in this prohibition. A noble Venetian who enters into holy orders, is excluded *ipſo facto* from the great council, and all public employments; and this law extends even to ſuch as are made knights of Malta. None of the nobility muſt take preſents, penſions, or receive any order of knighthood from foreign ſtates. The relations of ſuch Venetians as are cardinals, are excluded from all deliberations in the council relating to eccleſiaſtical affairs. No one muſt congratulate any perſon on his obtaining a poſt in the government, except he is promoted to be *doge*, or *procurator* of St. Mark, nor ſollicit any judge but in criminal proceſſes. No perſon enjoys more than one office at the ſame time, be it ever ſo inconſiderable. In the diviſion of hereditary eſtates, the eldeſt ſon of a noble Venetian has no advantage over his younger brothers, by which means ſeveral families are reduced to poverty; eſpecially as they are not allowed to mend their circumſtances by trade or commerce. It is hardly credible what a mean appearance ſeveral perſons among the nobility make in the ſtreets of Venice, by the ſhabbineſs of their dreſs, *&c.* Many of them are not able to keep a ſervant; ſo that they are obliged to buy their proviſions even in the market, and carry them home along the public ſtreets. When there are ſeveral brothers in a family, in order to prevent their falling thus into contempt by their poverty, only one of them marries: but by this practice not only the increaſe of the nobility is hindered, but likewiſe a great many ſcandalous vices are propagated among the reſt of the brothers, which are committed at Venice in a moſt flagrant manner, without ſhame or concealment. Keeping a miſtreſs is looked upon as an un-

Miſtreſſes kept in common.

undoubted privilege belonging to a noble Venetian; and when one, by reaſon of his poverty, cannot keep a miſtreſs for his own uſe alone, he enters into a copartnerſhip with three or four other indigent perſons, who all contribute to ſupport her, and enjoy her company in their turns. Criminal pleaſures are proſecuted with ſuch licentiouſneſs at Venice, and the conſequences ariſing from ſuch indulgences ſo common, that it is thought hardly worth while to apply for a cure; eſpecially as the climate is ſo favourable for ſuch diſorders.

Rudeneſs of ſeveral noblemen.

The nobility are far more converſable out of Venice than within the city; for here they are far from concealing the high opinion they have of their own power and rank; which betrays many of them into a rude and unpolite, not to ſay indecent behaviour. As for inſtance: at opera's and plays they not only throw the rind of oranges and other fruit which they eat, but likewiſe even ſpit from the boxes on ſuch as ſit below in the pit. For which reaſon it is beſt for ſtrangers, who would avoid being ſubject to this inconveniency, to ſit in the boxes.

The Doge's palace.

The ducal palace was very much damaged by two fires which happened in 1573 and 1577, when the loſs, with regard to the fine paintings, was irretrievable; but the palace has been repaired, and ſeveral buildings, which are furniſhed with fine pictures, have been added to it.

Statue of Franceſco Maria duke of Urbino.

In the court of the palace ſtands a marble ſtatue of Franceſco Maria, duke of Urbino, who was general of the Venetian army in 1536. It was cut by Giovanni Bandini, a Florentine ſculptor, and was formerly erected at Peſaro; but was afterwards ſent hither as a memorial of his grandfather by Franceſco Maria II. duke of Urbino, who died without heirs, and left his eſtate to the papal ſee. Over it are the following words cut in *pietra di paragone*, or touch-ſtone:

Franciſco Maria I. Urbini Duci
Reip. Copiarum imperatori, Piſauri
Erecta, à Franciſco Maria II.
Poſteritatis orbitate, Venetæ pietati
Commendata
S. C.
M. DC. XXV.

'To Franceſco Maria I. duke of Urbino, general of the 'forces of the republic, this ſtatue was firſt ſet up at Peſaro; 'but

'but Franceſco Maria II. leaving no iſſue behind him, re-
'commended this monument of his illuſtrious father to the
'care of the Venetian ſenate, who erected it in this place
'in the year 1625.'

Statues of Adam and Eve, &c.

Not far from hence, towards St. Mark's church, are the marble ſtatues of Adam and Eve, by Andrea Riccio of Padua; and over-againſt theſe, on the ſteps leading up to the palace, are Mars and Neptune, by Sanſovino. Both theſe ſtatues are by the vulgar called giants, and are a great ornament to the Perron, on each ſide of which is alſo a baſket, full of fruit, cut in fine marble. Hard by, in the gallery which goes round three ſides of the palace, is the following inſcription, being a monument to the memory of Henry III. king of France, in red letters on gilt braſs.

Monument of Henry III. king of France.

Henricus III. *Galliæ Rex & I. Poloniæ Chriſtianiſſ. accepto de immatura Caroli* IX. *Galliæ Regis, fratris conjunctiſſimi, morte triſti nuncio, è Polonia in Franciam ad ineundum Regnum hæreditarium properans, Venetias Anno Salut. MDLXXIV. XIIII. Calend. Auguſt. acceſſit, atque ab Aloyſio Mocenigo Sereniſſ. Venetorum Principe, & omnibus hujuſce Reipubl. Ordinibus, non modo propter veteris amicitiæ neceſſitudinem, verùm etiam ob ſingularem de ipſius eximia virtute atque animi magnitudine opinionem, magnificentiſſ. poſt hominum memoriam apparatu, atque alacri Italiæ propè univerſæ, ſummorumque Principum præſertim, concurſu exceptus eſt. Ad cujus rei gratique Regis animi erga hanc Rempubl. memoriam ſempiternam, Senatus hoc monumentum fieri curavit. Arnoldo Ferrerio Secretioris Conſilii participe, Regio apud Remp. Legato id etiam poſtulante.*

'Henry the moſt chriſtian King, of France the Third, and
'of Poland the Firſt of that name, who upon receiving the
'melancholy news of the untimely death of Charles IX.
'king of France, his moſt dear brother, in his journey from
'Poland to France to take upon him his hereditary kingdom,
'came to Venice on the 19th day of July 1574, where he
'was received by Aloyſi Mocenigo the moſt ſerene *doge* of
'Venice and all the orders of this republic with the greateſt
'ſplendor and magnificence known in the memory of man,
'amidſt the joyful acclamations of almoſt all Italy, and
'eſpecially its moſt illuſtrious princes, who reſorted to this
'city. The ſenate erected this monument as a laſting me-
'morial.

'morial of this tranſaction, and the great eſteem which that 'monarch expreſſed towards this republic, &c.

The *ſcala aurea*, or golden ſtair-caſe, is decorated with ſtucco-work and fine paintings. A great number of the latter are to be ſeen in the apartments, for the moſt part repreſenting the noble exploits of the Venetians, or the happineſs of their government. The painters Giovanni Contarino, Carletto Calliari, Marco Titiano, Domenico Tintoretto, Paolo Veroneſe, Giacomo Palma, Civetta, Girolamo Baſſi, Franceſco Baſſano, Albert Durer, and other celebrated painters have here given admirable ſpecimens of their ſkill. Scala Aurea. Paintings in chambers.

In the middle of the cieling of the *ſala del conſiglio di pregadi*, the republic of Venice is repreſented above the clouds and ſurrounded with a multitude of gods, while the Tritons and Nereids, at Mercury's command, bring ſhells, coral, pearls, &c. and preſent them to her as the queen of the ſea. This is one of Tintoretto's beſt pieces. But here I muſt not omit another piece of painting by the ſame maſter in one of the apartments, which exhibits Jupiter with ſeveral other gods conducting Venice, in order to lay the foundation of its power and grandeur in the Adriatic ſea; in which the artiſt has given the god ſuch a glory round his head, as is uſually painted round that of our Saviour. I am very ſenſible that the ancient pagans uſed to adorn the heads of their gods with ſuch a *nimbus*, or glory; but in modern times it is ſomething uncommon to diſtinguiſh any other figures, but that of Chriſt or the ſaints, with this ornament. The Sala di Pregadi. Jupiter with a nimbus, or glory round his head.

Tintoretto's proper name was Giacomo Robuſti; but he is commonly called Tintoretto, becauſe his father was a dyer (in Italian *tintore*) by trade. His daughter Maria Tintoretta painted good portraits, and, according to Le Comte, married a German of fortune. Account of Tintoretto the painter.

Over the door leading to the *capella del pregadi*, is a repreſentation of the dead body of Chriſt painted by Tintoretto; and in the church is to be ſeen a piece of painting, of our Saviour converſing with the two diſciples at Emaus, by Titian. This piece, indeed, is finely executed; but I queſtion whether any intelligent perſon will think that the following circumſtances are introduced in it with propriety, *viz.* one of the diſciples in a pilgrim's habit with a roſary, the innkeeper's noſegay, the ſpread-eagle on the tapeſtry of the A picture in the chapel. Faults in a painting by Titian.

room, the wine-glaſs and the coarſe bread on the table; and laſtly, a dog ſnarling at a cat under the table.

Some account of him.

Titiano Vecelli, the celebrated painter, was deſcended from a noble family, though in mean circumſtances; and was born at Cadore (in Latin *Cadubrium*) ſituated on the banks of the river Piave, in 1377, and died at Venice of the plague in the year 1476, and the ninety-ninth of his age. He was of a very jealous diſpoſition, as appears from the following inſtance. He diſſuaded his younger brother, Franceſco, from applying himſelf to painting, and put him to a cabinet-maker, merely becauſe he obſerved that the young man had ſuch a genius for painting, that, if he had continued his application to that art, he would at leaſt have equalled, if not ſurpaſſed Titian. To the ſame motive his diſcharging Tintoretto, who was one of his diſciples, is attributed.

The Sala del Gran Conſiglio.

The *ſala del gran conſiglio* is ſeventy-three feet in breadth, and a hundred and fifty in length. Paoli Calliari, Leonardo Baſſani, Franceſco Baſſano, Tintoretto, Andrea Vicentino, Paolo Fiamingo, Palma, Federico Zuccaro, Girolamo, Gambarato, Giulio dal Moro, and other celebrated painters, have in ſeveral pieces repreſented the tranſactions between pope Alexander III. and the republic of Venice. Among the reſt is a picture of the ſcandalous humiliation of Frederic Barbaroſſa, who lays his neck under the pope's foot *. This picture reſembles that which is to be ſeen in the Vatican at Rome, only the latter is much larger than the former. In the ſame hall are alſo a great many pieces repreſenting other famous atchievements of the Venetians, which are explained by inſcriptions underneath.

Picture of the ſubmiſſion of Frederic I. to the pope.

Before this palace was damaged by fire in 1577, ſeveral pieces painted by the two brothers, Giovanni and Gentile Bellini, were to be ſeen in the *ſala del gran conſiglio* and *la ſala dello ſcrutinio*. The ſame artiſts were alſo employed in painting the hiſtory of pope Alexander the Third's tranſactions with the republic, in the *Sala del gran conſiglio*.

Account of the painters Giovanni and Gentile Bellini.

Gentile was ſent by the republic to the grand ſignior, at the requeſt of the latter, and was well received at Conſtantinople. Among other pieces, he there painted the decollation of John the Baptiſt. But the ſultan, in order to convince him that the neck of the Baptiſt was not properly repreſented, ſent for a ſlave, and ordered his head to be

* This is a farther proof of the emperor's mean ſubmiſſion, though the author calls it a fabulous ſtory.

ſtruck

ſtruck off in the preſence of Gentile, to convince him of his miſtake. This act of barbarity made the painter apprehenſive for his own ſafety; ſo that he did not care to continue any longer in ſuch a country, but returned again to Venice, where he died in 1501, in the eightieth year of his age. His brother Giovanni Bellini lived ninety years, and died in 1510 *.

The celeſtial glory over the *doge*'s ſeat in the *ſala del gran conſiglio*, by Tintoretto, is looked upon as an admirable piece. It is painted upon a piece of canvas, which is ſeventy feet by thirty. The fineſt piece among all the paintings in this palace is, the taking of the fortreſs Zara in the *ſala dello ſcrutinio*, by which Tintoretto has perpetuated his fame. In the ſame hall is to be ſeen the laſt judgment, exquiſitely painted by Palma. Fine paintings by Tintoretto.

In this palace is a ſmall arſenal to furniſh arms upon any ſudden inſurrection of the people. Beſides the uſual weapons, with which a vaſt number of cheſts are filled, here are ſome uncommon inſtruments of deſtruction with which Franceſco Carrara, the laſt poſſeſſor of Padua (who by order of the Venetian council was ſtrangled) uſed to take off his enemies in a clandeſtine manner, and ſome *cauſtra caſtitatis* by which he ſecured the fidelity of his miſtreſſes; Scanderbeg's dagger; a machine by which five hundred lamps may be lighted at once; and two little ſtatues of Adam and Eve, cut with a knife in an uncommon kind of wood, by Albert Dürer, during his confinement, for which he was rewarded with his liberty. Here is alſo a moſt curious lantern of rock cryſtal, for which a yearly penſion of four hundred ducats was ordered to the inventor and his heirs to the fourth generation. When the great council ſits, the key of this arſenal is laid before the *doge*, or, in his abſence, before the ſenior counſellor. The arſenal of the ducal palace.

On one ſide of the palace over againſt the canal called *Rio di Palazzo*, is a kind of dungeon or priſon, ſtrongly ſecured with iron grates. The bridge over which the priſoners are carried from this dungeon to the palace in order to be tried, is called *Ponte de' Soſpiri*, *i. e.* 'the bridge of ſighs.' Ponte de' Soſpiri.

The lower gallery of the palace, on the ſide oppoſite to St. Mark's place, together with the hall under the new *procuratie*, over-againſt it, is called *broglio*. This name is de- The Broglio.

* Le Comte's *Cabinet des Singularités d'Architecture, Peinture, Sculpture & Graveure*, Tom. ii.

rived from the Greek word περιβόλαιον, which ſignifies a place encloſed with a wall. Hence came the Latin word *peribolium*, and in the middle ages *briolium* and *brolium*, which are to be met with in ſeveral authors, and particularly in Luitprandus's embaſſy to Nicephorus *.

Theſe galleries ſerve the Venetian nobility to walk in at certain hours of the day, there being but little conveniency for walking in this city. According as the ſun ſhines, the nobility remove to the ſhade from one ſide of the piazza to the other; and on the pavement of St. Mark's place, over-againſt the market, is a line of white ſtones to mark out the bounds of the *broglio*; where no Venetian, unleſs he be noble, dares walk while the *nobili* are preſent. With reſpect to ſtrangers, indeed, they are not ſo ſtrict; but a prudent foreigner would forbear to appear on the *broglio* at ſuch times, as the noble Venetians are not pleaſed when ſtrangers mix with them in this place. For while they walk on the *broglio*, they generally converſe about ſtate-affairs, and form parties for obtaining public employments, &c. Hence the phraſes *far broglio*, and *patire il broglio* are particularly applied to a man who is ambitious and aſpires to public poſts. Probably alſo the Italian words *brogliare*, *imbrogliare*, *imbroglio*, and the French *broüiller*, *broüillionerie*, *broüillons*, &c. are derived from the buſtle, cabals, and intrigues which are commonly carried on in this place.

Origin of the words Brogliare, Brouiller, Brigue, &c.

A nobleman, who is excluded from the great council, muſt not appear on the *broglio*.

St. Mark's place.

The *piazza di S. Marco*, or St. Mark's place, is the greateſt ornament of the city. It is a large area; and the ſhorteſt ſide of it extends the length of the ducal palace, and from thence ſouthward for two hundred and forty paces, as far as the canal. The fineſt part of this area is that between the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; where it is about ſix hundred and eighty feet, or two hundred and ſeventy-four common paces in length. The breadth is not uniform, being, near St. Mark's church, a hundred and twenty-ſix common paces excluſive of the colonade; but lower down, near St. Geminiano, it is but eighty-nine paces broad.

* See *Otto Morena Hiſtor. rerum Laudenſium*, p. 18, 84. *Benedictus Jonius in Hiſtoria Novocomenſi. Ferrarius Epiſt. p.* 129. *Chart. Odolrici Archiep. in append. ad Flodoard. Brul* or *bryl*, alſo in the old German language, ſignifies an incloſed place or park.

The

The moſt conſiderable buildings in St. Mark's place, beſides the ducal palace and the two churches above mentioned, are called *procuratie*, where the procurators of St. Mark reſide. They are divided into old and new. The *procuratie vecchie* are on the right-hand, when viewed from the main entrance to St. Mark's church, and extend to that of St. Geminiano; and the *procuratie nove* take up the other ſide on the left-hand. Procuratie.

Before St. Mark's church three large poles like the maſts of a ſhip are erected on braſs pedeſtals of curious workmanſhip. On theſe, ſilk colours with the arms of the republic are hoiſted on public days and holidays. That which ſtands in the middle is the oldeſt; and the other two were firſt put up in 1505. Theſe are ſaid to be emblems of the liberty of the republic; but the number three particularly alludes to the ſtates of Candia, Cyprus, and Venice, or, as ſome will have it, the Morea. However, no difference is to be ſeen in the colours.

Near St. Mark's church and on the *procuratie vecchie* ſide, is a tower with a curious clock; which not only points out the hours and their ſubdiviſions, but likewiſe exhibits the ſigns of the zodiac, with the courſe of the ſun and moon. On certain feſtivals, and eſpecially every hour while Aſcenſion-fair laſts, the ſtatues of an angel and the three eaſtern *magi* make their appearance on this clock, and, in paſſing by the image of the Virgin, pay their adoration by bowing their heads. This piece of clock-work reſembles that at Macerata; but the images in the former are larger. On the ſpire of this tower are the images of two Moors, of braſs, who ſtrike the hours with hammers on a large bell. A curious clock.

Oppoſite to this, on the ſide where the *procuratie nove* ſtand, is a lofty quadrangular tower three hundred and eighteen feet in height. The aſcent to the top of this tower is by ſteps, but ſo contrived that a perſon may ride up and down on horſeback; which Auguſtus king of Poland once did without meeting with any accident. On the top of it is a ſpire with an angel ſixteen feet high, cut in wood and guilt, inſtead of a weather-cock or vane; ſo that the height of the whole is three hundred and thirty-four feet. This tower has a gallery which is quite open above, and yields a very fine proſpect. While the gilding of the ſpire is bright, it may be ſeen at ſea upwards of thirty Italian miles off: Nay, ſome give out, that in clear weather, and when the gilding was quite freſh, it could be plainly diſcerned off Capo d'Iſtria, at Another tower.

the diſtance of an hundred miles from Venice. What Sabelli farther ſays, namely, that the foundation of this tower is laid as deep in the earth as it is high above the ſurface of it, may doubtleſs be looked upon as one of thoſe gaſconades which are not at all uncommon among the Venetians.

Logetta. The *logetta*, or ſmall ſtone building, where ſome of the procurators of St. Mark, together with ſeveral armed men, keep guard, while the great council is ſitting, ſtands at the foot of this tower. The front of it is adorned with curious pieces of ſculpture in marble, by the celebrated Sanſovino.

The library. Over-againſt the ducal palace ſtands the public library of the common-wealth. The poet Petrarch firſt begun this collection *, and in Tomaſini's *Petrarcha redivivus*, *cap.* 13. *p.* 85, is to be ſeen a catalogue of the books which Petrarch bequeathed to the republic of Venice. After him cardinal Beſſarion, by his laſt will, added his curious collection of Greek manuſcripts, which he had made in Conſtantinople and Greece, to this library.

The cardinals Niceno, Aleandro, and Gramini, have likewiſe made great additions to this library; which, however, is not kept in the beſt order.

Paintings. The paintings by Titian and other celebrated maſters, together with ſeveral antiquities and Greek marble ſtatues in this library, deſerve particular notice. Among the latter, the moſt curious is the rape of Ganymede by Jupiter in the ſhape of an eagle, which ſome take to be the work of Phidias. A Venus, an Apollo, two gladiators, Leda, Paris, and ſeveral buſts of the Roman emperors are alſo exquiſitely done. The memory of the donors of theſe rare ſtatues is preſerved in the following inſcription, over the door of one of the apartments adjoining to the library.

Signa marmorea pervantiqua, olim à Dominico Cardinale Grimano, Ant. Principis F. & poſtea à Joanne Patriâr. Aquilejenſi ejuſdem Principis Nepote, Paſquale Ciconea Duce, magna ex parte Reipu' licæ legata, partim verò Marino Grimano Principe à Friderico Contareno Divi Marci Procurat. ad abſolutum ornamentum ſupplèta, idem Federicus ex Senatûs Conſulto hoc in loco reponenda curavit, Anno Domini M. D. XCVII.

* Petrarch gave his collection of books to the republic of Venice by an inſtrument dated September 4, 1362, upon condition that a decent edifice ſhould be built for the reception of them at the public expence.

Farther

Farther on in the library is a white marble buſt ſupported by two angels, with this inſcription:

Silveſtro
Valerio
Principi,
Principis filio
Præſidi,
Tutelari Benefactori,
Annuente Senatu
Anno Domini
MDCCI.

'To Silveſter Valeri, *doge* (whoſe father was likewiſe '*doge*) preſident, and tutelary benefactor, with the conſent 'of the ſenate, 1701.'

Among the portraits of the philoſophers painted on the walls of the library, that of Diogenes by Tintoretto deſerves particular notice.

On each ſide of the principal entrance of this edifice, inſtead of a pilaſter or pillar, is a marble ſtatue of a female, done by Aleſſandro Vittoria, and theſe ſtatues ſupport the ornaments above.

Between the two galleries or walks of the *broglio*, near the ſide of the canal, are two large granate pillars, which were brought hither from Conſtantinople in the year 1192, when the Venetians made themſelves maſters of that city under the command of Sebaſtiano Ziani their *doge*. Three of theſe pillars were brought to Venice; but one of them in unlading fell into the canal, and ſunk ſo deep in the mud, that it was never afterwards found. Nicolo Barattiero, a native of Lombardy, erected the two remaining pillars, after they had laid a whole year upon the ground, for which he was well rewarded. On the pillar that ſtands next to the ducal palace is a braſs lion, being St. Mark's ſymbol, with its head towards the eaſt, as an emblem of the republic's dominion over ſeveral places in the Levant. On the other pillar ſtands a marble ſtatue of St. Theodore, or, as others will have it, of St. George, who holds his ſhield in the right-hand; which either proceeds from the ſculptor's miſtake, or perhaps it was copied from an intaglio. But the Venetians pretend it was done deſignedly to expreſs th[illegible] of the

Pillars of granate.

republic, which, they ſay, aims only at defending itſelf, without doing any hurt or injury to other powers.

The place of execution for malefactors. Avoided by the nobility.

All malefactors are executed between theſe two pillars. A noble Venetian would not paſs this way upon any terms. For when the *doge* Marino Falieri (who in 1354 was beheaded for treaſon againſt the ſtate) came to Venice after his election, he was obliged to land between theſe pillars, becauſe the water was remarkably high. On the canal, oppoſite to theſe pillars, a galley completely rigged and armed is kept in readineſs for any ſudden exigency.

Zecca or mint.

The *zecca* or mint lies behind the *procuratie nove*, and near it ſtands the ſtatues of two giants, in a threatening attitude: One of them is the work of Titiano Aſpetti, and the other of Girolamo Campagna.

From the Italian word *zecca*, the *zecchino*, a gold coin, derives it name, which goes for a *lira* more than a German ducat, though both as to weight and ſtandard, the latter exceeds the former *. This coin is over-valued, in order to prevent the exportation of the *zecchini*, or at leaſt to induce ſtrangers to ſend moſt of them back to the Venetian dominions. The word *zeccha* ſeems to be originally derived from Cyzicus, which city, in ancient times, was celebrated for the beautiful coin ſtruck there. One of the ſmalleſt pieces of money at Venice is called *gazzetta*; and as the literary news-papers †, which were publiſhed at Venice in ſingle ſheets, ſo early as the ſixteenth century, were ſold for a *gazzetta* a-piece, all kinds of news-papers were from thence called *gazzette* or *gazzets*.

Origin of the words Zecca or Gazzetta.

News in Venice.

At preſent no political news-paper is allowed to be publiſhed at Venice, but by thoſe who are appointed by the ſtate to collect an account of occurrences, &c. Theſe intelligencers dictate the ſeveral articles they have collected to thirty or forty writers at once.

Pictures in the rooms over the mint.

In the apartments over the mint, which is all arched with ſtone, are ſeveral fine pieces of painting by Palma, Tintoretto, Marco Titiano, Benedetto, Diana, and Foller.

The great arſenal.

The great arſenal ſtands in another part of the city; and the expence of ſeeing it is about four-and-thirty *lire* ‡. Sometimes thoſe who preſide over the arſenal are very ſuſpi-

* Its value is 9*s.* 2*d.* ſterling.

† See Gimma's *Idea della Storia dell' Italia Letterata*, publiſhed in 1723, at Naples, in quarto.

‡ About 18*s.* 4*d.*

cious;

cious; and a few years ſince they walled up two windows of the Franciſcan convent adjoining to the tower; having been informed that two Frenchmen had, by the help of a teleſcope, taken from thence an exact view of the arſenal. The different accounts given by travellers of this affair, depends in a great meaſure on the temper of the perſons who attend foreigners. One of our company aſked a perſon who ſhewed the arſenal, whether we might write down minutes of what we obſerved there; which was readily granted us.

This famous armory, which is two Italian miles and a half in circumference, is entirely ſurrounded with water, and fortified with ramparts, and twelve towers. Facing the main entrance, a ſmall marble lion, with the following inſcription under it, is erected near the canal:

Ex Atticis. i. e. 'From Attica.'

On one ſide of this is a lioneſs couchant, with theſe words under it:

Anno Corcyræ liberatæ.

'In the year when Corfu was delivered from ſlavery.'

Farther on is a large lion couchant, with this inſcription:

Athenienſia Venetæ Claſſis Trophæa
Veneti Senatûs Decreto
In Navalis veſtibulo conſtituta
Anno Salut. MDCLXXXVII.

'The trophies which the Venetian fleet brought from 'Athens, erected by a decree of the ſenate before the arſe-'nal, in the year 1687.'

On a tower of the arſenal on the ſame ſide is the following inſcription: Inſcription on a tower.

Senatus Conſul.
Eodem tempore navibus egreſſum
& dominium ampliavit;
Sic fauſtæ plurima regna
Patriæ reſtituit
M. Antonio Juſtiniano Duce,
Andrea Valerio Paulo, Juſto Lolino, Jo. Ant.
Ruzzino, Anton. Canati, Nicol. Duodo &
Georgio Cornelio
Navalis armentarii Præfectis
Anno Sal. MDCXXCVI. Fœd. III.

'By order of the ſenate, this harbour and the dominions of the republic were enlarged, and many kingdoms happily reſtored to their mother country, *&c.* in the year 1686.'

Over the entrance are theſe words under a marble lion:

Victoriæ Navalis Monument. 1157.

'In memory of a naval victory gained in 1157.'

The ſtatue of a lion.

On the left-ſide of the entrance is to be ſeen a large lion couchant, likewiſe of marble, with the following inſcription:

Franciſcus Maurocenus Peloponeſiacus
Expugnatis Athenis
Marmorea Leonum ſimulacra
Triumphali manu è Piræo direpta
In Patriam tranſtulit, futura Veneti Leonis
Quæ fuerant Minervæ Atticæ monumenta.

'Franciſcus Maurocenus, a native of the Morea, after 'taking the city of Athens by ſtorm, tranſported into his 'own country theſe marble lions, which he took as trophies 'of his victory from the Piræeus; that theſe monuments of 'the Athenian Minerva might for the future be dedicated to 'the Venetian lion.'

At the gate, every perſon, on entering the arſenal, leaves his ſword, which is returned to him at coming out.

Monument of count Konigſmark.

Within the area of the arſenal over the door of a building full of arms is the marble buſt of count Konigſmark, with the following inſcription:

Ottoni

Ottoni Wilhelmo Comiti a Konigſmark,
Suprema terreſtrium copiarum contra Turcas Præfecturâ
Semper Victori
MDCLXXXVIII.
S. C.

'To Otho William count Konigſmark, chief commander of the land-forces againſt the Turks, who was always victorious, this buſt was erected by the ſenate in 1688.'

This edifice is divided into four large rooms, two of which are in the lower, and two in the upper ſtory. The arms are diſpoſed in long walks, which are ornamented with the ſuits of armour wore by Scanderbeg, Mocenigo, Franceſco Moroſini, Ziani, Giuſtiniani, Caſtrani, and other illuſtrious warriors, by way of trophies. Over that of Moroſini's hang four ſmall red caps, to ſhew that he had been four times commander in chief. In the left hand he holds a blue ſurtout, which was ſent him as a preſent from the pope. Attila's helmet, the iron head-piece wore by Colleonius's horſe, and ſeveral ſorts of arms taken from the Turks, are likewiſe to be ſeen here. Apartments for the arms, &c. Trophies.

In the vault underneath is a large veſſel filled with wine four times a day, out of which every workman in the arſenal (who are above a thouſand in all) may drink as often, and as much, as he pleaſes. Towards the bottom of this veſſel are ſeveral cocks to draw the wine, which, it muſt be ſuppoſed, is not extraordinary good; beſides, it is generally diluted with two thirds of water: for there is a fine ſpring of good water on the iſland where the arſenal is built. Wine given away every day at the arſenal.

In the iron-magazine are all kinds of large nails, &c. which are ſtamped with a particular mark, and whoever ſteals or buys one of theſe nails is condemned for five years to the galleys. The iron-magazine.

In the magazine for oars is preſerved the fine chair, in which the *doge*, after his election, is carried about by forty men, and throws money among the populace.

The length of the rope-walk is ſaid to be [illegible] geometrical paces; and I found it to be [illegible] forty-four common paces. On each ſide of [illegible] ſupported by forty-three brick pilaſters. It is [illegible]

the ropes, which are kept here among the naval ſtores, are worth two millions of *ducati-d'argento* *.

Salt-petre works. The ſalt-petre works deſerve a traveller's notice. Since the fire which happened in 1569, the gun-powder has not been kept in the arſenal, but in large quadrangular towers, which are detached from it.

Other magazines. Here are twelve magazines full of cannon-balls, and others filled with pitch, hemp, ſail-cloth, *&c.* In one large room ſeveral old women are employed in making and repairing ſails.

Forges. A hundred men are daily employed in the forges, of which there are twelve continually going.

Heavy cannon. In one magazine are five hundred large iron cannon, beſides a great number piled in the open air.

Foundery. In the foundery none but braſs guns are caſt. When Henry III. king of France, dined in the arſenal, a large cannon was caſt while he ſat at table; and, when the preſent king of Denmark was at Venice, two great guns, two culverins, and as many mortars, were caſt, and one of each ſort was afterwards ſent to Denmark. In 1729, a fire happened in the arſenal, by which two hundred culverines, arms for ten thouſand horſe, together with rigging for twelve galeaſſes, and fifteen galleys, were entirely conſumed. At the ſame time one of the culverins caſt in the preſence of the king of Denmark, and the fine gun caſt in honour of Henry III. of France, received ſome damage. The republic's founderies for iron guns, *&c.* are at Breſcia and Bergamo. In order to make up the loſs they ſuſtained by the late fire, they are now proving forty thouſand muſquets, and as many piſtols lately purchaſed. I cannot ſay that the arms here are kept very bright; but the ruſt which appears on them is probably owing to the dampneſs of the place, and the ſaline exhalations from the ſea.

Fire in 1729.

Memorials of a victory over the Turks. The heads of ſix Turkiſh galleys are preſerved here under cover, as a trophy of ſo many veſſels taken at one time by Moroſini.

Venetian navy. The number of the republic's galleys at preſent is fifty, twenty-five of which are at ſea, and the reſt almoſt ready to quit the harbour. They have alſo four-and-twenty ſhips of war on the ſtocks, the largeſt of which is to carry ſeventy or eighty guns. There is a ſhed built for every galley and man of war, where they lie unrigged under cover, and may

* A ſilver ducat is about 3*s.* 4*d.* ſterling.

be

be kept without receiving any damage fifty or ſixty years. From theſe ſheds they are launched into the deep canals, of which there are three in the arſenal. At Rochefort, where the king of France has an excellent dock-yard, the men of war are built and rigged in a deep dry dock, and then the water is let into it from a large canal, in order to ſet them a-float, and carry them out of the dock. The ſame curious contrivance is to be ſeen in the royal yard at Chatham, and alſo along the Thames, and ſome other places in England. But theſe dry docks have no covering, as the ſhips are not kept in them for any conſiderable time. Beſides the five-and-twenty galleys above-mentioned, four galeaſſes and four bomb-galliots lie ready rigged in the Venetian arſenal; and they have two galeaſſes always out at ſea. A *galeazza*, or galeaſs, is a large low-built galley with three maſts, and carries ſails; beſides which, it has from thirty to fifty oars, and ſix or ſeven hands to every oar. Over the rowers is a deck for guns. Towards the head of the veſſel are three tires of guns, the uppermoſt tire conſiſting of ten pounders, and the other two of twenty-four pounders. Towards the ſtern it has but two tires of eighteen pounders *. The whole complement of guns in a galeaſs generally amounts to forty cannons, and ſix culverins. The latter are ſaid to carry a ball ſix Italian miles. The full complement of men in a large galeaſs is near twelve hundred, rowers included. Galeaſſes.

Formerly ſuch a veſſel had orders not to ſtrike to twenty-five Turkiſh galleys; and the captain, who is always a noble Venetian, was ſworn to obſerve this order; but things are now altered, and of late the Turkiſh navy is become more formidable than it was a century ago.

A galley has a much flatter bottom than a galleaſs, and carries but two maſts, with about twenty-five or thirty oars on each ſide, and five or ſix galley-ſlaves to every oar. It generally mounts but five guns, the largeſt of which is placed at the prow, and carries a ball weighing from thirty to forty pounds. Theſe veſſels go very ſwift; but are not fit for bad weather, on which account they ſeldom go far from ſhore. The Venetians pretend that their galleys exceed all others, becauſe they are double-timbered. The galliots are ſtill ſmaller than the galleys, and are chiefly uſed as tranſports; fifty of theſe are always kept ready in the arſenal, to Galleys. Galliots.

* See the ancient and modern ſtate of Dalmatia i[illegible] printed at Nurenberg in 1718.

Advice-boats. gether with four advice-boats, ſome of which are continually at ſea. As it is of great conſequence to the republic to have

Timber. a ſufficient quantity of timber always ready for ſhip-building, the trunks of ten thouſand large trees (of which about a thouſand are required for building a ſhip) are kept here in

Proof of good timber. the water for that purpoſe. Among other ways for trying the goodneſs of the timber after a tree is felled, the following method is practiſed: One perſon applies his ear to the center of one end of the trunk, while another with a key hits the other end with a gentle ſtroke; if the tree be ſound and good, the ſtroke will be diſtinctly heard at the other end, though the tree ſhould be a hundred feet or more in length.

I have already given an account of the *bucentoro*, or the veſſel in which the *doge* goes to ſea.

Whether this arſenal can furniſh arms for ten thouſand horſe, and a hundred thouſand foot, and fit out ten galeaſſes, ſixty men of war, and a hundred galleys, as ſome pretend, is a point I muſt leave undecided.

Yearly charge of the arſenal. The annual charge of the whole work is ſaid to amount to five hundred thouſand ducats, which unqueſtionably muſt be underſtood of *ducate-d'argento*, each of which goes for ſeven *lire* * and a half. It is under the direction of three of the nobles, who are called *patrone d'arſenale*, who continue but three years in their office. Under the *patrone* are three *proveditori*, who appoint officers and artificers, and make the neceſſary payments; the artificers and labourers are paid their full wages every Saturday night, without any deductions.

Ammiraglio del arſenale. In time of war the number of workmen in the arſenal is increaſed to two or three thouſand. Theſe are under the direction of the *ammiraglio del arſenale*, who commands the *bucentoro* on Aſcenſion-day; and, during the election of a *doge*, guards the ducal palace with a party of *arſenalotti*, or the arſenal-watch. The ſailors, with which the Venetian fleet is manned, are moſtly natives of Italy. The republic is very cautious in accuſtoming its ſubjects to military exerciſes, being conſcious that the ſevere oppreſſions of the great ſo imbitter the minds of the people, that they have no great love for their ſuperiors. On this account the government think it the ſafeſt way to deprive the people of the means which might induce them to ſhake off the yoke.

Foreign troops. Their wars with the Turks are chiefly carried on by foreign troops, which they hire from the German princes.

* About three ſhillings and four-pence.

The

The *capitaneo generale* is at the head of the republic's naval force. He is always one of the principal nobles, and has under him the *proveditore generale di mare*, and other great officers. The land forces, as ſoon as they are debarqued, are under the command of the field-marſhal, or *generale di ſbarco*, who is generally ſome foreigner of diſtinction. Accordingly that high poſt is at preſent filled by count Schulemburg. The ſenate join two of their members, ſtiled *proveditori in campo*, with the general. Capitaneo generale.

I ſaw formerly, in the cabinet of baron Bernſtorf, miniſter of ſtate to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Brunſwick Luneburg, a very curious medal, ſtruck in honour of the republic of Venice; but without any particular marks to ſhew on what occaſion it was ſtruck. It is of ſilver, and about the bigneſs of a Rheniſh guilder, but not ſo thick. One ſide repreſents the iſlands belonging to Venice, with part of the *terra ferma* towards the frontiers of Germany; and that part which repreſents dry land is inlaid with gold. The names of the chief churches and iſlands are in very ſmall characters. On the reverſe ſide is the following inſcription within a croſs: Singular medal.

Inclitæ
Andriacæ Virgini
Juſtitiâ & Legum
Præſtantiâ inſi-
gnitæ armiſq.
Victrici.

'To the renowned virgin city in the Adriatic, famed for 'its juſtice, and the excellency of its laws, and always victorious in war.'

The republic of Venice can boaſt of one advantage almoſt peculiar to itſelf, namely, that for ſeveral centuries the ableſt pens have, as it were, ſucceeded each other in compoſing the hiſtory of it. The firſt in this ſeries of hiſtorians was Sabellicus, whoſe works, entitled *Res Venetæ*, in forty-three books, were elegantly printed by Andreas Maurocenus, in the year 1487. This excellent hiſtory was continued by Pietro Bembo, who was ſucceeded by Andrea Mauroceni. The next hiſtorian was Battiſta Nani; and [illegible] Mich. Foſcareni continued the hiſtory of [illegible] Pietro Garzoni wrote the modern part. Remark on the Venetian hiſtorians.

Encomium on the republic.

I ſhall conclude my letter with an elegant inſcription in praiſe of this famous republic, which Ottavio Ferrari preſented to the three moderators of the univerſity of Padua, namely Giovanni Nani, Giovanni Piſauri (who were alſo *procurators* of St. Mark) and the cavalier Giovanni Grimani, on New-year's-day:

Jane Pater triceps
Muſarum ac temporum moderator,
Faſtorum titulus & honos,
Qui totum in Orbem cum ſpectes
Nil præter Venetos habes quod tuearis,
Apud quos, terris omnibus pulſus,
Æternum cum libertate ſacrarium nactus es,
Cujus unius initium & finis
Te cuncta videntem latent.
Jane Pater,
Qui patens clauſuſque pacem
Ac pacis opera in invidiam foves,
Aditumque divinitatis reſeras,
Hanc ſapientiæ ſtrenam placatus excipe,
Et volens fove
Trojanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam.'

'Venerable Janus, preſident of the Muſes, and regulator 'of times, whoſe name is the moſt honourable in the whole 'calendar, and whoſe triple view comprehends the paſt, 'preſent, and future; be propitious to Venice, where thou 'didſt find an eternal aſylum with liberty, when baniſhed 'from every other part of the world. And though all things 'are open to thy comprehenſive view; yet the beginning and 'end of that illuſtrious republic are concealed from thy ſight. 'Janus, propitious father, who doſt preſide over peace and 'war, and openeſt the way to immortality; graciouſly ac-'cept this literary New-year's offering, and protect the vic-'torious republic of Venice, and all the learned members of 'this celebrated ſeat of the muſes.'

LETTER LXXV.

Of the Rialto, the German factory, the moſt remarkable palaces and cabinets of curioſities in the city of Venice; the iſland of Murano, *&c.*

SIR,

THE bridge called Rialto is all of marble, and conſiſts of a ſingle arch, which is ninety feet wide. It was built by the famous architect Antonio dal Ponte. This bridge is ſupported by twelve thouſand piles of elm, and coſt the republic two hundred and fifty thouſand ducats. The breadth of it above is thirty-ſeven common paces, which is divided by two parallel rows of ſhops into three ſtreets; but the middle ſtreet is broader than thoſe on each ſide. Il Ponte Rialto.

The great canal over which this bridge is built, is narrower here than in any other part, being only forty paces over. It is thirteen hundred paces in length, and the beſt houſes in the city ſtand on its banks. Il Canale Maggiore.

Not far from the Rialto are the exchange and the bank. The latter belongs to the ſtate, and pays no intereſt for any funds lodged there: but the merchants place their money there partly for ſecurity, and partly for the facility of tranſferring, and remitting it in trade. Bank and exchange.

Il fontico del Tedeſchi, or the German factory, which is the magazine for all goods coming from Germany or conſigned thither, ſtands alſo in this neighbourhood. The company of German merchants concerned in this factory at preſent conſiſts of twenty-eight families; and though the building belongs to the ſtate, both they and their factors, if unmarried, have the privilege of living in it; for it contains near five hundred rooms. The front towards the great canal is painted by Georgione, and that towards the ſtreet by Titian; but the weather has greatly impaired the beauty of both performances. Several fine paintings by Titian, Paolo Veroneſe, Giovanni Contarini, and Tintoretto are alſo to be ſeen in the apartments. German houſe.

Academy of painting. Connoiſſeurs in painting will be pleaſed to find two academies for that noble art at Venice, where the diſciples generally draw from the life. The moſt remarkable pieces of painting throughout the city of Venice are judiciouſly deſcribed by Borghini, in a work entitled *Le Minere della pittura.*

Ultramarine or fine blue colour. On this head I muſt add, that here is made the beſt ſort of that fine blue uſed by painters, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ultramarine.* The chief ingredient in this colour is *lapis-lazuli,* though not the beſt oriental kind, but ſuch as is found in ſome parts of Italy.

Roofs of the houſes flat. Flooring. The roofs of the houſes in Venice are flat, and covered with tiles. The flooring of moſt of the apartments is a kind of red plaſter, made of pulverized marble and brick, mixed with oil: it makes a beautiful appearance, and is very laſting.

Palazzo di Grimaldi. Among the private palaces in this city, that of Grimaldi is one of the moſt elegant, for the architecture, the furniture, and the curioſities, both modern and antique, to be ſeen in it. Mabillon has given an accurate deſcription of it in his *Diarium Italicum:* and Sanſovino has thought it worthy of a particular treatiſe.

Palazzo di Peſaro. The Peſaro palace is one of the beſt on the banks of the Canale maggiore, or great canal. The front is of free-ſtone, and as high as the firſt ſtory the ſtones are cut like a diamond: the gallery over it is ſupported by pillars, and makes a very grand appearance.

Palazzo di Piſani. Not far from S. Maria Zobenigo, a nobleman of the name of Piſani is building a very elegant and ſpacious houſe. In the court are ſeveral buſto's and ſtatues; and among the latter, is one of a woman, whoſe head is, as it were, covered with a fine white veil of ſuch exquiſite workmanſhip, that the face is ſeen as if it were through a piece of gauze.

Palazzo di Grimani. Ancient buſto and inſcription. Among other curioſities in the Grimani palace, is a buſto with theſe words under it:

Bono Deo
Brotonti

Aſtori of Venice has publiſhed a learned letter to Zenir concerning this inſcription. That *Brontonti,* or Thunderer, ſhould be read inſtead of *Brotonti,* is certain, as may be ſeen by the following ancient inſcriptions in Gruter, p. 17.

Jovi

Jovi. Sancto. Brontonti.
Aur. Poplius.

And p. 34.

Deo. Soli. invicto. Mithre
Fl. Septimius. Zoſimus. V. P.
Sacerdos. Dei. Brontontis.

But in all probability *Deus Brontons* is no other than *Jupiter Tonans*, or *Jupiter Fulminans*, as he is called in an ancient monument in Gruter, p. 21. n. 3. And the ſame author makes mention of *Deus Fulguratus*, *in loc. cit.* and *Deus Fulgerator*, n. 4. *Jupiter optimus maximus ſaranicus*, in an inſcription found in the village of Mombach, not far from Mentz, mentioned by *Gruter*, p. 22. n. 13, alſo ſeems to be the ſame deity. *Saran* and *Taran* appear to be ſynonymous terms; and the latter, in the Celtic language, ſignifies thunder *. From this word I conceive is derived the name of *Thor*, the idol of the Germans and other northern nations, which ſeems to agree in moſt points with the *Jupiter* of the Greeks and Romans †. The name of the god *Tharamis* occurs in the poet Lucan ‡; and Lucius, in his *Inſcriptiones Dalmaticæ*, cites the following inſcription on a ſtone found in Dalmatia:

Jovi. O. M.
Taranuco
Arria Succeſſa.
V. S.

I make

* It has the ſame ſignification in the ancient Britiſh or Welch language.

† This reſemblance has been generally allowed in all ages. See Cluver. Germ. Antiq. l. i. c. 26. Loſcher. Litter. Celt. theſ. xii. p. 25. Worm. Faſt. Dan. l. i. p. 85. Scheffer. Upſal. Antiq. c. 6. Arnkiel Cimbr. Gentil. l. i. c. 10. But Weiland, in his diſſertation on *Thor*, printed in quarto at Copenhagen, in the year 1709, finds the greateſt reſemblance to be betwixt the *Mars* of the Romans and the *Thor* of the Celtæ: and it muſt be owned, that ſome of the attributes of *Thor* have an affinity with thoſe of the god of war. But it muſt alſo be allowed, that we muſt not be too poſitive, when we ſearch into the dark ages of antiquity.

‡ The poet ſpeaks of the barbarous human ſacrifices [illegible] the following words:

I make no ſcruple alſo to attribute the following monument, dug up at Cheſter in the year 1653, and now to be ſeen among the Oxford antiquities to the ſame deity:

I. O. M. TANARO
T. ELVPIUS. GALER
PRAESENS GVNIA
PRI. LEG. XX. V. V.
COMMODO. ET
LATERANO
COSS.
V. S. L. M.

I give you this inſcription as it was copied by Dr. Prideaux, an Engliſh divine of extraordinary learning, and no leſs piety. For as the ſtone, on account of its great weight, ſtands in the open air, expoſed to all weathers, the letters are ſo worn out, that, in the year 1715, I could make out no more than the two X X. and V. in the fourth line.

An ancient monument publiſhed by Boiſſard, in which *Brontons* is repreſented as a beardleſs young man with a lyre, might occaſion ſome perſons to conjecture that this *Bonus Deus Brontons* was rather the ſame with Apollo, than Jupiter. But it is well known that every ſtatue of Jupiter has not a beard. The lyre in Boiſſard's monument, which is without ſtrings, and reſts on a ball or kettle, may (according to the explanation of the celebrated Montfaucon) in general allude to the noiſe of the thunder. Beſides, in Gruter's

——Quibus immitis placatur ſanguine diro
Teutates, horrenſque feris altaribus Heſus,
Et Tharamis || *Scythicæ non mitior ara Dianæ.*

Pharſal. *lib.* i.

'And ye, where Heſus' horrid altar ſtands;
'Where dire Teutates human blood demands;
'Where Tharamis by wretches is obey'd,
'And vies in ſlaughter with the Scythian maid.

ROWE.

|| It is *Taranis* in ſome editions. *Vid. ed. Thomæ Farnab. Amſt.* 1643.

in-

inſcription, p. 36. n. 11, *Bonus Deus Brontons* is manifeſtly diſtinguiſhed from Apollo.

In the Savorniano, Nani, Moroſini, Lorendano and Vandramini palaces, are to be ſeen a great many fine pieces of painting. The apartments in theſe palaces are alſo very elegantly furniſhed. Palazzi di Savorniano, &c.

Sagredo's celebrated gallery at preſent is ſhut up, on account of ſome repairs he is making there: But it conſiſts chiefly of antiquities, natural curioſities, and eſpecially foreign arms and weapons. Sagredo's gallery.

Signior Tiepolo has alſo a very valuable cabinet where the arrangement is very judicious, eſpecially as to the coins and medals. Tiepolo's cabinet.

Capello, a noble Venetian, is poſſeſſed of a copper-plate on which part of the *faſti conſulares* is engraven. Nicolo Bon has written a very learned diſſertation on this antique. In the ſame nobleman's cabinet are fourteen gems, or *cameo's*, repreſenting the chief paſſages of the life of Chriſt, ſeveral intaglio's, curious works in wood, natural curioſities, *&c.* As the owner was in mourning for the death of his father Antonio Capello, I found all the paintings in the hall in ſuch diſorder, that I could not take a view of them. Capello's cabinet of curioſities.

Connoiſſeurs in medals and old coins may ſee fine collections of them at the above-mentioned Signior Bon's, and in the cabinets of the following *nobili*, namely, Ruzzini, on the *Canale regio*; Correri, in the *Riva di Biaggio* (who likewiſe has publiſhed a curious treatiſe on the medallions in his poſſeſſion) Cornero, in the *Calle del Regina*; and at Barbaro's, in the *Procuratie vecchie*. Cabinets of medals.

As to natural curioſities, minerals, foſſils and petrifactions, Zannichelli an apothecary has an incomparable collection left him by his father, who died in the year 1729, and was particularly famous for his preparation of *nix ferri*; which ſecret he learned from one St. Hilaire, a Frenchman. The *nix ferri* is of a beautiful white colour, and conſiſts of clear and ſparkling filaments, as if it was made out of the pureſt ſilver. It is uſed as a very powerful remedy in various caſes, but particularly for a gonorrhœa, and is properly the quinteſſence or fineſt particles of iron. This metal, as appeared by ſeveral experiments Zannichelli tried on it, conſiſts of a little quickſilver, a pretty large quantity of ſulphur, and a good deal of ſalt. *Nix martis* is prepared from [illegible] ſteel diſſolved in antimony, which being ſufficiently [illegible] over a gentle fire, are then cryſtallized. The [illegible] Minerals, &c. at Zannichelli's. Nix ferri.

1713 and 1719, publiſhed at Venice a particular treatiſe entitled, *De ferro ejuſque Nivis præparatione.*

Among the petrifications in Zannichelli's collection, are likewiſe to be ſeen the upper jaws of two large fiſhes, a flying-fiſh, a *tauroporus*, a *lapis numiſmalis*, and other curious pieces. Here are alſo ſome artificial curioſities worth obſerving; particularly, an ivory cylinder, finely carved in relievo.

Paintings of count Schulemburg.

Among the curious collections of paintings at Venice are thoſe, which ſome years ago were purchaſed by the field-marſhal count Schulemburg, whom I have mentioned above, when it was probable he would have continued ſome time, if not always reſided in this city. Some pieces by Caſtiglione deſerve particular notice, together with the laſt ſiege and new fortifications of Corfu, which are not only repreſented in paintings, but there is likewiſe a model of them cut in wood.

The importance of the iſland of Corfu.

Corfu * is not only a bulwark to the Venetians againſt the attack of a foreign enemy, but is likewiſe of great advantage to the republic on account of its ſalt-works, which, with thoſe of Chioſa (an iſland lying not far from the influx of the Brenta Nuova, and twenty Italian miles from Venice) yield an annual revenue of upwards of five millions of *lire*. There is now a garriſon of four thouſand men continually kept in the caſtle of Corfu; and, ſince count Schulemburg cauſed ſeveral new fortifications to be added to it, it may juſtly be looked upon as one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. The Venetians are very ſenſible of the ſignal ſervice that general did them by holding out ſo long in this iſland; for which reaſon they erected a ſtatue to him in his life-time; an honour which they never conferred on a general before, Moroſini only excepted. It ſtands in the large piazza of the city of Corfu, and repreſents count Schulemburg ſomewhat bigger than the life, in a Roman habit, with a truncheon in his hand. On the pedeſtal, which, together with the ſtatue, is of white marble, is the following inſcription:

Statue erected to count Schulemburg by the republic.

* The antiquities of the iſland of Corfu have been at full length deſcribed by its late archbiſhop cardinal Quirini, in his *Primordia Corcyræ*, publiſhed at Lecci in 1725, and at Breſcia in 1738, in quarto.

Matthiæ

Matthiæ
Comiti Schulenburgio,
Summo terreſtrium copiarum
Præfecto,
Chriſtianæ Reipublicæ,
In Corcyræ obſidione
Laborantis,
Fortiſſimo Aſſertori
Adhuc viventi
Senatus
Anno
M. DCC. XVI.
Die XII. Menſ. Sept.

'To Matthias count Schulemburg, chief commander of 'the land forces of the Chriſtian republic of Venice, when 'preſſed hard by the ſiege of Corfu, the ſenate erected this 'ſtatue on the twelfth day of September, 1716, while the 'brave defender of that city is living.'

Some years after this ſtatue was erected, a powder magazine, at a ſmall diſtance from it, happened to be ſet on fire by lightning, and did great damage to many public buildings, both civil and eccleſiaſtical, that ſtood near it. But the count's ſtatue was not ſo much as touched. This circumſtance, and the alluſion to the ancient opinion, that the lightning ſpared heads crowned with a laurel-wreath, the emblem of victory, gave occaſion to the addition of the following line on the pedeſtal:

Ingenious addition to the inſcription.

Intacta fulmine laurus *.

* *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* xv. *c.* 30. *Tiberium principem tonante cœlo coronari eâ* (lauro) *ſolitum ferunt contra fulminum metus.*
'The emperor Tiberius is ſaid, when it thundered, to have put a 'wreath of laurel about his head as a charm againſt lightning, of 'which he was much afraid.'

The medal ſtruck on the death of the great marſhal Turenne alludes to this opinion of the ancients. One one ſide of it was the marſhal's head; and on the reverſe, a tree hung with laurel-wreaths, and blaſted by lightning. The inſcription,

Non lauri mille tuentur.

'A thouſand laurel-wreaths are no defen[illegible]

'The laurel'd victor ſtill remains unhurt,
'Tho' mimic lightning play'd about his head.'

His income. This general's income, as *generale di ſbarco*, in time of peace, is about thirty thouſand dollars *; but during the time of war it amounts to eighty thouſand. His meſſages or propoſals relating to military affairs, and likewiſe the ſtate's directions to him, are all ſent in writing. Amidſt all the

His converſation with foreigners. miſtruſt which the Venetians conceive againſt their nobles and officers of ſtate, leſt they ſhould have any converſation with foreign ambaſſadors, count Schulemburg, even at the beginning, never thought fit to conform himſelf to ſuch ſevere reſtrictions; and when a foreign ambaſſador arrived at Venice, he always paid him the firſt viſit. However, for ſome time paſt, this commerce has been in ſome meaſure intermitted; for the general expects the firſt viſit from them, when he returns from the *terra ferma*, and the ambaſſadors, on the other hand, refuſe to pay him that compliment.

Medals ſtruck in honour of him. I cannot omit three medals ſtruck in honour of this nobleman at Nurenberg. The firſt repreſents the marſhal's head, with this inſcription:

Matth. Joh. S. R. I. Com. de Schulemburg Ser. Reip. Ven. Marech. Gen. Corcyræ Propugnator.

'Matthias John de Schulemburg, count of the holy Roman empire, general of the forces of the moſt ſerene republic of Venice, and defender of Corfu.'

On the reverſe is the count's coat of arms, with theſe words:

Ab ipſo ducit opes animumque ferro. Horat. l. iv. c. 4.

'Collecting wealth and ſpirit from the ſword.'

The ſecond medal agrees with the firſt as to the head and the legend round it; but on the reverſe is a repreſentation of the ſiege of Corfu, and a plan of the city, with this motto:

Auſpiciis Venetum virtus Germana tuetur

* A rix-dollar is equal to 3*s.* 6*d.*

'German

'German bravery under the auſpices of the Venetians, 'defends'———

In the exergue:

Corcyram
D. XXII. Aug. A. MDCCVI.

'———Corfu, Auguſt 22, 1706.'

The third medal has on one ſide a laurel wreath, and within it the inſcription, engraven on the pedeſtal of his ſtatue at Corfu, cited above. On the reverſe is the figure of the ſtatue, and the iſland of Corfu at a diſtance, with this inſcription:

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudeſque manebunt *.

'Thy fame, thy praiſe, and honour'd name ſhall laſt
'Till time ſhall be no more———'

Iſland of Murano.

The iſland of Murano, which lies about a mile from Venice, has its own magiſtrates, and is ſaid to contain eighteen thouſand inhabitants.

Looking-glaſſes.

The beautiful mirrours, and others glaſſes made in this iſland, have ſpread the reputation of it into foreign countries. However, this trade is conſiderably decayed; other nations having found out the art of making glaſs, which far ſurpaſſes that of Venice: For the looking-glaſſes made at Murano are only blown; whereas in other places they are caſt and ground. The Venetian glaſs is very pure and ductile when it is in fuſion; on which account it is more eaſily melted, and anſwers much better than any other for works of fancy. The beſt flints, called *cuogoli*, pulverized and mixed with fine aſhes for this purpoſe, are gathered out of the river Po, and are not inferior in whiteneſs to alabaſter. Foreigners are permitted to ſee and obſerve every thing in theſe glaſs-works as long as they pleaſe; whereas to have a ſight of thoſe at Paris, it is often a matter of great difficulty.

Compared with thoſe of Paris and Dreſden.

This precaution of the French appears the more ſtrange, as the glaſſes are all caſt in Picardy, and only poliſhed and ſilvered over at Paris. On the contrary, no ſcruple is made of ſhewing the poliſhing-mill at Dreſden, which, in its con-

* *Virg. Eclog.* v. *ver.* 73.

trivance

trivance and execution, far exceeds any thing in the Paris glaſs-manufactory.

At Murano, when a large lump of ignited or melted glaſs is blown as much as poſſible, it is drawn out into a long hollow cylinder by waving it about in the hand. This is afterwards cut open, and laid on a large flat ſhovel, like an oven-peel. It is then put in the furnace, where it farther dilates itſelf, and is ſeveral times clipped, till at laſt it comes out a ſmooth-finiſhed plate, and is brought to the cooler. The whole proceſs takes up but ſix or ſeven minutes; in which ſhort ſpace of time the looking-glaſs is put into the fire ten or twelve times.

The French have indeed found out the art of caſting glaſs, whereas at firſt they uſed to blow it like the Venetians. I am apt to believe, however, that the other method, by the progreſſive motion of the ſwinging or waving it in the hand, makes the glaſs clearer, and diſſipates the ſmall bubbles of air. But the lungs of a man are not able to perform, in point of ſize, what has been compaſſed by caſting; for looking-glaſſes have been made in France to the height of a hundred and five inches; whereas the utmoſt extent acquired by blowing cannot exceed fifty inches. On this account the Venetian glaſſes of any conſiderable ſize are extremely dear, when other looking-glaſſes at preſent are ſo cheap, that a glaſs of fourteen inches high, and twelve broad, may be bought, at the beſt hand, for ſix livres *. The prices of looking-glaſſes at Paris riſe in the following proportion. A looking-glaſs,

Price of glaſs at Paris.

* About five ſhillings; a French livre being nearly equal to 10*d.* ſterling.

In height.

In height.	In breadth.	Livres. Costs
20 Inches. —	16 Inches. —	15
25 ——	20 ——	27
30 ——	24 ——	52
35 ——	26 ——	100
40 ——	30 ——	150
45 ——	33 ——	200
50 ——	35 ——	255
55 ——	38 ——	325
60 ——	40 ——	400
65 ——	43 ——	510
70 ——	45 ——	620
75 ——	48 ——	780
80 ——	50 ——	1000
85 ——	53 ——	1515
90 ——	55 ——	2000
95 ——	58 ——	2520
100 ——	60 ——	3000

Poliſhing-houſe at Paris.

The poliſhing-houſe for looking-glaſſes in the *Rue St. Antoine* at Paris, in which four hundred men are continually employed, was ſet up in the year 1666, under the miniſtry of the celebrated Colbert. The French glaſs is caſt at Cherburg and St. Gobine. Formerly the French were ſupplied with looking-glaſs from Venice. But thoſe happy times for the republic are now paſt, and the making of all ſorts of glaſſes has been brought to great perfection in England *, Saxony, Berlin, and the dutchy of Wurtemberg. Great quantities of ſmall glaſs tubes (like thoſe uſed in thermometers) of different colours, are alſo blown at Murano. Of theſe are made at Venice what they call *margaritini*, which the women of the lower claſs wear about their arms and necks for ornament. The larger ſort are uſed for making roſaries. This work is performed with great diſpatch; the artiſan taking a whole handful of theſe tubes at once, and breaking them off one after another with an iron tool. Theſe ſhort cylinders are mixed with a kind of aſhes, and put over the fire in an iron pan; and when the two ends begin to melt, by ſtirring them about (which is done with an iron wire) they are brought to a round figure; but care is taken not to leave them too long over the fire, leſt the hole through

Proceſs of the making margaritini.

* Query, whether the glaſs made in England does not exceed any other in fineneſs? I am certain our drinking-glaſſes are much ſuperior to thoſe of France, and, I believe, of all other countries.

which

which they are to be ſtrung ſhould be entirely cloſed by the melting of the glaſs.

At S. Franceſco di Vigna are ſeveral ſtreets entirely inhabited by people, whoſe ſole occupation is to make and ſtring theſe *margaritini*.

Privilege of the glaſs-makers of Murano.

The managers of the glaſs-houſe at Murano lay claim to nobility, by virtue of a grant made to them and their deſcendants by Henry III. king of France, who expreſſed great pleaſure and ſatisfaction when he viewed their work. They are not looked upon as people of the loweſt claſs or mechanics even at Venice, but of the rank of *cittadini*; and on Aſcenſion-day they make their appearance in three very elegant gondola's.

Treviſano and Cornaro palaces.

On this iſland formerly ſtood the beautiful palace of Treviſano, which is now extremely decayed. The Cornaro palace on this iſland has a gallery of paintings very well worth

Length of a gallery ſaid to be an Italian mile.

ſeeing; but, as this gallery is ſaid to be an Italian mile in length, it does not anſwer the high idea one is apt to conceive of it from ſuch an account. It is indeed true, that, excluſive of the apartments of the firſt ſtory (which lead into the gallery, and are decorated with fine paintings) it takes up nine hundred and eighty-four common paces in length: but this gallery, as it is called, is of a very unequal breadth, and in ſeveral parts is no more than a narrow paſſage, which goes round the garden in a curve, forming ſeveral angles. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that among the vaſt number of pictures required to fill a gallery of ſuch a length, many indifferent pieces muſt have found a place there. It is alſo adorned with a conſiderable number of marble ſtatues and buſto's.

Dominican church.

Among the fifteen churches on the iſland of Murano, the principal is that of St. Peter, which belongs to the Dominican monks. The deſcent from the croſs, over the high altar, is a celebrated piece by Gioſeppe Salviati. Near this piece is another of the marriage at Cana; and oppoſite to it hangs a large and beautiful picture, repreſenting the miraculous feeding of the five thouſand, painted in the year 1721.

St. Bernard's church.

The church of St. Bernard, adjoining to which is a convent of nuns, has ſeveral good pictures, by Falange and Petrelli. In one of its chapels is a picture of the dead body of Chriſt, together with the virgin Mary and ſome of the diſciples. The common people beſtow very liberal offerings of copper money * through the grate under this picture.

In

* That the ancient Romans made uſe of their little copper pieces of money not only for alms, but in honour of their gods, appears from *Seneca*

In the church of the holy angels are alſo ſome remarkable pieces of painting, by Belini, Paris Bordone, *&c.* The annunciation of the virgin Mary, over the altar, is by Pardenone; and the four angels under the organ were painted by Paolo Veroneſe. Chieſa de' S.S. Angeli.

The Jews, who formerly lived in a place to which they gave the name of Giudeca, or Zueca, are now limited to a particular quarter near the *Canale regio*. They are obliged to wear a piece of red cloth on their hats, by way of diſtinction. The number of Jews here amounts to about fifteen hundred.

LETTER LXXVI.

Of the clergy, and the principal churches in the city of Venice.

SIR,

THE Venetian clergy are in no great repute either for their learning or morals; nor do the nuns obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline, eſpecially in thoſe convents, where none but thoſe of noble families are admitted. For as they do not voluntarily enter into this recluſe way of life out of a principle of devotion, but are perſuaded to take ſuch a galling yoke upon themſelves againſt their inclination, for the conveniency of their families, they leave no ſtone unturned Free manner of living in nunneries.

Seneca de Benef. vii. 4. *Omnia Deorum ſunt: tamen & Diis poſuimus donum, & ſtipem jecimus.* 'All things belong to the gods; yet we 'make offerings to them, and caſt ſmall copper coins in their treaſury.' It was alſo cuſtomary with the heathens to throw money and other valuable offerings into ſprings and rivers conſecrated to deities. And to this uſage Seneca alludes, *in Quæſt. Nat.* iv. 2. when, ſpeaking of the ſprings of the Nile iſſuing from the craggy rocks, he ſays, *in hâc orâ ſtipem ſacerdotes & aurea dona præfecti, cum ſolenne venit ſacrum, jaciunt.* 'Here, on the ſolemn feſtival, the prieſts throw in their braſs 'money, and the great men their golden offerings.' To which may be added what Pliny, *lib.* viii. *epiſt.* 8, ſays of the ſacred ſprings of the Clitumnus: *Fons purus & vitreus, ut numerare jactas ſtipes & relucentes calculos poſſis.* 'A ſpring ſo pure and clear, that you may count 'the pieces of money that have been thrown into it, and the ſhining 'pebbles at the bottom.'

by

by company, which they receive in their *parloir*, and other entertainments, to make it the more ſupportable. The nuns of S. Lorenzo once threatened to ſet the nunnery on fire, rather than ſubmit to be brought under any greater reſtraint. Theſe nuns, on account of their rank, have the title of *excellenza* as ſoon as they take the veil, though they be but young at that time.

Limitations of the power of the pope and clergy at Venice.

The common people, as in other places, are ſuperſtitious at Venice; but perſons of quality often run into the other extreme, and give themſelves no concern about religion. Their ſkill in politics has opened their eyes to ſee the indignity and detriment accruing to a ſtate by ſubmitting to the papal power, and encouraged them to aſſert ſeveral freedoms and privileges, of which other nations have ſuffered themſelves to be deprived by the incroachments of the pope. In order to ſecure and perpetuate this liberty, and to prevent diſturbances, every perſon who embraces an eccleſiaſtical life, is, by a particular law, excluded from the great council, and from having any ſhare in the government.

Patriarch.

The patriarch, who is at the head of the clergy, ſtiles himſelf *divinâ miſeratione patriarcha Venetiarum*; *i. e.* 'by 'the divine mercy patriarch of Venice;' without the addition uſed by the biſhops of other nations, *et ſanctæ ſedis apoſtolicæ gratiæ*; 'and the favour of the holy apoſtolical ſee.' He is primate of Dalmatia, metropolitan of the archbiſhops of Candia and Corfu, as alſo of the biſhops of Chiozza and Tercello. The great council chuſes him out of the nobility, and the pope confirms the nomination. His power and dignity are very inconſiderable; and even in Venice itſelf does not extend to the church and dean of St. Mark, who bears the title of *primicerio*, and as to his office and habit, is, as it were, a biſhop, but dependant on the *doge* and ſenate.

Number of churches, &c.

The number of churches, convents, and hoſpitals in Venice is computed to be a hundred and eighty.

Eccleſiaſtical boundaries.

In the ſtreets near many of theſe religious edifices, white ſtones are ſet up, inſcribed with the word *ſacrum*, or *il ſacrato*, to denote how far the privileges of every ſuch foundation extend.

The moſt remarkable churches are as follows in alphabetical order.

St. Angelo's church.

The church of S. Angelo is conſecrated not only to Chriſt and the virgin Mary, but alſo to the archangel Michael. The admirable piece over the high altar, which repreſents our Saviour healing the lame man, was painted by Treviſani.

In

In this church are alſo ſome pictures by Titian, Peranda, Contarini, and Palma; all, as may be concluded from the names of the painters, exquiſitely done.

On the pavement before the high altar is the following epitaph:

Epitaph of Laurenzo Paſſini.

LAURENTIUS PASSINI P. Presbyter ætatis ſuæ anno LXXII. Ne in mundi pelago naufragium patiar, hanc mihi arcam conſtruo. Expectabo pacis columbam, per quam ſalutis portum attingam.

Anno MDCLXXXIII.

'Lorenzo Paſſini, a prieſt, aged ſeventy-two. 'That I may not be ſhipwrecked in the troubleſome ſea of 'this world, I build this ark for myſelf. Here I wait for 'the peaceful dove, which ſhall conduct me to the port of 'ſalvation. *A. D.* 1683.

Chieſa de' Santi Apoſtoli.

In the church of the Holy-Apoſtles are ſeveral monuments of the Cornelii or Cornari family, one of which has the following inſcription:

Epitaph of Georgione Corneli.

GEORGIO CORNELIO Eq. D. Marci Procuratori Meritiſſimo, genere atque opibus claro, virtute verò ſummiſque ſuis erga Rempublicam meritis clariori. Cujus unius operâ à Catharina Sorore Regina, ejus poſteris mirâ pietate poſthabitis, Imperium Venetum Cypro Inſulâ auctum ornatumque eſt.

'To Georgione Corneli, knight, procurator of St. Mark, 'a perſon of diſtinguiſhed merit; eminent for his deſcent 'and fortune, but much more eminent by his virtues, and 'important ſervices to the republic. For to him alone the 'ſtate of Venice owes the iſland of Cyprus, who perſuaded 'queen Catharine, his ſiſter, generouſly to beſtow it on this 'republic, in preference to her heirs and deſcendants.'

Of his ſiſter Catharina queen of Cyprus.

Georgione and Catharina were the ſon and daughter of the *doge* Marco Cornaro. James II. the baſtard, king of Cyprus, raiſed Catharina to the throne on account of her beauty: but after his deceaſe, and that of her ſon, ſhe was prevailed upon by her brother to take a voyage to Venice.

Ac-

Accordingly the *Bucentoro* was ſent in order to convey her to that city; and ſuch honours were paid to her, that ſhe not only continued at Venice till her death, which was in the year 1510, but alſo made the republic her heir. This was indeed a manifeſt injury to Charlotta, the lawful daughter of John III. and wife to Lewis duke of Savoy, who had been expelled by the illegitimate James II. But the Venetians, without paying any regard to theſe conſiderations, took poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Cyprus: from which, however, in 1574, they were in their turn expelled by the Turks.

On another tomb is the following inſcription:

Inſcription on Andr. Corneli's grave.

ANDREÆ CORNELIO Hieronymi Equitis ac D. Marci Procuratoris filio, qui ad maxima pacis bellique negotia ſemper vocatus, toga æque clarus ac armis, nunc Veronæ Prætor, Brixiæ Præfectus, nunc in Venetâ continente ſummus copiarum Proviſor, dum Cretæ Proconſul ac Imperator potenti Turcarum invaſioni conatu omni ubique ardens occurrit, & obſeſſæ Cydoni ſedulo fert ſuppetias & operam, miſſo quoque cum ſua Triremi Catharino filio, qui & pugnans vulnus accepit, & nunquam deditioni acquievit, dumque infractus Rethymi dimicat, ferrea ictus pectore glande, repetito Patriæ nomine moritur æternum victurus, Ætatis LI. Salutis M.DC.XLVI.

'To Andrea Cornelio, ſon of Gieronimo, knight, and 'procurator of St. Mark, whoſe life was ſpent in the higheſt 'civil and military dignities; illuſtrious both in peace and 'war; prætor of Verona, prefect of Breſſia, proveditor-ge-'neral of the army on the Venetian *terra ferma*, and after-'wards commander in chief in Crete, where, with the moſt 'active courage and ardour, he oppoſed the powerful inva-'ſion of the Turks, and haſtened with ſuccours to the relief 'of Canea, then beſieged; and having ſent away in a gal-'ley his ſon Catharino, who alſo was wounded in the en-'gagement, and would not ſurrender, he received a fatal 'wound in the breaſt by a muſket-ball as he bravely fought, 'and died that he might live for ever, often repeating the 'name of his dear country, in the 51ſt year of his age. '1646.'

The paintings in this church are all done by the moſt celebrated maſters.

The

The church of St. Baſſo, in *Seſtiero di S. Marco*, has a beautiful marble tabernacle on the high altar; and on another altar, an excellent baſſo-relievo of St. Francis ſupported in the air by angels. Oppoſite to it is an admirable ſtatue of St. Antony, with the infant Jeſus in his arms. St. Baſſo.

The church of S. Cantiano is adorned with ſeveral good pieces of painting and ſculpture. Here is alſo the following epitaph on Tiberio Tinelli, a painter, who was created a knight by Lewis XIII. of France: S. Cantiano.

TIBERIO TINELLI Equiti, quem mortalium imagines animantem mors heu rapuit intempeſtiva, ut naturæ ab arte devictæ indulgeret, Johannes Baptiſta Caſella Antiſtes Fratri bene merenti mœrens poſ. Vixit annos LII. M. IV. D. XXII. Obiit Anno M.DC.XXXVIII. Tinelli's epitaph.

'To Tiberio Tinelli, knight, whom death, out of pity 'to nature, which was ſurpaſſed by his art, haſtily ſnatched 'away, while he was inſpiring human figures with life. 'Giov. Battiſta Caſella, a prieſt, erected this monument as 'a mark of his tender affection for his brother. He lived 'fifty-two years, four months, and twenty-two days, and 'died in the year 1638.'

This church lies in the quarter of the *canale regio*.

La Carità, in the *Seſtiero di dorſo duro*, belongs to the Lateran canons, and is famous for having been the place where pope Alexander III. privately reſided; who was pleaſed to return the civility he met with here with a grant of perpetual indulgence, which is granted every year on the third day of April. Accordingly the following inſcription is to be ſeen over the door: La Carità. How Alexander III. pays for his entertainment.

Alexander III. Pontifex Maximus, Frederici à rabie profugus, has ſacras Regularium ædes pro munere receptæ hoſpitalitatis inexhauſto indulgentiarum theſauro perpetuo ditavit. M.C.LXXVII.

'Pope Alexander III. in recompence of the hoſpitality 'ſhewn to him in this holy place, when he was obliged to 'fly from the brutal rage of the emperor Frederic, perpe- 'tually endowed it with an inexhauſtible treaſure of indul- 'gences, in the year 1177.'

The pope's original bull, written on parchment, is hung up in the church.

Picture of the ſubmiſſion of the emperor Frederick I.

The memory of Frederick the Firſt's ſubmiſſion to pope Alexander III. is alſo preſerved here in a picture; in which, however, the pope does not ſet his foot directly on the emperor's neck *. The inſcription is exactly the ſame with that in the *ſale regia* of the Vatican, under a repreſentation of the ſame tranſaction.

The walls of the *capella di ſan Salvatore* are inlaid with a great number of large pieces of porphyry and ſerpentine.

In this church is a beautiful marble monument of the *doge* Nicolo da Ponte, with the following inſcription:

Epitaph of the Doge Nicolo da Ponte.

NICOLAO DE PONTE Principi, qui ad Reipub. adminiſtrationem præter nobiliſſ. ſcientiarum ornamenta ſingularem quoque ſapientiam atque innocentiam cum attuliſſet, ampliſſ. honoribus ac legationibus apud omnes Europæ Principes præclariſſ. functus, illiſque potiſſ. duabus, altera ad Tridentinam Synodum, altera exactâ jam ætate ad Gregor. XIII. *Pontif. Max. ſuſcepta, optimè de Patria meritus, ad Principatum evectus, Republ. graviſſ. ære alieno liberatâ, Urbe plurimis belli ſubſidiis & pacis ornamentis auctâ, deceſſit memorabile ſuis civibus exemplum M.D.LXXXV. III. Kal. Sextil. Vixit annos LXXXIV. in Principatu VII, Menſ. IV. Die XI.*

'To the memory of prince Nicolo da Ponte, who was 'qualified for the adminiſtration of public affairs, by his 'univerſal learning, extraordinary wiſdom, and ſingular 'probity; and after diſcharging with great honour the moſt 'arduous employments, and embaſſies to all the princes of 'Europe (particularly one at the council of Trent, and 'another, in his advanced age, to his holineſs Gregory XIII.) was deſervedly raiſed to the ducal dignity. 'In that high ſtation he diſcharged the heavy load of debts 'under which the republic laboured; furniſhed the city with 'the implements of war, and embelliſhed it with the ornaments of peace; and, leaving a noble pattern of patriot 'ſpirit to his countrymen, died on the 30th of July, in the 'year 1585, after a life of eighty-four years, having been '*doge* ſeven years, four months, and eleven days.'

* This is a further proof of the truth of the fact, though the author ſeems unwilling to believe it.

Over

Over the images of the virtues which are repreſented on this monument, is the following line:

Eximiæ virtutis monumenta ad gloriæ ſtudia excitanda.

'These monuments of virtue are deſigned to excite a love 'of glory.'

And at the feet of them:

Vitæ curriculum exiguum, gloriæ vero immenſum.

'Short is the duration of human life; but that of glory is 'eternal.'

Here alſo are interred two brothers of the houſe of Barbarighi, who were both raiſed to the *dogeſhip*, of which there had never been an example before.

Paintings in the church of St. Catharina.

S. Catharina, in the quarter of the *canale regio*, is viſited by connoiſſeurs in painting, on account of a picture of Chriſt eſpouſing St. Catharine, exquiſitely painted by Paolo Veroneſe. This church alſo exhibits ſeveral other pieces, painted by Tintoretto, Foller, Pietro Vecchia, and Tinelli.

La Sertoſa.

La Sertoſa, or the Carthuſian convent, ſtands on the iſland of S. Andrea. The gardens are remarkably large, and the chief nobility have their little cells with as many private altars in this convent, which they make uſe on as ſolitary retreats for devotion; particularly in Lent. To every one of theſe cells there is a little garden, where they keep turtles, which are the moſt delicate proviſions allowed in Lent. In the church belonging to this convent are to be ſeen ſome good pieces of ſculpture in marble, particularly St. Bruno, the founder of this order, by Nicolo Rinieri.

Paintings in *S. S. Coſmo e Damiano.*

The church of *S. S. Coſmo e Damiano*, in *ſeſtiero di dorſo duro*, is elegantly ornamented, and belongs to the Benedictine nuns. The painting in freſco on the arched roof over the *altare maggiore*, or high altar, is by Pellegrini; and the crucifixion of Chriſt, over another altar, is by Tintoretto. Oppoſite to this, is the virgin Mary with her divine infant in the clouds, painted by Buonconſigli in the year 1497. Here are alſo four other pieces of painting, equally remarkable for their largeneſs and beauty, *viz.* 1. Moſes

cauſing water to iſſue from the rock. 2. David dancing before the ark. 3. Chriſt feeding five thouſand men. 4. The buyers and ſellers driven out of the temple by our Saviour.

Corpus Domini church. In the church *ad corpus Domini*, belonging to the Dominican nuns, which ſtands in the *ſeſtiero di canale regio*, is a fine piece, repreſenting king David bringing home the ark, hung over the door. But the moſt admired piece, is the adoration of the Magi, by Giacomo Palma.

Chieſa della croce. The church called *la croce di Venezia*, in *ſeſtiero della croce*, is adorned with fine paintings; but, as to the beauty of the edifice, it is far ſurpaſſed by *la croce della Zueca*. In the latter are fine altars, embelliſhed with excellent ſculpture, and a great number of admirable pictures.

St. Dominic. The church of *di S. Domenico*, in *ſeſtiero di caſtello*, will afford entertainment to a connoiſſeur in painting. Among the epitaphs in this church, is the following of Stefano Doria, a young nobleman of Genoa:

STEPHANUS DORIA florens genere, opibus, ætate ac ſpe, primo vix limine juventutis (proh dolor) ſublatus, cæteris omnibus reliquit continentiæ atque innocentiæ exemplum ſingulare, parentibus vero mœſtiſſimis & amicis deſiderium, quale nemo antea, triſte ac lachrymabile. Vixit annos XXII. Menſes VIII. Obiit die XIX. Dec. M.D.XLII.

'Stefano Doria, a youth of noble deſcent, extenſive fortune, and of the greateſt hopes, was ſnatched away by relentleſs fate in the flowery pride of youth; leaving to thoſe who ſurvived him a remarkable pattern of innocence and chaſtity; but to his inconſolable parents and friends the mournful taſk of lamenting their irreparable loſs. He lived twenty-two years and eight months, and died on the 19th of December, 1542.'

In the veſtry ſtands a beautiful white marble ſtatue of pope Benedict XIII.

S. Eufemia. *S. Eufemia* deſerves a traveller's notice for its elegant high altar, and ſome good pieces of painting.

Li Frari. The chief convent and beſt church belonging to *li Frari*, or the Franciſcan monks, is in the *ſeſtiero di S. Polo*. Among the paintings in the church are ſeveral pieces by Titiano, Vivarino, Carpaccio, Contarini, Catena, Peranda, Giovanni Perino, Palma, Salviati, &c. Among its chapels, that of St. Antony is particularly worth ſeeing.

In

In this church is the following epitaph on the tomb of Giacomo da Peſaro, biſhop of Baſſo, who was chief commander of the pope's gallies againſt the Turks:

JACOBUS PISAURIUS Paphi Epiſcopus, qui Turcas bello, ſe ipſum pace vincebat, ex nobili inter Venetos ad nobiliorem inter angelos familiam delatus, nobiliſſimam in illâ die Coronam juſto judice reddente hic ſitus expectat. Vixit annos Platonicos. Obiit M.D.XLVII. IX. Kal. Aprilis. Epitaph of Peſaro.

'Giacomo da Peſaro, biſhop of Baſſo, victorious over the 'Turks in war, and over himſelf in peace; who, being 'tranſlated from the aſſembly of the nobles of Venice to the 'more auguſt aſſembly of the angels, lies here in expectation 'of that glorious crown, which the juſt judge ſhall beſtow 'on him at the laſt day. He lived the life of a philoſopher, 'and died on the 24th day of March, 1547.'

The monument of the *doge* Giovanni da Peſaro is one of the moſt magnificent in all Venice. I could not, however, help ſmiling, to ſee the four *coloſſal* ſtatues which ſupport the ſuperb canopy under which the *doge* is repreſented ſitting, with marble cuſhions on their ſhoulders and heads, as if it were in ſome meaſure to eaſe them of the preſſure of ſo great a load *. Monument of the *doge* Giovanni da Peſaro.

Under the monument, on the right hand, are theſe words:

Vixit annos LXX.

'He lived ſeventy years.'

On the left:

Devixit anno M. DC LIX.

'He died in the year 1659.'

* His epitaph is very long, and full of the moſt extravagant flattery. He is celebrated for his courage, eloquence, and penetration in finding out the death of James I. king of England, which had been concealed with wonderful artifice: but what entitled him to this panegyric on his tomb, above all the reſt, was his favouring the Jeſuits, who, probably, were the authors of it.

And in the middle juſt under his ſtatue:

Hic revixit anno MDCLXIX.

'He revived in this ſtatue in the year 1669.

Franceſco Dandolo's tomb.

Near the door leading from the choir to the convent, lies Franceſco Dandolo, who was *doge* of Venice from the year 1328 to 1339; and, taking advantage of the diſturbances in Lombardy, he reduced Treviſo, and added it to the Venetian dominions.

The phyſician Peter Scivos, who invented the beſt method of curing caruncles that ſometimes grow in the neck of the bladder, is commemorated by the following inſcription on his tomb-ſtone, which is near the *altare di S. Girolamo*.

Monument of Scivos the phyſician.

PETRO SCIVOS, Gallo, Medico noſtrâ tempeſtate celeberrimo, & curandæ Carunculæ Veſicæ collo adnatæ autori verè principi, Jo. Carolus F. mœſtiſſ. ejuſdem artis profeſſor ſibique & hæredibus P. C.

Obiit anno M.D.XCIIII. III. Kal. Aprilis.

'To Peter Scivos, a native of France, the moſt celebrated phyſician of our age, &c. He died March 30, 1594.'

Monument of the family of Bernardi.

In the chapel of the Bernardi family, under a ſtatue of black marble, are theſe words:

Veritas jaceret hîc publica,
Si in uno viveret Senatore,
Sæpè cum in Senatu perorâſſet,
Sæpiſſimè in ſupremis Comitiis
Auditus eſt, nunquam pro familia,
Semper pro Republica,
Eâ modeſtiâ ac libertate, quâ loqui ſolet
Patriæ Pater.
Quis fuerit? habes etiam ſine nomine,
Mortuus enim adhuc ſpirat & loquitur.

'If truth and public faith were confined to one breaſt, 'they would lie buried here with this illuſtrious ſenator. 'Though he often harangued in the ſenate, and oftener in 'the

'the great council, he was never heard to ſpeak for his own 'family, but always for the commonwealth; and his ſpeeches 'were delivered with that modeſty and freedom which be- 'came a true patriot. Reader, if thou aſkeſt who this great 'man was? I need not repeat his name; for, though he is 'dead, he ſtill breathes and ſpeaks in this ſtatue.'

I muſt not here omit the monument of a learned lady called *Modeſta dal Pozzo*, who was famous for ſeveral compoſitions both in proſe and verſe. She is alſo known by the name of Moderata Fonte, and lies in the cloiſter not far from a ſtatue of the *madonna miraculoſa*, with the following epitaph:

Monument of a learned lady.

MODESTÆ A PVTEO, fœminæ doctiſſimæ. Quæ varios virtutis partus Moderatæ Fontis nomine Rythmis Hetruſcis (quibus memoranda cecinit) & ſermone continuo feliciter enixa, naturæ partum dum ederet, puellæ vitam, ſibi vero mortem (proh dolor) aſcivit. Philippus de Georgiis Petri F. in off. ſuper aquis pro Ser. Dom. publici jura defendens Amantiſſimæ conjugi P. abiit ann. Dom. M.D.XCII. Kal. Novembris.

'To the memory of Modeſta dal Pozzo, a lady of great 'learning, who, after being happily delivered of what her 'genius conceived in proſe and verſe, in the Tuſcan lan- 'guage, which were publiſhed under the name of Mode- 'rata Fonte, loſt her life in child-bed, while ſhe gave being 'to a daughter.' Filippo de Georgiis, the ſon of Peter, who 'bravely maintained the rights of the republic at ſea, erected 'this monument to his beloved conſort. She left this world 'on the firſt day of November, 1592.'

Account of Pietro Coronelli.

Above eighty monks reſide in this convent, who expreſs no great reſpect for the memory of their brother P. Coronelli, a celebrated Venetian coſmographer. For they told us, that he ſunk ſome thouſands of ducats, of the convent's money, in his phantaſtical undertaking, which was an univerſal library, or encyclopædial dictionary, in five-and-forty volumes in folio. But this work is now entirely at a ſtand, though a great number of copper-plates have been already engraven for it, which are ſold for a mere triſle. Eight volumes of this dictionary have, indeed, been publiſhed: but it has been very prudently laid aſide, as there is little need of

further encumbering the world with a new load, which is nothing but a heap of errors and abſurdities. Venice, however, owes the inſtitution of the *academia coſmografica de gli Argonauti*, a literary ſociety calculated to improve geography and coſmography, to him; but they have hitherto given no remarkable ſpecimen of the improvements they have made in this ſcience. The globes made by Coronelli, have, indeed, gained him ſome reputation, though they are far from being correct, as may be ſeen at firſt ſight. The two largeſt globes that he ever finiſhed, were made by cardinal d'Etree's deſire, for Louis XIV. king of France, and were formerly placed at Marly, from whence they have been ſince brought to the king's library at Paris. They are fifteen feet in diameter; and yet, notwithſtanding their ſize, they may be turned on their axes with one finger. This gave occaſion to the following flattering diſtich on the pedeſtal of one of theſe globes:

Academia de gli Argonauti.

Coronelli's globes.

Inclyta Gallorum proh! quanta potentia Regis,
En! digito cœli volvit & Orbis Opus.

'How great is the power of the French monarch, who 'with his finger moves both heaven and earth!'

The flattery here is not more groſs and fulſome, than the thought on which it is founded is falſe, it being nothing but a paltry pun; for, as the meaneſt perſon could move theſe terreſtrial and celeſtial globes, it could certainly be no proof of the monarch's great power.

Under the terreſtrial globe are theſe lines:

Fictus, Aloyſi, Tibi ſiſtitur Orbis ab arte,
Verus at ante pedes, Marte jubente, cadet.

'Here, great Lewis, art preſents her mimic world to 'thee; but by thy victorious arms the real world ſhall fall 'at thy feet.'

This prophecy, that the whole world was to fall at the feet of Lewis XIV. was far from being verified when that prince concluded a peace with England, in the year 1713.

S. Franceſco della Vigna.

Here is another church dedicated to St. Francis, which is called *S. Franceſco della Vigna*, and lies in *ſeſtiero di caſtello*.

It

It has an elegant front built from a deſign of the celebrated Palladio, on which are two bronze ſtatues, bigger than the life, repreſenting Moſes and St. Paul. Under the former are theſe words:

Miniſtro umbrarum

'To the miniſter of types or ſhadows.'

And under the latter,

Diſpenſatori lucis

'To the diſpenſer of light.'

And near them are the following words ſhewing the ſculptor's name:

Tiziani Aſpecti Patavini Opus.

'The work of Titiano Aſpetto of Padua.'

On the right hand at going into the church, is the *Capella Grimana*, where the altar-piece is the adoration of the *magi*, painted by Zuccaro, in 1564. On each ſide ſtands a bronze ſtatue caſt by Camillo Bozzetti. Under one of them are the words, *Capella Grimana.*

Duce judicio. 'Guided by judgment.'

And under the other,

Comite bello. 'Accompanied by war.'

In the adjoining chapel of St. Antony the abbot, are ſome good marble ſtatues by Aleſſandro Vittoria.

The next chapel in order belongs to the family of Sagredo, and is remarkable for the *palliotto* or front of its altar, which is exquiſitely inlaid with marble.

Over the paſſage to the convent is a monument erected to the memory of the *doge* Treviſano, who expired at maſs in the fervour of his devotion. On one ſide of the door is the ſcourging of Chriſt, painted by Giacomo Palma; and on the other the virgin viſiting Elizabeth her couſin, by Peranda.

Over the high altar are two beautiful hiſtorical pieces of the Old Teſtament by Pariſio Michiele, ſome fine pieces of ſculpture, and on each ſide are the elegant monuments of Monument of Triadani Gritti.

two

two celebrated perſons of the Gritti family. The moſt remarkable was Triadani, who, being admiral of the Venetian fleet, defeated the Turks, and died at Catara in the year of Chriſt 1474, and the eightieth of his age.

In the *Capella Moroſina* is the monument of Marco Antonio Moroſini, with the two following encomiums:

I.

Monument of Marco Antonio Moroſini.

M. ANT. MAVROC. Equit. & Procurat. Viro eloquentiâ, rerum doctrinâ, civilibus negotiis & bellicâ virtute claro. Qui cum omnia ornamenta, quæ in Republ. ſunt ampliſſima, ſuâ virtute adeptus eſſet, majoribus tamen digniſſ. ſemper eſt judicatus. Legationes innumeras maximaſque ſapienter fortiterque geſſit, repreſſâ præſertim apud Maximilianum Imperat. quorundam Legatorum temeritate. Legatus in caſtris Imperatoria omnia munia feliciter obiit. Inſubrico bello Magiſter Equ. deſignatus mirâ celeritate tranſmiſſo Abduâ ſe Gallorum Regi conjunxit, & Ludovicum Sforziam victoriæ ſpe jam exultantem, armis regnoque ſpoliavit.

II.

Cremonâ capta, Mediolani Principis inſignibus potitus, ea ſuis ædibus affixit. Quæ ut ſuæ virtutis & præclaræ victoriæ poſteris monumenta eſſent, exactâ jam ætate, dum videt totam Europam armari contra Rempublicam, & luctuoſi belli cauſam præcidere contendit, divino conſilio è vita diſceſſit, ne Urbem, quam auctam imperio & florentem opibus reliquerat, paulo poſt multis cladibus afflictam videret. Obiit anno Salutis M. D. IX. Sexto Id. Aprilis omnium ferè ſuorum bonorum Silveſtro Mauroceno Joann. Fr. Q. S. M. & ab eo uni ſemper ex eadem familia uſufructu legato. Vixit annos LXXV.

I.

'In memory of Marco Antonio Moroſini, knight and 'procurator, diſtinguiſhed for his eloquence and learning, 'his civil and military talents; who, though raiſed by his 'merit to the higheſt dignities in the republic, was always 'accounted worthy of greater. In his embaſſies, which were 'many and of the greateſt importance, he behaved with pru'dence and courage; eſpecially at the court of the emperor 'Maximilian, where he checked the raſhneſs of other foreign 'ambaſſadors. He diſcharged his military commands in the 'field with great ability and ſucceſs. In the war of Lom'bardy, being appointed general of the horſe, he paſſed the

Addige

'Addige with wonderful expedition, joined the king of 'France, and totally defeated Luigi Sforza, already elate 'with the hopes of victory, and ſtripped him of his domi-'nions.'

II.

'Having taken Cremona, and thus become maſter of the 'duke of Milan's colours, he ſet them up in his own houſe, 'as a monument to poſterity of his courage and ſignal vic-'tory. In his advanced age, whilſt all Europe was arming 'againſt the republic, and he indefatigably labouring to pre-'vent the threatening war, Divine Providence removed him 'out of the world, that he might not ſee that city, which he 'had raiſed to the height of proſperity and power, ſoon after 'haraſſed, weakened, and brought low by many loſſes, and 'a ſeries of calamities. He died April 18, 1509, having 'lived ſeventy-five years.'

The altar-piece in the *capella di caſa Badoera* is a piece of painting repreſenting our Saviour's aſcenſion, by Paolo Veroneſe: And, among other epitaphs in that chapel is the following: Of Andrea Badoera.

ANDREÆ BADVARIO Equiti, Petri F. Senatori integerrimo, qui eloquentiâ quâ mirificè valuit, uſus ſemper optimè, plurimis Præfecturis egregie adminiſtratis, finiumque inter Rempubl. ac Cæſarem diſceptatione pertractatâ, & magno cum ſplendore ad Pontificem Maximum, ad Philippum Hiſpaniarum, ad Henricum III. Galliæ, & Poloniæ Reges Legationibus habitis, Pace cum Selymo Turcarum Imperat. Reipubl. nomine firmatâ, ad Henricum Galliæ Regem Legatus iterum proficiſcens, in ipſomet itinere ad æternam ſedem eſt evocatus, gravi civium omnium dolore, magnâ Reip. jacturâ, egregio poſteris relicto ad laudem exemplo D. vixit annos LX.

'To the memory of Andrea Badoera, knight, the ſon of 'Pietro, a nobleman diſtinguiſhed for his integrity, who al-'ways made the beſt uſe of that eloquence which he poſſeſ-'ſed in an eminent degree, and diſcharged the higheſt offices 'with honour and reputation. He ſettled the diſpute be-'tween the republic and the emperor concerning their boun-'daries, and was ſent on ſeveral important embaſſies, namely, 'to the Pope; to Philip, king of Spain; to Henry III. king 'of France; and Solyman, emperor of the Turks, with

'whom

'whom he concluded a peace, in the name of the republic: 'But, being a ſecond time nominated ambaſſador to Henry 'king of France, he was, on his journey called away to his 'eternal habitation, to the extreme grief of all his country-'men, the great loſs of the republic, leaving a glorious ex-'ample for the imitation of poſterity. He lived ſixty 'years.'

Statue of the *doge* Franceſco Contareni.

In the *Capella Contarena* are ſeveral good pictures by Giacomo Palma, and a marble ſtatue of the *doge* Franceſco Contareni, with an inſcription under it.

Gardens.

In the garden belonging to this Franciſcan convent is a very pleaſant grotto, beautifully adorned with great variety of ſhell-work.

St. Geminiano.

The church of St. Geminiano, on St. Mark's place, is remarkable only on account of the following inſcription on the tomb of the famous ſculptor Giacomo Sanſovino, who is interred there:

Sanſovino's epitaph.

JACOBO SANSOVINO F. qui Romæ Julio II. Leoni X. Clementi VII. Pont. Max. maximè gratus, Venetiis Architecturæ Sculpturæque intermortuum decus primus excitavit, quique à Senatu ob eximiam virtutem liberaliter honoratus, ſummo Civitatis mœrore deceſſit, Franciſcus F. hoc M. P. D. Obiit V. Kal. Decembris M. D. LXX.

'To Giacomo Sanſovino, who was honoured with the 'favour and eſteem of three popes, *viz.* Julius II. Leo X. 'and Clement VII. at Rome, and firſt revived the expiring 'honour of architecture and ſculpture at Venice; where 'his ſkill and virtues were honourably rewarded by the ſe-'nate, and his death lamented by the whole city. This 'monument was erected to him by his ſon Franceſco. He 'died on the 27th day of November, 1570.'

S. Giacomo della Giudecca. Large pillars.

The church of S. Giacomo della Giudecca belongs to the *Servites*. Several beautiful ſtatues of white marble are to be ſeen on the high altar; and behind it are two very large pillars of yellow and red marble, above twenty feet high, each of which is ſaid to be cut out of one block.

In the veſtry of this church are ſome pieces of painting by Tintoretto.

Li Gieſuati.

Li Gieſuati were formerly a quite diſtinct order from that of the Jeſuits, and a church in the *Seſtiero di dorſo duro* ſtill retains

retains their name. But theſe monks being in the year 1669 expelled, and the order ſuppreſſed at Venice, the Dominicans got poſſeſſion of the church, and are now very deſirous that it ſhould be called *La Madonna del Roſario*. There are ſome good paintings in this church; and alſo the following remarkable epitaph:

Bramier's epitaph.

A te Gran Rè del Ciel con puro core
Conſacro la più dagna e miglior parte,
Come l'altra donai ſù'l più bel fiore
In Servitio di Carlo al fiero Marte.
Dò alla Patria, à gl' Amici ogni mio honore
Nel cui ſervitio oprai l'ingegno e l'arte.
Di giovar ad ogn'un fù il mio diletto
Benedetto Bramier da ogn'un fui detto.

'To thee, great King of heaven I conſecrate, with a 'pure heart, the nobler and better part of me, as I devoted 'the other from my bloom of youth to the ſervice of Charles 'my ſovereign in the profeſſion of arms. To my country 'and my friends, in whoſe ſervice I exerted the beſt of my 'abilities, I bequeath all my honours. To oblige and do 'good to every one was my delight; hence I was called 'Benedetto * Bramier.'

The church of the *Padri Gieſiti*, or Jeſuits, has a ſuperb front, adorned with a profuſion of ſtatues and fine pillars; and the ornaments within this edifice are anſwerable to its outward beauty and elegance. The walls between the pillars, the great altar, and the pulpit, are of white marble inlaid with green, and embelliſhed with flowers. The great altar has ſixteen twiſted pillars of white and green marble. The ſteps and the pavement before it, are of yellow and green marble, and reſemble a beautiful carpet. The tabernacle is of *lapis-lazuli*. Among a multitude of other fine pictures with which this church is adorned, the moſt admired are the circumciſion and aſcenſion by Tintoretto; the martyrdom of St. Laurence, by Titiano; the beheading of John the Baptiſt, by old Palma; and the Virgin Mary viſiting her couſin Elizabeth, by Andrea Schiavone. The veſtry is intirely painted by Palma. A connoiſſeur in ſculpture will be pleaſed with the monuments of the procurator

The Jeſuits church.

Monuments.

* *i. e.* Bleſſed.

• Priamo

Priamo Legi, the *doge* Paſquale Cicogna, and the Venetian general Horatio Farneſe, who is repreſented by a white marble ſtatue, with the following inſcription:

Of Horatio Farneſe.

HORATIO FARNESIO præſtantis animi & ſummæ ſpei Principi, Tranſalpinæ militiæ Præfecto, navali victoriâ ad Helleſponti fauces trophæis inclyto, non avitam modò, ſed ſummorum Ducum gloriam æquaturo, niſi Imperatoriæ indolis florem fata ante diem rapuiſſent; Senatus ob navatam ſtrenuè operam, Remigeſque ac milites non ſemel à Duce Parmenſi ejuſdem Patre benignè tranſmiſſos, grati animi M. P. Anno M.DC.LXVI.

'To Horatio Farneſe, a prince of a noble ſpirit and the 'greateſt hopes, commander of the Tranſalpine forces, ce-'lebrated for his naval victory near the ſtreights of Conſtan-'tinople. And who (had not the fates cropped this flower 'of military virtue before its time) would certainly have 'equalled the glory, not only of his anceſtors, but of the 'moſt illuſtrious commanders; this monument is erected by 'the ſenate, in conſideration of his ſervices; and by the ma-'riners and ſoldiers, in gratitude to the kind treatment they 'had more than once received from the duke of Parma, his 'father. 1666.'

This epitaph was compoſed by Ottavio Ferrari, but is a little altered by the author in his *inſcriptiones* and *elogia*.

The epitaph of the *doge* Cicogna is as follows:

Epitaph of *doge* Cicogna.

PASQVALIS CICONIÆ Venetiarum Principis memoriæ ſempiternæ. Qui poſt Rempub. domi, foris, è dignitate adminiſtratam, poſt Cretenſem Inſulam, cui per decennium ſummo cum imperio præfuit, in navali ad Echinadas prælio incolumem reſervatam, quâ cauſâ Cydones illi ſtatuam in foro E. C. Patriæ ſuæ, tandem Princeps, mirâ omnium conſenſione, creatus, eam pariter per decennium tantâ aſſiduitate & diligentiâ gubernavit, ut de ejus commodis atque utilitatibus non prius finem fecerit, quàm animam efflaverit, & ad ſuperos, cum diu æternitati ſuæ interfuiſſet, non ſine opinione Sanctitatis evolavit. Obiit die II. Aprilis M.D.XCV. Ætatis ſuæ an. LXXXV. Menſ. X. die XXV. Principatûs verò ſui IX. Menſ. VII. D. XV. Paſchalis Ciconia ex fratre nepos mœſtiſſimus P. C.

'To the eternal memory of Paſquale Cicogna, *doge* of 'Venice; who, after an honourable diſcharge of the higheſt em-

'employments, both at home and abroad, and ſecuring the 'iſland of Crete, of which he was ten years governor, by 'the naval victory which he gained near the Curzolaires in 'the Ionian ſea (on which account the inhabitants of Canea 'honoured him with a ſtatue in their public market-place) was 'at length created *doge* of Veniçe, by the unanimous conſent 'of all the ſenate. He ruled his country likewiſe during ten 'years with ſuch care and vigilance, that his zeal for its 'proſperity did not ceaſe but with his life, when he took his 'flight to heaven, leaving behind him an eternal fame, and 'the reputation of uncommon ſanctity. He died on the ſe-'cond day of April, 1595, aged eighty-five years, ten 'months, and twenty-five days, and in the tenth year of his 'government. Paſquale Cicogna, his brother's ſon, erected 'this monument as a mark of his affection.'

This monument is the work of Campagna, a celebrated ſculptor and architect. On one ſide are theſe words:

Velut alter Simeon manibus Chriſtum excepit.

'Like Simeon, he received Chriſt in his hands.'

This alludes to a fabulous ſtory of a conſecrated wafer, which in the iſland of Candia roſe up from the altar during maſs; and, notwithſtanding all the prieſt could do to bring it back, moved towards Cicogna, and lodged itſelf in his hand.

On the other ſide, the ſame inſcription is continued as follows:

Et velut alter David Cretæ in Bello, Patavio in Peſtilentia, & Patria in Fame præſto fuit.

'And, like another David, he was as it were a tutelar 'deity to Crete in war, to Padua in a peſtilence, and to his 'country in a famine.'

The church of S. Giobbe belongs to the Franciſcans, and ſtands in the *Seſtiero di canaregio*. The moſt valuable paintings in this church are the nativity of Chriſt, by Gieronimo Breſſano; the preſentation of the infant Jeſus in the temple, by Carpaccio; and ſome others by Bellino, and Carletto Calliari, Paolo Veroneſe's ſon. S. Giobbe.

The

Remains of St. Luke.

The pretended remains of St. Luke, which by a bull of pope Pius II. (which is alſo ſhewn here) have been declared genuine, are kept in this church: however, the Benedictines of St. Giuſtina's church in Padua produce a like decree of pope Gregory XIII. in favour of St. Luke's remains, which they pretend to have in their poſſeſſion.

Epitaph of Dea the wife of *doge* Nic. Trono.

In the cloiſter lies the conſort of the *doge* Nicolo Trono, of the Moroſini family, named Dea, which poſſibly is only an abbreviation of Dorothea; and on the pavement is the following epitaph to her memory:

DEÆ, rariſſimæ mulieris, Illuſtriſſ. Dom. Nicolai Throni inclyti Ducis Venetiarum conjugis, humili hoc in loco corpus juſſu ſuo conditum eſt; animum vero ejus propter vitæ virtutumque & morum ſanctitatem ad cœleſtem patriam advolâſſe credendum eſt. Anno Salutis M.CCCC.LXXVIII.

'In this mean place, by her own direction, lies the mortal part of Dea, a lady of uncommon merit and rare accompliſhments, and wife of the moſt illuſtrious lord Nicolo Trono, *doge* of Venice; but from her many virtues, and the ſanctity of her life, it may be affirmed, that her ſoul has taken its flight to its native heaven. 1478.'

Renati de Voyer.

Here is alſo a ſuperb mauſoleum, erected in honour of Renauld de Voyer count d'Argenſon, ambaſſador extraordinary from the court of France, who died at Venice before he had made his public entry. The ſculpture was executed by Claude Perravu, according to a draught brought from Rome. On a large black marble pyramid, with which this ſtructure is embelliſhed, a large pompous epitaph, giving an account of his family, *&c.* is to be ſeen in gold letters. He died in 1651, and the fifty-fifth year of his age.

In the chapter-room, which is in the firſt court of the convent, is to be ſeen the following inſcription:

A. M. D. G.
Memoriæ
Excelſi ac Præpotentis Domini
D. Renati de Voyer,
E Comitibus de Paulmy,
Comitis d'Argenſon,
Chriſtianiſſimi Ludovici XIV. Regis
Ad ſereniſſimam Reip. Legati,
Cujus exta cippus hic habet,
Cor Gallia poſſidet,
Corpus in Mauſoleo jacet,
Fama terras implet,
Anima cœlis æternum gaudet.
Plura ſi requiris viator
In Templo marmor docet.

'To the memory of the high and puiſſant lord D. Renauld 'de Voyer count d'Argenſon, deſcended from the counts de 'Paulmy, ambaſſador from his moſt chriſtian majeſty 'Lewis XIV. to the moſt ſerene republic of Venice. His 'bowels are interred in this grave, his heart lies in France, 'his body in the mauſoleum, his fame fills the earth, and 'his ſoul enjoys eternal life in heaven. Traveller, if thou 'deſireſt to know more of this great man, the following monu'ment in the church will inform thee.'

Oppoſite to St. Mark's place lies the convent of *S. Giorgio maggiore*, on the iſland of the ſame name, where eighty Benedictine monks conſtantly reſide. There is a fine walk of two hundred and nine common paces in length, which yields a moſt beautiful proſpect. This convent is alſo remarkable for a grand ſtair-caſe, built by Longhena, a famous architect, whoſe buſt ſtands over the main entrance of the library: and on the wall, on one ſide of it, is the following inſcription:

Convent of *S. Giorgio maggiore.*

* *Facilem habes, Hoſpes,*
Aſcenſum
Ut diſcas,
Ad arduos cœli aditus
Modico labore
Pervenire.

* Theſe inſcriptions have nothing to recommend them but what the Italians call *concetti*, or playing upon words; which kind of wit is generally loſt in the tranſlation.

'Stranger, the aſcent to this repoſitory of knowledge is 'eaſy and gentle: hence thou mayeſt learn, that the lofty 'heights of heaven, of which this is an emblem, may be 'aſcended with moderate labour and induſtry.'

On the other ſide are theſe words:

Quiſquis hos gradus premis
Vitia quoque calca,
Sic tibi ex piaculis
Novo more
Scalam facies
Ad cœlum.

'Whoever thou art that treadeſt theſe ſteps, let it remind 'thee to trample alſo in the ſame manner on vice: ſo ſhalt 'thou make a ladder of thy crimes, by which thou mayeſt 'aſcend to heaven.'

In the middle is to be ſeen the following date:

M. DC. XLIV.

Library. This library has three doors, is of a conſiderable length, and is adorned with two rows of pillars, which ſupport a gallery that goes all round it.

Near the cieling are the ſtatues of ſeveral perſons who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their learning, cut in wood. Though the collection of books is nothing extraordinary; yet this library is the fineſt in all Venice. The ſymbolical paintings on the cieling are by the two Giovanni Valoroſi, Giov. Coli, and Filippo Gherardi, a native of Lucca.

Famous picture in the refectory. In the refectory or dining-hall, is a piece of painting by Paolo Veroneſe, repreſenting the marriage at Cana, which, both for ſize and the execution, is reckoned one of the moſt celebrated pieces in the world. The depth of it is two-and-thirty feet, and in length it takes up one ſide of the refectory entirely. The figures in this piece amount to a hundred and twenty; but the bridegroom and bride cannot be diſtinguiſhed from their gueſts: however, the painter has taken care to repreſent himſelf among the latter, playing on a muſical inſtrument, and his brother with a glaſs of wine in his hand. The faces of the other gueſts, for the moſt part, repreſent ſome of the Benedictine monks at that time living in the

the convent. As the Italians, when they would commend any piece of painting, as very extraordinary, uſually ſay, that Lewis XIV. of France, or Auguſtus king of Poland, offered a vaſt ſum of money for it; but that it was refuſed: ſo they tell us, that the king of France would have been glad to have covered this picture with Louis-d'ors, if the monks would have parted with it. But all the artiſt had from the convent for painting this piece amounted only to three hundred *ducati d'argento*, and a caſk of wine. He was a whole year about it, during which time he was in this aſylum on account of a murder he had committed in the city. Vanni has publiſhed a copper-plate of this piece on two ſheets of imperial paper. One fault which the critics find with this picture is, that, in ſuch a numerous company, few ſeem to take any notice of the miraculous change of water into wine; and that little or no ſurprize or emotion is expreſſed in the countenances of thoſe few.

Its value.

Fault in it.

The garden belonging to this convent is large, and well laid out in ever-green hedges, and with long covered walks interwoven with vines, *&c.*

Garden.

The church has an elegant front of *pietra Iſtriana*, built from a deſign of Palladio. And, among other marble ſtatues by Vicentino with which it is adorned, thoſe of St. Stephen and St. George are accounted the beſt.

Church.

At the entrance of the church are the monuments of two *doges*, namely, Tribuno Memi, and Sebaſtiano Ziani. On the firſt is this inſcription:

Memoriæ TRIBUNI MEMI optimi Principis, qui factioſis Urbe pulſis, inde Ottonis II. Cæſaris odio mirificè eluſo de eadem ubique promeritus, ut æternam eamque certiorem adipiſceretur gloriam, abdicato imperio hanc inſulam Monachus incoluit ac ejuſdem Inſtituti Viris piè legavit. Iidem grati animi ergô poſuere M.DC.X. Deceſſit DCCCCXCII.

Epitaph of Tribuni Memi.

'To the memory of Tribuno Memi, who, among many 'other eminent ſervices by which he deſerved highly of the 'ſtate, drove a dangerous faction from the city, and with 'wonderful prudence averted the hatred of the emperor 'Otho II. Afterwards having in view an eternal and more 'certain glory, he abdicated the ducal throne, and lived a 'monaſtic life in this iſland, which he devoutly bequeathed 'to the monks of the ſame order, who, in gratitude to their

'founder, erected this monument in the year 1610. He 'died in the year 992.'

On the ſecond are theſe words:

Of Sebaſtiano Ziani. *Memoriæ SEBASTIANI ZIANI invicti Ducis, cujus armis fractâ prius Friderici Ænobarbi Cæſ. pertinaciâ mox officiis delinitâ, eundem inter ſe & Alexandrum III. Pontif. Max. pacis arbitrum voluit, quâ nutans Chriſtiana Reſp. tandem ſublato diſſidio conquievit. Monachi pluribus obſtricti beneficiis, celebriori loco monumentum reſtituere M.DC.X.*

'To the memory of Sebaſtiano Ziani, a renowned war-'rior, who having by his bravery humbled the obſtinacy of 'the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa, and afterwards winning 'him by courteſy, became the mediator of a peace betwixt 'that monarch and pope Alexander III. ſo that, by the ac-'commodation of theſe differences, the tranquillity of 'Chriſtendom, which had been long torn by factions, was 'at length reſtored. The monks, in conſideration of his 'many favours, have rebuilt his monument in a more con-'ſpicuous place in the year 1610.'

Theſe two inſcriptions, like many others, are very defective in Miſſon.

The *doge* Domenico Michieli has likewiſe a ſuperb monument in this church.

His arms. At the ſiege of Tyre, the Venetian fleet being in want of money, this *doge* ordered counters, made of leather, to paſs current till they ſhould be called in and diſcharged. Theſe pieces went by the name of *Michelotti*; and, in memory of this tranſaction, his deſcendants to this day bear a gold coin in their arms.

Sculpture. The ſtalls of the monks in the choir are admirably carved, and repreſent the life of St. Benedict, with the palaces, temples, gardens, animals, and landſcapes occurring in his hiſtory. The whole is ſaid to have been done by Albert Van Brule, a Fleming, when he was in the twenty-fifth year of his age. The pavement of the choir is of fine inlaid work of marble.

L'altre maggiore. The high altar is inſulated or detached from the wall, and of very curious marble. On it ſtand four braſs ſtatues of the evangeliſts, which ſupport a large globe of copper, gilt,

gilt, over which is repreſented God the Father. This piece was caſt by Girolamo Campagna.

On the altar of the virgin Mary is a fine marble ſtatue, which deſerves notice.

The martyrdom of St. Stephen, whoſe body, as the monks pretend, is preſerved in this church; manna falling from heaven; the Lord's ſupper; a deſcent from the croſs, and ſome other fine pictures to be ſeen here, were painted by Tintoretto. The birth of Chriſt, which is looked upon as one of the beſt pieces painted by Giacomo Baſſano, who is commonly known by the name of Baſſano Vecchio, deſerves the attention of a curious traveller. Paintings.

On the firſt altar on the right-hand near the entrance, the cavaliere Leandro da Baſſano has painted the miracle which was wrought in favour of St. Lucia, whom ſeveral oxen could not draw from her ſeat to a houſe of ill fame, where an aſſault on her virtue was intended. Pretended miracle wrought in favour of St. Lucia.

Hard by the *Capella maggiore* ſtands the altar of Vincenzo Moroſini, which is embelliſhed with pillars of white and violet-colour marble, the veins of which repreſent the heads of men, birds, and fiſhes. To find out the laſt, indeed, a ſtrong imagination is required; but the body of a man, with his arms ſtretched, and legs ſet cloſe together, may be plainly diſtinguiſhed on this variegated marble; and though nothing like a croſs is to be ſeen near it, yet it commonly paſſes for a repreſentation of our Saviour on the croſs. Aldrovandi has given a wooden print of it, in his *Muſeum Metallicum*, p. 759, where he alſo gives a tedious deſcription of the repreſentations of the virgin Mary, ſome of the monkiſh orders, dogs, cats, birds, *&c.* to be ſeen in variegated marble. Another ſuch a chimerical repreſentation of our Saviour on the croſs I likewiſe obſerved in Notre Dame at Paris, on a pillar of white marble with ſpots of red and grey, behind the high altar; and it is affirmed that forty thouſand livres have been refuſed for that curious piece; for it may be ſuppoſed that ſo rich an archbiſhop as that of Paris would not ſell a curioſity of this kind. Whether art has always been aſſiſting to nature in producing ſuch pieces, I will not pretend to ſay; but that this is really the caſe with regard to the eyes and noſe of a large death's head, repreſented by various colours in the veins of a piece of marble on the altar of the church of *S. Giorgio maggiore*, can hardly be called in queſtion. A natural crucifix in marble.

S. Gioſeppe. *S. Gioſeppe*, in *Seſtiero di S. Marco*, belongs to the Auguſtine nuns. The picture of the nativity of Chriſt, over the high altar, is the work of Paolo Veroneſe, and was done at the expence of Gieronimo Grimani, *procurator* of St. Mark. The ſame benefactor alſo embelliſhed the *Capella maggiore* with ſeveral ornaments. He lies buried, and has a fine monument, with an extravagant epitaph, in the ſame chapel.

Church of St. John the Evangeliſt. In the church of *S. Giovanni Evangeliſta* are to be ſeen ſome elegant ſepulchral monuments belonging to the Badoaro family, with epitaphs in the uſual ſtrain.

Pictures in St. John and St. Paul's church. The church dedicated to St. John and St. Paul may be looked upon as the fineſt in Venice for exquiſite paintings, which are the works of the following celebrated maſters, *viz.* Palma, Vivarino, Titiano, Paolo Veroneſe, Polydoro di Caravagio, Tintoretto, Andrea Cortona, Leonardo Corona, Santo Peranda, the two Baſſani, Mattheo Ingoli of Ravenna, Liberi, Bellino, *&c.* But, among all theſe, the martyrdom of Peter Martyr, the Dominican monk, is reckoned the beſt; and it muſt be owned that nothing can exceed the expreſſion of the various paſſions in the countenances of the perſons preſent. Whether it be Titian's maſter-piece I cannot pretend to determine; but this is certain, that none of his pieces that are now extant are ſo much valued and admired.

Titian's maſter-piece

Statues. In this church are to be ſeen a great number of ſepulchral monuments of ſeveral *doges*, and other famous perſonages, among whom, four have been honoured by the republic with ſtatues on their tombs; but theſe ſtatues are only of wood: however, the horſe on Horatio Ballejni's monument is reckoned a maſter-piece in ſculpture.

Among the *doges* buried here, are Pietro and Giovanni Mocenigo, and Leonardo Lauredano, whoſe elegant monuments deſerve particular notice, on account of the beauty of the ſculpture.

Pietro's epitaph is as follows:

Inſcription on Pietro Mocenigo's tomb. *PETRO MOCENIGO Leonardi F. omnibus non minus optimi quàm eloquentiſſimi Senatoris muneribus domi foriſque functo, maris Imperatori. Qui, Aſiâ à faucibus Helleſponti uſque in Syriam ferro ignique vaſtatâ, Caramannis Regibus, Venetorum ſociis, ab Ottomanno oppreſſis, Regno reſtituto, Piratis undique ſublatis, Cypro à conjuratis non minori celeritate quàm prudentia receptâ, Scodrâ ductu & auſpiciis ſuis obſidione liberatâ, cum rem-*

rempubl. feliciter geſſiſſet, abſens D. Marci Procurator, inde Dux grato Patrum conſenſu creatus eſt. Johannes tertius ab hoc Dux, & Nicolaus Mocenici, fratres pientiſſimi B. M. D. Vixit annos LXX. Menſ. I. Dies XX. Obiit non ſine ſummo populi gemitu, Ducatus ſui anno primo, menſe ſecundo, die XV. Anno Salutis M.CCCC.LXXVI.

'To Pietro Mocenigo, ſon of Leonardo, a moſt eloquent 'and worthy ſenator and admiral, who, after having diſ- 'charged, both at home and abroad, all the duties of the 'ſeveral poſts he was inveſted with, when Aſia, from the 'ſtraits of Conſtantinople as far as Syria, had been laid 'waſte with fire and ſword, reſtored the kings of Caraman- 'nia, the allies of the Venetians, who had been oppreſſed 'by the Ottoman emperor, to their kingdom; extirpated 'the pirates, recovered Cyprus from the rebels, &c. was, 'in regard to theſe his glorious actions, created procurator 'of St. Mark in his abſence, and afterwards, with the una- 'nimous conſent of the ſenators, choſen *doge*. Giovanni 'the third *doge* after him, and Nicolo Mocenigo, his moſt 'affectionate brothers, erected this to his memory. He lived 'ſeventy years, one month, and twenty days; and died, to 'the great grief of the people, thirteen months and fifteen 'days after he had been created *doge*.'

Girolamo Campagna has given a noble ſpecimen of his ſkill in ſculpture on the tomb of Leonardo Lauredani. Leonardo Lauredani.

The ſkin of the unfortunate Marco Antonio Bragadeni, who, after the taking of fort Famaguſta in Cyprus in the year 1571, was flayed alive by the Turks, contrary to the articles of capitulation, lies in a beautiful marble tomb, with this inſcription: Marco Antonio Bragadeni's ſkin.

MARCI ANTONII BRAGADENI dum pro Fide & Patria bello Cyprio Salamine contra Turcas conſtanter fortiterque curam principem ſuſtineret, longâ obſidione victi à perfida hoſtis manu, ipſo vivo ac intrepidè ſufferente, detracta pellis. Anno ſalutis M.D.LXXI. XV. Kal. Septembr. Antonii Fratris operâ & impenſâ huc advecta; atque hic à Marco, Hermolao, Antonioque filiis pientiſſimis ad ſummi Dei, Patriæ Paternique nominis gloriam ſempiternum poſita. Anno Salutis M.D.XCVI. Vixit annos XLVI.

'Here is depoſited the ſkin of Marco Antonio Bragadeni, 'who ſo glorioufly ſignalized his courage and fidelity in the 'wars of Cyprus, as governor of Salamis; and being, after 'a long ſiege, conſtrained to ſurrender, was flayed alive by 'the perfidious Turks, which he bore with uncommon pa- 'tience and fortitude. It was brought hither at the ſole 'expence of, and by the generous care of his brother Anto- 'nio on the 18th of Auguſt, 1571; and his dutiful ſons 'placed it here to the glory of God, and the eternal honour 'of their country and family. He lived forty-ſix years.'

Bragadeni not only bore the many previous tortures * inflicted on him by the Barbarians, but alſo the cruel death to which he was put, with the greateſt conſtancy. Such was the ſavage fury of Muſtapha the Ottoman general, that he cauſed the ſkin of this unhappy victim to be ſtuffed with ſtraw, and, by way of indignity, to be tied on the back of a cow, and carried through the ſtreets of Salamis in proceſſion under a red umbrella † which Bragadeni made uſe of when he viewed the fortifications. After this he hung it at the yard-arm of a ſhip as a trophy, then carried it in triumph through Syria, and at laſt brought it to Conſtantinople, where Bragadeni's friends purchaſed it, but not without an extravagant ranſom.

All that could be collected of the other parts of his body is buried in St. Gregory's church, in *Seſtiero di dorſo duro*; and on a pillar in the *Capella maggiore*, is the following inſcription:

Marci Antonii Bragadeni Præfecti inſignes reliquiæ.

'The honoured remains of general Marco Antonio Bra- 'gadeni.'

Above the veſtry door are the monuments of the celebrated Titian, and the two Palma's. Leandro Baſſano and Fialetti have painted ſeveral paſſages of St. Dominic's life, and others are repreſented in baſſo-relievo, on bronze, in the chapel of this ſaint. A little further, on the right-hand, is a beautiful monument, of an uncommon ſize, on which three ſtatues of white marble repreſent the *doge* Bertucci Valeri, his ſon Sylveſtro Valeri, and the wife of the latter.

* As ſoon as he fell into the hands of the Turks, Muſtapha, their general, ordered his ears to be cut off.

† *Paruta della Guerra di Cipro, lib.* ii. *p.* 145.

On

On the left-hand, near the high altar, is a picture repreſenting the battle fought between the Turks and Venetians near the Dardanels, in the year 1656, the day after the feſtival of St. John and St. Paul. It was painted by Joſeph Entius, a native of Augſburg, in the year 1657. Bertucci Valieri, who was then *doge*, together with ſeveral ſenators, kneeling before the holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. John, and St. Paul, are repreſented in this piece. Paintings.

In the *Capella del Roſario* are beautiful pieces of ſculpture in marble, and very good paintings. The outſide of the church is decorated with curious baſſo-relievo's, repreſenting fruit, flowers, *&c.* Facing the church ſtands a braſs equeſtrian ſtatue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, made by Andrea del Verrochio of Florence. The life of this warrior is written by his countryman Pietro Spino. On one ſide of the pedeſtal of the ſtatue are theſe words: Colleoni's monument.

Bartholomæo Colleono Bergomenſi ob militare imperium optimè geſtum.

'In honour of Bartholomeo Colleoni, a native of Bergamo, as a monument of his victories and military glory.'

On the other ſide:

S. C. Johanne Mauro & Marino Venerio Curatoribus, Ann. Sal. MCCCCLXXXXV.

Colleoni's coat of arms, which is to be ſeen on his monument, conſiſts of three *coglioni*, or teſticles. Ridiculous arms.

Andrea Verrochio was a diſciple of Donatello. He was an excellent painter, architect, mathematician, muſician, and goldſmith, and was the firſt who preſerved the likeneſs of perſons after they were dead, in a kind of model, for painting their portraits. The equeſtrian ſtatue of Colleoni does him great honour; but ſome connoiſſeurs find fault with the horſe, which, contrary to the natural motion of quadrupeds, lifts up two feet at once on the ſame ſide. The ſame fault is found with the horſe on the monument erected to John Acuto (Sharp) a native of England, and general of the Piſans, in the cathedral at Florence; as alſo in the four celebrated horſes on St. Mark's church at Venice, which are ſaid to have been brought from Conſtantinople. But no general rule can be formed with regard to this poſture, and ſeveral horſes Some account of Andrea Verrochio.

horſes move in that manner which has been ſo much cenſured in the excellent pieces above-mentioned.

Convent. In the cloiſter round the Dominican convent, to which St. John and St. Paul's church belongs, are ſeveral tombs of beautiful marble and porphyry. The buſts of the moſt celebrated perſons of the Dominican order are ſet up over the windows and doors. In the lower ſtory is the old refectory, or hall, adorned with ſeveral fine pieces of painting. There are two new refectories, in one of which the monks dine on feſtivals, and in the other on meagre days, both in the upper ſtory. In the former is a fine picture by Paolo Veroneſe, repreſenting our Saviour at an entertainment in the houſe of Simon the leper. It is painted on canvas, and was once torn in three pieces to ſecure it from being burnt. Another piece repreſents Mary Magdalene wiping our Saviour's feet with her hair, while he was at table, which deſerves particular notice, though this piece is only a copy; for the original was painted by Paolo Veroneſe, and ſent to France. In the other new refectory Petro della Vecchia has painted the martyrdom of St. John and St. Paul.

Paintings in the refectories.

Number of monks. Ninety monks are conſtantly maintained in this convent; but the whole number, including the travelling and extraordinary monks ſupported by this foundation, amounts to a hundred.

Library. The library is elegant, and the books in good order. It is adorned with ſome ſculpture in wood, and ſeveral ſtatues on the cornices. The diſpenſary of this ſpacious and beautiful convent is likewiſe extremely well furniſhed, and kept in the beſt order.

In the *Capella di S. Maria della Pace*, which belongs to this convent, is a beautiful altar, and ſome good pieces of painting by Baſſano, Carpaccio, and Andrea Celeſti, a Venetian.

S. Giuliano. The church of S. Giuliano in the *Seſtiero di S. Marco* has ſome good pictures, one of which, repreſenting St. Chriſtopher, is aſcribed to Antonelli Mamertini, who, according to ſome, was the firſt inventor of the method of painting in oil-colours. The beautiful marble front of this church was deſigned by Sanſovino.

S. Giuſtina. The church of S. Giuſtina in the *Seſtiero di Caſtello* has a moſt elegant front of Iſtrian ſtone, deſigned by Baltaſare Longhena, and decorated with pillars, ſtatues, &c. The high altar conſiſts of curious marble, porphyry, and ſerpentine. The four pillars on it are of white marble, inlaid with foliages and flowers.

The

The tabernacle is made with coral, agate, cornelian, and *lapis lazuli*, and has ſixteen pillars of curious red jaſper. It coſt fifteen thouſand ducats. The tabernacle.

Here are alſo two ſtatues of Parian marble, repreſenting Thomas Aquinas and St. Peter. The former is the work of Antonio Lombardo, and the latter of Paolo Milaneſe. Statues.

The paintings in this church deſerve particular notice. In the wall is to be ſeen a ſtone, upon which St. Juſtina once kneeled down to pray, and, as is pretended, left the impreſſion of her knee. Impreſſion of St. Juſtina's knee on a ſtone.

In the iſland of St. Helena, is a church belonging to the white Olivetan monks, which is commonly called St. Lena. It contains the monuments of ſeveral famous perſonages.

The four principal hoſpitals in Venice, are, 1. *SS. Giovanni e Paolo*; 2. *Spedale de gl' Incurabili*; 3. *S. Lazaro de Mendicanti*; and 4. *Spedale della Pietà*; where not only foundlings, but other poor children, and even grown-up perſons are taken in. Some of the girls are inſtructed in muſic, and attain to great ſkill not only in ſinging, but alſo in playing on the violin, organ, hautboy, theorbo, and other inſtruments. Every Saturday and Sunday, very fine pieces of muſic are performed in the churches of theſe hoſpitals, which begin about two hours before ſun-ſet. A perſon gives two or three pence at ſuch times for a chair or convenient ſeat. The young women, who are the only performers in theſe concerts, appear in public but twice a year, when they walk abroad with their inſtructors. They are not permitted to quit the hoſpital, except it be to be married: and even then it is with difficulty they obtain leave of the hoſpital, becauſe it is not an eaſy matter to fill their places; beſides, the care and expence of their education is very conſiderable. Bologna is the fineſt voice at preſent in the *Pieta* hoſpital, and Tereſia in that of the *Mendicanti*. The republic allows a ſalary for a muſic-maſter to every one of theſe four hoſpitals. And the moſt celebrated muſicians do not think the office beneath their acceptance. Hoſpitals.

The church of the *Spedale de' Mendicanti* is dedicated to St. Lazarus. Over the entrance is an inſcription on marble, in honour of Lorenzo Delfini, to whom, when governor of Padua, the inhabitants of that place erected a ſtatue, in acknowledgment of the many benefits they received from him during his adminiſtration. But the moſt remarkable thing in St. Lazarus's church, which is, indeed, far from being deſpicable, is the monument of Aloyſio Mocenigo, which is as St. Lazaro.

wide

wide as the whole front; ſo that one in going up this church muſt paſs under it, as if it were a triumphal arch. It is adorned with a great number of black marble pillars; and the whole monument has ſomething extremely grand and ſtriking. On the left-hand, at the entrance, is this inſcription:

Ne molem, quam cernis,
Mauſoleum puta, Spectator,
Triumphus hic eſt, qui Cretæ poſitus
ALOYSIO MOCENICO,
D. Marci Procuratori,
Huc per civium lacrymas advectus eſt.
D. Marcus Soſpitator,
Qui Mocenicæ genti
Suum juſſit militare Leonem,
In Aloyſio vel extincto rugit,
Cives illius exemplo
Ad gloriam provocaturus,
Hic Maris Mars, terræ terror,
Venetæ Claſſis bis Imperator,
Patriæ ſemper ſalus,
Religione, Conſilio, Pietate,
Bellicâ virtute clariſſimus
Habet tot documenta,
A Turcis Jeſu, Bettheemi, Martinenghi, Vitturi,
D. Demetrii propugnacula
Penè expugnata propugnavit.
D. Theodori Turluli munimenta
Ex unguibus hoſtium evulſit.
Thracum Claſſes victoriarum aurâ tumidas
Adverſum Martem pati neſcias,
Cladibus adſueſcere docuit,
Parvâque manu profligatas
Toto Ægeo profugas egit.

'Think not the ſtructure thou beholdeſt to be a monument: It is that triumph, which was firſt raiſed at Crete 'to Aloyſio Mocenigo, procurator of St. Mark, and was 'wafted hither by the tears of his fellow-citizens. St. Mark, 'our patron ſaint and protector, bequeathed his warlike lion 'to the family of Mocenigo, which ſtill ſeems to roar in 'Aloyſio, though dead, in order to incite the citizens to 'glory by his illuſtrious example. This Mars of the ſea, 'this terror of the land, who was twice commander in chief

'of

'of the Venetian fleet, and always the defender of his country, was equally diſtinguiſhed for his military talents, his prudence, devotion, and affection to his country. He gave ſignal proofs of his bravery by ſucceſsfully defending ſeveral places of importance againſt the powerful aſſaults of the Turks, and by diſpoſſeſſing them of others. The Thracian fleets, elate with frequent victories, and unuſed to loſſes, he humbled by frequent defeats, and with a ſmall number of ſhips drove them before him, and ſcattered them all over the Archipelago.'

On the right-hand this inſcription is continued in the following words:

Aſſanum Baſſam Babiloniæ domitorem
Interfecit,
Natalinum Furlanum
Ottomannarum navium moderatorem
A Chriſto Venetiſque transfugam
Catenis oneravit.
Turcarum cuniculis laceratâ Cretâ
Per murorum hiatus
Se in urbem hoſte effundente,
Perterritos duces, plorantes cives,
Milites abeuntes revocavit.
Solus ſenex ferreum ſe murum objiciens
Hoſtes percecidit, fugavit.
Veneto Imperio in unâ urbe
Totum regnum reſtituit.
Neſcio Romanum Metellum,
An Venetum Aloyſium
Cretenſis vocabulo aptius honeſtes.
Ille Regnum domuit; Hic aſſeruit.
Hinc à Cretenſi Senatu Populoque
Aureo æreoque numiſmate donatus eſt.
Triumphorum plenus
Palmam accepturus obiit
Anno MDCLIV. Menſe Octobris die XVII.
Aloyſius & Petrus D. M. Procuratores
Ex Teſtamento Commiſſarii
Magno Patruo lacrymabundi poſuere.

'He ſlew the baſhaw Haſſan, famous for his conqueſt of Babylon. He took priſoner, and ſent home in chains

'Natalino

'Natalino Furlani, a Venetian renegado, who was admiral 'of the Ottoman fleet. When the Turks by ſpringing a 'mine had made a breach in the walls of Candia, and came 'pouring into the city, ſo that the beſieged gave themſelves 'up to deſpair, the military officers were terrified, and the 'ſoldiers ſought their ſafety by flight; he comforted and ani-'mated the former, and rallied the latter: For this brave old 'man oppoſed himſelf like a bulwark of iron, repulſed the 'enemy with great ſlaughter, and, by preſerving the metro-'polis, reſtored the whole iſland of Candia to the Venetian 'government. If we compare the Roman Metellus with 'the Venetian Aloyſio, it will be difficult to determine 'which of the two heroes beſt deſerved the honourable title of '*Cretenſis*. The former conquered the kingdom; but the latter 'reſcued it from ſlavery; for which ſignal ſervice he was 'preſented with two medals, one of gold and the other of 'copper, by the Cretans. After ſo many victories and tri-'umphs, he went to receive an immortal palm on the 17th 'day of October, 1654. Aloyſio and Pietro, procurators 'of St. Mark, erected this monument to their illuſtrious un-'cle, as a mark of their tender affection.'

Under the ſtatues of Courage and Prudence, which are to be ſeen on this monument, is alſo an hiſtorical account of the moſt remarkable actions of the deceaſed.

There are likewiſe ſeveral monuments belonging to the families of Capello, Mora, *&c.* and a good collection of pictures in this church. The front of it was built from a deſign of Sardi.

St. Leone. In St. Leone's church, in the *Seſtiero di caſtello*, are ſeveral pieces painted by Palma and Pietro Vecchio. Over the entrance of the veſtry are theſe words:

Epitaph of Andrea Piſani.

ANDREÆ PISANI, Petri filii,
Flebile fatum illacrymat ſaxum
Et lapideâ voce portat illius laudes,
Quòd pietas, morum candor, civiles elegantiæ,
Et jura amicitiæ illibata
Cum illo interiere
Anno M.DC.LXIX. Menſe Majo Die XXIX.

'This ſtone laments the death of Andrea Piſano, the ſon 'of Pietro; and though it be ſilent, yet it ſpeaks his praiſe;

'for

'for piety, candour, elegance of manners, and ſincere 'friendſhip, died with Piſano on the 29th day of May, 1699.'

St. Lorenzo is a convent of Benedictine nuns, in which the chief of the nobility place their daughters and ſiſters, and conſequently it may be ſuppoſed that the life of theſe nuns is none of the moſt auſtere. They go about the convent without veils; and their *parloirs*, though ſecured with thick iron grates like a priſon, ſeldom want very ſprightly company. Theſe ladies are ſeventy in number. Among their reliques in this convent, they ſhew a coif, which they pretend the virgin Mary wore. In the church are very fine pieces of ſculpture in marble, and ſeveral pictures by Palma, Tintoretto, and Girolamo Pilotti.

St. Lorenzo. Free living of the nuns. Reliques.

In St. Luke's church was formerly to be ſeen the monument of Pietro Aretino, who, on account of the poignancy of his wit in ſatiriſing the great, was called *Flagellum Principum*; but his diſſolute life and atheiſtical writings have left an indelible ſtain on his memory; though Arioſto, in his *Orlando Furioſo*, ſays of him:

S. Luca. Pietro Aretino. His grave.

Ecco il flagello
Dei Principi, il divin Pietro Aretina *!*

'Behold the ſcourge of princes, the divine Aretino!

Spezelino

* On this exalted epithet, ſo ill beſtowed on ſuch a vicious debauchee, Gaddi, a famous Florentine writer, in his book *de ſcriptoribus non eccleſiaſticis Græcis, Latinis, Italis, Florent.* 1648. T. 1, under the word *Aretinus*, makes the following remark: *Cur verò ſibi arrogaverit aliorum conſenſu divinitatem, neſcio, niſi fortè Dei Munus exercuiſſe dicendus ſit, quum ſumma capita velut celſiſſimos montes fulminaverit, linguâ corrigens & mulctans, quæ ab aliis caſtigari nequeunt.* 'But how others could countenance his aſſuming the epithet *divine*, 'I know not; unleſs, perhaps, he may be ſaid to have performed the 'office of a god, by thundering out his invectives againſt perſons in 'the higheſt rank, who, like ſo many lofty mountains, were moſt ex'poſed to his revenge; and by chaſtiſing and puniſhing with his 'tongue thoſe who were above the reach of human laws.' Amidſt all the inſolent virulence of his pen, nothing can be more baſe and mean-ſpirited than his fawning petitions to ſeveral great men. And though ſome, poſſibly, from a motive of pity, might order him a ſmall gratuity, others rewarded him with ſevere drubbings. *Vid. Girolamo Ghilini in Teatro d'huomini letterati, Venet.* 1647, p. 192. The book entitled, *De tribus impoſtoribus*, is falſly aſcribed to Aretino: but his abominable

Spezelino * alſo tells us, that he is alſo ſtiled *Divus Petrus Aretinus*, on medals.

The learned differ about Aretino's epitaph; but that which Ghilini gives us in the following words is looked upon as the beſt:

Qui giace l'Aretin amaro Toſco
Del ſem' human, la cui lingua trafiſſe
Et vivi, & morti: d'Iddio mal non diſſe,
Et ſi ſcuſò, co'l dir, io no'l conoſco.

'Beneath this ſtone the Tuſcan bard doth lie,
'Whoſe wit licentious laſh'd both high and low;
'His God he ſpar'd; aſk you the reaſon why?
'His anſwer is, My God I do not know.'

Which has been thus tranſlated into Latin:

Condit Aretini cineres lapis iſte ſepultos,
Mortales atro qui ſale perfricuit.
Intactus Deus eſt illi, cauſamque rogatus
Hanc dedit, ille, inquit, non mihi notus erat.

It is alſo tranſlated in a more diffuſe manner into French, as follows:

abominable and infamous debaucheries appear by his ſonnets, which are embelliſhed with ſixteen copper-plates deſigned by Giulio, a painter of Rome, and engraved by Marco Antonio of Bologna. Of the poet and the painter the learned *Vaſſari*, in *Trattato della Pittura*, p. 302, has given his opinion in theſe words: *Io non ſo, qual faſſe più o brutto lo ſpettacolo de i deſigni di Giulio all' ochio, o le parole dell' Aretino a gl' orecchi.* 'I know not which is moſt filthy, obſcene, and offenſive, 'Giulio's deſigns to the eye, or Aretino's words to the ear.' A perſon could not believe that ſuch a miſcreant had ever been acquainted with theological ſtudies; and yet a paraphraſe on the ſeventeenth pſalm; a treatiſe called *Speculum operum divinorum*; and another entitled *De humanitate filii Dei*; and the Life of the virgin Mary, written by this ſame Aretino, are ſtill extant.

* *Vid. Spizelii Scrutin. Atheiſmi*, p. 19. where he affirms that he himſelf had ſeen ſuch medals. It was the opinion of ſome, that Aretino, like the ancient Roman emperors, might have juſtly aſſumed the titles of *Germanicus, Pannonicus, Francicus, &c.* as by the dread of his pen he kept ſeveral ſovereign princes under contribution. He died in the year 1556.

Le temps par qui tout ſe conſume
Sous cette pierre a mis le corps
De l'Aretin, de qui la plume
Bleſſa les vivans & les morts;
Son encre ternit la memoire
Des Monarques, de qui la gloire
Eſt vivante après le trepas;
Et s'il n'a pas contre Dieu même
Vomi quelque horrible blaſpheme,
C'eſt qu'il ne le connoiſſoit pas.

This thought is more conciſely expreſſed in the Sieur des Accords's collection of epigrams, to which he gives the name of *de Touches*:

Biſſot rempli de mediſance
Parle mal de tous, en tout lieu;
Et mediroit encore de Dieu,
S'il en avoit la connoiſſance.

This epigram, indeed, was publiſhed ſo early as the ſixteenth century; yet is it not ſo old as to make us conclude, that the author of the epitaph on Aretino borrowed the thought from it: the reverſe is rather more probable.

Many Roman-catholics will not be perſuaded that the clergy could ſo far forget themſelves, as to ſuffer ſuch a perſon to be buried in a Chriſtian church, and with ſuch an epitaph: but whether it was ſo or no, cannot now be determined, becauſe the pavement of the church has been raiſed higher many years ſince; ſo that at preſent nothing is to be ſeen of the tomb-ſtones of ſeveral famous men of thoſe times. Among theſe, there were three diſtinguiſhed for their learning, who being cotemporaries, were inſupportable to each other during their lives, out of envy and jealouſy: however, all three died ſo poor, that they were laid together in one grave. Theſe were Dolce, a dramatic poet; Dionigi Atanagi da Cagli, who applied himſelf to the improvement of the Tuſcan language; and Alphonſo Ulloa, a Spaniard, who wrote the lives of the emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I. Grave of three *literati*.

Though at preſent nothing of Aretino's monument is to be ſeen in St. Luke's church; yet, in an old picture they ſhew his portrait as big as the life, dreſſed in black, and with Portrait of Aretino.

a grey beard. In this piece is a groupe of other perſons, and Chriſt diſtributing the hoſt to them.

Under a white marble buſt in this chapel is the following inſcription:

Epitaph of Loth the painter.

JOH. CAR. LOTH Bavarus,
Suorum temporum Apelles,
Ob virtutem penicilli ab Imp.
Leopoldo nobilium ordini aggregat.
Umbram mortis
Depingere cœpit
D.VI.Oct.MDCXCVIII. Ætat. ſuæ LXVI.

'John Charles Loth, a native of Bavaria, the Apelles of 'his time, who, on account of the ſkill of his pencil, was, 'by the emperor Leopold, honoured with a patent of nobi- 'lity, began to paint the ſhades of death on the ſixth 'day of October, 1698, and in the ſixty-ſixth year of his 'age.'

St. Mark's church. Braſs gates and braſs horſes.

St. Mark's church is remarkable for the five braſs doors in the front. That in the middle is the largeſt, and is inlaid with ſilver. Some will have it, that theſe doors formerly belonged to the church of St. Sophia at Conſtantinople; and that they were brought hither from that city, with the four braſs horſes that ſtand over them; but this is but an uncertain tradition. Some affirm that theſe horſes were originally fixed to the chariot of the ſun, which belonged to the triumphal arch erected at Rome by Nero, on account of a victory over the Parthians; that Conſtantine the Great tranſported them to his Hippodromus at Conſtantinople, from whence, in the year 1206, they were brought to Venice. But this opinion ſeems to be confuted by an anonymous author, who, in the thirteenth century, wrote a treatiſe *de mirabilibus Romæ*, which was publiſhed by Montfaucon; for that writer mentions four horſes exactly reſembling theſe at Venice, which he ſays were at that time ſtanding in Nero's *circus* at Rome. The opinion, that they were the work of Liſippus, and ſent as a preſent from Tyridates king of Armenia to Tiberius, has no better foundation. This, however, is certain, that for workmanſhip nothing can exceed, and few pieces of the kind equal them. They are of Corinthian braſs, and appear to have been formerly gilt.

There

There is likewiſe a great deal of moſaic work, and ſeveral ſtatues, with other pieces of ſculpture, on this front. At the entrance into the church are four beautiful red porphyry pillars. On the ſide facing the *broglio* are two porphyry images embracing each other, which repreſent love and friendſhip.

Near the entrance, you come into a cloiſter, which almoſt ſurrounds the church, and has in it ſeveral monuments of *doges* and other celebrated perſons. Alſo in this piazza is ſhewn a ſmall piece of ſerpentine, of a rhomboidal figure, inlaid in another ſtone, on which it is ſaid that pope Alexander III. ſtood when he ſet his foot upon the emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa's neck. This ſtone is incloſed in a row of ſmaller pebbles, on which people are frequently ſeen kneeling with great devotion, and croſſing themſelves on the forehead and breaſt with the duſt of the pavement, as they uſually do with holy water.

Stone on which Alexander III. put his foot on the emperor Frederic's neck. Superſtition of the common people.

This ſtone has no inſcription, though Mabillon ſays the contrary. The church is ſomewhat dark; but every-where adorned with old moſaic work. The pavement is compoſed of inlaid pieces of jaſper, ſerpentine, porphyry, and other beautiful ſorts of marble. Among the figures to be ſeen in it, are two cocks dragging away a fox, with his legs tied together, which are ſaid to repreſent the victories of Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. kings of France, over Luigi Sforza duke of Milan, who was remarkably politic and cunning.

Within the church are eight pillars of black and white marble, ſaid to have been thoſe of Solomon's temple at Jeruſalem.

Pretended pillars of the temple of Solomon.

The *altare maggiore*, or high altar, is very magnificent, and is adorned with four large alabaſter pillars, two of which are tranſparent, as may be ſeen by holding a lighted candle on the oppoſite ſide.

Tranſparent pillars.

Of all the chapels in this church, the preference is unqueſtionably due to that of the virgin Mary, and chiefly on account of the admirable moſaic work, repreſenting the birth of Chriſt, the preſentation of him in the temple, the annunciation, the viſitation, with the death and aſſumption of the virgin Mary, on a gilt ground, by Gambiono. Moſt of the moſaic repreſentations in this church are likewiſe on gilt grounds, and were deſigned by Tintoretto, Palma, Pietro Vecchio, &c.

Moſaic work.

In the wall of the *Capella del cardinale Zeno* is inſerted a large ſtone, with three holes in it. Theſe holes are diſpoſed in the form of a triangle, and are about half an inch in diameter. An inſcription under it in four Greek Iambic verſes informs us, that this ſtone was uſed at Conſtantinople in a common fountain, and that the water bubbled up through theſe holes. But, as probably the Greek inſcription was not rightly underſtood, and the name of Moſes being legible on the ſtone, it was ſuppoſed that this was the very ſtone out of which Moſes ſupplied the Iſraelites with ſpring water in the wilderneſs. This is mentioned by Sanſovino in *Venetia deſcritta*, p. 97. Martinelli in *Ritratto di Venezia*, p. 18. and other popiſh writers; and ſome of them pretend, that Michael Paleologus diſcovered thoſe ſprings of Moſes in the wilderneſs, and cauſed this inſcription to be put on the ſtone.

St. Mark's tomb.

The tomb of St. Mark the evangeliſt is ſaid by ſome to have been in the *Capella del ſacramento*, behind the great altar; whilſt others maintain, that it is not known with any certainty, even at Venice, in what part of the church he lies. Some again pretend, that this ſecret is only known to the dean and procurators of St. Mark. The thumbs of that evangeliſt, however, cannot be in his grave, wherever he lies; one of them being ſhewn in the veſtry of this church, and the other in the caſtle-church at Hanover, among other reliques which fell into the hands of duke John Frederic, when he took the city of Brunſwic; though the greateſt part of them were brought from the Eaſt by Henry Leo, in the twelfth century. Two other reliques of St. Mark are alſo ſhewn at Hanover.

St. Mark's treaſury.

St. Mark's treaſury, like many other things, when ſeen, is found to have been greatly magnified by report. A great part of its former riches was expended in the late Turkiſh wars. And of what is now remaining, Miſſon, t. i. p. 210. and the author of *La Guida d' Foreſtierii per la Citta di Venezia*, p. 149. have given an accurate deſcription. It contains nothing at preſent but ſome valuable altar-veſſels, and ſpurious reliques *.

Original of St. Mark's goſpel.

The moſt valuable piece is the goſpel of St. Mark, written, as is pretended, by his own hand. But nothing is more certain than that the critics would be at a terrible loſs, if they were to reconcile the various readings by this manu-

* The reliques are here omitted.

ſcript

ſcript, which is not legible becauſe of its age, or rather the dampneſs of the place where it is kept, which is lower than the ſurface of the ſea that flows near it at high water. This occaſions the moiſture to drop continually from the cieling, by which means this manuſcript is now become a kind of ſoft maſs, or paſte, ſo that a perſon can hardly touch the leaves without tearing them.

Miſſon believes he could diſtinguiſh the word KATA in Greek capitals in part of this MS. and the letters Δ and Σ in another. But Ciaconi, and the learned Benedictine, Montfaucon, in his *Diar. Ital.* p. 55, affirms for a certainty that this manuſcript is written in Latin. Now of what uſe a book can be, which is ſo decayed that one cannot diſtinguiſh in what language it was written, is not eaſily conceived †. As to the word KATA, diſcovered by Miſſon, Montfaucon previouſly informs us, that as the words are joined together, both in this and other ancient manuſcripts, it is probable, that Miſſon had miſtaken the letter B for a K, and made the word KATA out of the laſt and firſt ſyllables of the two words IBATAVTEM, which often occur in the goſpel; and as the letters were generally incloſed between two lines, one at the top, and the other at the bottom, in order to keep them even, an A might very eaſily be taken for the Greek Δ; and the affinity between the Σ and the E is manifeſt at firſt ſight. On one ſide of the caſket of ſilver gilt, in which this manuſcript lies as in a cover, are to be ſeen the arms of the city of Aquileia; and on the other ſide, a coat of arms, conſiſting of a tower ſurrounded with lilies. Hence it is conjectured, that this manuſcript was formerly kept at Aquileia, and ſent hither as a preſent by one of the patriarchs of that city, of the family Della Torre. But why Montfaucon (*Diſſ. de Papyro Ægypt.*) and other writers ſuppoſe it to be the moſt ancient manuſcript extant, and of the fourth century, I cannot conceive, as no ſufficient reaſons for ſuch an opinion have been hitherto adduced.

Mabillon, in his *Diarium Italicum*, is miſtaken in ſaying that no perſon is permitted to ſee this autographical goſpel of St. Mark, and that it is written on Egyptian paper made of the leaves or bark of *papyrus* *. Montfaucon is alſo of this opinion;

† Montfaucon, in his *Diſſert. de Papyro Ægyptiaca*, inſerted in the *Memoires de Literature de l' Academie des Inſcriptions*, ſays, that this manuſcript was legible in the year 1564.

* The emperor Juſtinian's *Charta plenariæ ſecuritatis* is one of the

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opinion; but Scipio Maffei, who is a very complete judge of ſuch points, in his *Iſtoria Diplomatica*, publiſhed in quarto at Mantua, in the year 1727, affirms that this manuſcript is written on a paper made of cotton.

Manuſcripts by St. Chryſoſtom.

In this treaſury are alſo kept the goſpels ſaid to be written by St. Chryſoſtom's own hand.

S. Maria de Carmini.

The church of *S. Maria de Carmini* in the *Seſtiero di dorſo duro*, affords a high entertainment to a curious traveller, by the great number of fine paintings with which it is embelliſhed. Over the main entrance is the monument of Giacomo Foſcari, a procurator of St. Mark, adorned with curious ſculpture in marble.

S. Maria Formoſa.

S. Maria Formoſa, in the *Seſtiero di Caſtello*, has ſome good pieces of painting. The fine marble ſculpture about the high altar alſo deſerves notice. The two fronts of this

moſt ancient inſtruments written on Egyptian paper in the French king's library, and is publiſhed by Mabillon in his incomparable treatiſe *de Re Diplomatica*. St. Auguſtine's epiſtles, and a part of Joſephus's antiquities in Latin, to be ſeen in the Bendictine library at Paris, are of the 6th century. As for the manuſcripts I ſaw at Geneva and Verona, I have elſewhere taken notice of them. The uſe of this paper ſeems to have been laid aſide in the ninth, or at the beginning of the tenth, century; when ſilk paper was introduced as more convenient and laſting than that made of Papyrus. As to our modern paper, which Petrus Moritius, ſurnamed *Venerabilis* (who lived in the twelfth century, and in St. Bernard's time) calls *Charta è raſurâ veterum pannorum factâ*, 'A kind of paper made of the lint of old rags;' it ſeems to have been invented in the eleventh century. *Vid. Montfaucon Diſſ. citat.* Parchment (in Latin *pergamena*) derives its name from Pergamus, where it was invented by king Attalus.

‖ The exact time of the invention of our modern paper is not to be aſcertained. Rembold in his diſſertation on paper, printed at Berlin 1744, fixes the time of its invention in 1470; but upon very ſlender grounds. Mabillon met with a manuſcript on modern paper which was nine hundred years old in a monaſtery in Lorrain. The obſervations of the learned Carmelite, Orlando, on this ſubject, have been taken notice of in the *Act. Erud. Lipſ. an.* 1724, p. 102, as follows: *Tum de charta diſſerens, ejus inventionem ad ſæculum ferè octavum refert, quo Euſtatius commentarios ſuos in Homerum chartæ inſcripſiſſe feratur, additque Genevæ adhuc chartaceum Homeri codicem oſtendi, qui ante annos octingentos ſcriptus ſit.* 'Then diſcourſing on paper, he refers the invention of it 'almoſt as far back as the eighth century, when Euſtatius publiſhed 'his commentary on Homer, which is ſaid to have been written on pa'per. He adds, that a manuſcript of Homer is ſtill ſhewn at Geneva, 'ſaid to be about eight hundred years old.' *Vid. Plin. hiſt. nat. ed. Hardvin. l.* xiii. *c.* 11, 12, 13. *Guilandin. commentar. in C. Plin. maj. tria capita de papyro, Lauſann.* 1576. *Panciroll. rer. memor. deperd. l.* ii. *tit.* 13. *de charta. Hugo de prima ſcribendi origine cum not. Trotz. Ultraj.* 1738, & *Voſſii etymolog. f.* 129.

church

church were built at the expence of the Capello family: and on one of them is the following panegyric:

VINCENTIVS CAPELLUS maritimarum rerum peritiſſimus & antiquorum laudibus par, Triremium onerariarum Præfectus, ab Henrico VII. Britanniæ Rege Inſigne donatus, Claſſis Legatus V. Imperator deſig. ter Claſſem deduxit, collapſam navalem diſciplinam reſtituit, ad Zaxinthum Auriæ Cæſaris Legato priſcam Venetam virtutem oſtendit.

'Vincenzo Capello, celebrated for his admirable ſkill in 'naval affairs, and equal to the moſt eminent characters of 'former ages, admiral of the tranſport-gallies, who was 'honoured by Henry VII. king of England, with the order 'of knighthood, in five expeditions acted as vice-admiral, 'and in three had the chief command, reſtored the naval 'diſcipline which had been long neglected, and near the 'iſland of Zante ſhewed Auria, the emperor's commander, 'what wonders could be performed by the ancient Venetian 'bravery.'

Over the main entrance of one of the fronts is a ſtone *ſarcophagus.* Monument.

The inſide of the cupola is adorned with ſeveral ſtatues: but what chiefly attracts the eye of a curious traveller, is the ſuperb monument erected in 1690, to Bartolomeo and Antonio Tonnoni; oppoſite to which is that of Turrini Tonnoni, which alſo deſerves notice. Miſſon. t. i. p. 282. mentions a church by the name of *S. Maria glorioſa*; but he is miſtaken, and confounds it with the church of St. Francis, which is alſo called *Li Frari.*

S. Maria del Horto in the *Seſtiero de Canaregio* is adorned with ſome good pieces of painting; among which two very large pictures, by Tintoretto, in the *Capella del altare maggiore*, are the principal. One repreſents the apoſtacy of the Iſraelites in worſhipping the golden calf, and the other the final judgment. On this altar ſtands a ſtatue of St. Chriſtopher, of a gigantic ſize. The patella, or knee-bone of that ſaint, is ſaid to have been brought hither from England in the year 1470; and from that ſpecimen the celebrated ſtatuary Moranzono firſt cauſed a knee to be made, from which he himſelf made a ſtatue proportionable to it. This patella, together with a finger of the apoſtle St. Thomas, is preſerved among the other reliques of this church. The or- *S. Maria del Horto.*

gan was painted by Tintoretto, which was the penance enjoined him for seducing a young woman in a nobleman's house, where he was for some time employed. He has, however, contrived to introduce the picture of this occasional mistress of his in the performance.

In this church lies Aloysi Contareni, who was plenipotentiary from Venice at the treaty of Munster, with the following ostentatious epitaph;

Monument of Aloysi Contareni.

ALOYSIUS CONT. Eq. clarus origine, clarior ingenio, pietate clarissimus, post famam factis devinctam, Germaniam, Galliam, Suctiam, Hispaniam, Hollandiam compositam, Angliam, Galliam pacatas, Thraces Venetis reconciliatos, Orbem totum non tam citò passibus peragratum, quàm virtutibus illustratum, cùm jam sibi satis, Patriæ multùm, Gloriæ plurimùm vixisset, Munster. ad Gallos Plenipot. delegatus, ad Turcas Orat. designatus, in albo immortal. signandus, obiit ætatis suæ anno LIV. D. XI. M. XI. Pietatis ac virtutum hæres Vincentius Contarenus Patruo suo H. M. P. Anno MDC LIII.

'Aloysi Contareni, knight, illustrious by his descent, more so for his abilities, but most of all for his piety. After he had rendered himself famous by his noble exploits, and accommodated the differences of Germany, France, Sweden, Spain, and Holland; negotiated a peace between England and France, and restored peace and harmony betwixt the Turks and Venetians, travelled over the whole world, which he illuminated with his virtues; and after having now lived enough to himself, long to serve his country, and arrived to the highest pitch of glory, &c. he was enrolled in the bright list of immortals in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Vincenzo Contareno, the heir of his piety and virtues, erected this monument to his illustrious uncle, in the year 1653.'

Paintings in *S. Maria maggiore.*

Among the many beautiful paintings in *S. Maria maggiore*, in the *Sestiero di dorso duro*, Noah's ark, by Bassano Vecchio, is in such reputation, that endeavours have been used to obtain copies of it for many collections and cabinets of the curious. The assumption of the virgin Mary, on the *altare maggiore*, by Paolo Veronese, is also much admired. In this church the pillars are all covered with gilt leather.

S. Maria de' Miracoli.

S. Maria de' Miracoli, in the *Sestiero di Canaregio*, is worth seeing for its beautiful marble basso-relievo's. The statue

ſtatue of the virgin Mary, over the main entrance, is the work of the famous Pirgotele. Under the organ are likewiſe to be ſeen two boys cut in marble, which were brought hither from Ravenna, and are generaly aſcribed to Praxiteles.

S. Maria di Miſericordia.

There is a flagrant proof of the villany of popiſh prieſts, and that the emperor Henry VII. was not the only perſon who was poiſoned by receiving the hoſt, in the church of S. Maria di Miſericordia, in the *Seſtiero di Canaregio*; for the following epitaph is to be ſeen there on the tomb of Gieronymo Savina:

HIERONYMO SAVINÆ, Civi Veneto, Sanctæ Mariæ Miſericordiæ Priori, Viro bonarum artium inſigni peritiâ claro, ſed ob pietatem clariori, quam etiam moriens ergà hoſtem, qui ei venenum in calice, dum ſacra perageret, propinaverat, magnis argumentis oſtendit. Obiit die IX. Junii M.DC.I. Anno ætatis ſuæ L. Prioratus vero X. H. M. N. S.

'To the memory of Gieronymo Savina, a native of Venice, prior of S. Maria di Miſericordia, whoſe great ſkill in the arts and ſciences received additional dignity from his piety, of which, when dying, he gave an uncommon proof towards an impious aſſaſſin, who had given him poiſon in the conſecrated elements. He died on the ninth of June, 1601, in the fiftieth year of his age, &c.'

The memory of this atrocious action is alſo preſerved in another inſcription in the *Scuola della Miſericordia.*

S. Maria in Nazareth.

S. Maria in Nazareth, in the *Seſtiero di Canaregio*, belongs to the Carmelites, and has a magnificent front. This church is not very large; but it is ornamented in a very elegant manner, the walls being all lined with white, red, and purple marble. The altar is embelliſhed with exquiſite ſculpture in marble; and a great number of fine paintings are to be ſeen in the body of the church.

S. Maria della Salute.

Santa Maria della Salute was built by the republic, purſuant to a general vow made during the terrible ravages of a peſtilence, in the year 1630. The number of marble ſtatues, within and without this church, exceeds a hundred and thirty; and the whole expence of this noble ſtructure is ſaid to have amounted to a million of money. This edifice is octangular, and was built from a deſign of Baltaſare Longhena. The pillars are of the Corinthian order, and almoſt

moſt every thing that is to be ſeen in the church is of white marble. The pavement is of marble inlaid in figures, and that before the great altar is remarkably beautiful.

Among the paintings, the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt by Titian, and the capital piece in the veſtry, by Tintoretto, repreſenting the marriage in Cana, are the moſt eſteemed. The cupola, which is not yet painted, has a gallery within it. The marble ſculpture on the high altar repreſents the humiliation of the republic of Venice before the virgin Mary, and an angel driving away the peſtilence.

In the convent belonging to this church the *Patres Zomaſchæ*, or *Somaſchæ*, reſide; and the inſcriptions, under five white marble ſtatues on the firſt landing-place of the ſtaircaſe of this convent, give a ſhort account of the inſtitution of their order. That under the image of Girolamo Miani, or Hieronymus Æmilianus, a Venetian nobleman, is as follows;

Congregationis Somaſchæ Fundator.

'The founder of the Somaſchean order.'

Under the ſtatue of St. Auguſtine are theſe words;

Religionis Legiſlator.

'The legiſlator of the order.'

Under that of pope Paul III.

Congregationis Approbator.

'The approver of the order.'

And under Pius V.

Religionis confirmator.

'The confirmer of the order.'

Library. Over the entrance of the library are theſe words;

Ingeniorum exuviæ
Immortalitatem adeptæ,
Poſteritati legatæ,

'The

'The noble remains of immortal geniuſes, which they 'conſigned to poſterity.'

There are a great number of valuable books in this library; and on the outſide of it is a noble gallery, on which ſtand forty-four ſtatues of the moſt eminent fathers of the church, and ſome other perſons diſtinguiſhed for their great learning, as Albertus Magnus, cardinal Baronius, &c. The library itſelf is very lofty, and well illuminated.

In *S. Maria de' Servi*, or the Servites church, in the *Seſtiero de Canarégio*, lie the *doges* Franceſco Donato and Andrea Vendramino: the latter has a ſtately monument, with an epitaph in the uſual ſtrain. S. Maria de' Servi.

The advanced age of the ſeveral perſons, whoſe epitaphs I have taken the liberty to inſert, puts me in mind of obſerving to you, that for a perſon at Venice it is nothing ſtrange or extraordinary to live eighty years or more. Whether the Venetians are indebted to the climate for this longevity, or to ſome other cauſe, I leave others to determine. A piece of painting over the altar, by Salviati, of the aſſumption of the virgin Mary, is greatly eſteemed. Formerly, an exquiſite original piece, by Paolo Veroneſe, of Simon the leper entertaining our Saviour, and Mary Magdalen anointing his feet, was to be ſeen in the hall of this convent; but, in the year 1665, the republic made a preſent of it to the king of France. It was thirty feet by fifteen. Longevity.

S. Maria Zobenigo, in the *Seſtiero di S. Marco*, may boaſt of having one of the moſt ſuperb fronts in the world. The whole ſeems to be cut out of one piece; but is embelliſhed with exquiſite pillars, ſtatues, and baſſo-relievo's, repreſenting forts, ſhips, trophies, &c. all of marble. This grand piece was deſigned by Benoni, a celebrated architect; and ſignior Antonino Barbaro, who died in 1679, on his return from an ambaſſy to Rome, left thirty thouſand ducats to put it in execution. S. Maria Zobenigo.

The ſquare tower near this church is remarkable for inclining conſiderably from the perpendicular. Leaning tower.

In the church of S. Marina, in the *Seſtiero di caſtello*, on the right-hand of the entrance, is an altar, where, every Friday, penitent proſtitutes perform their devotions. In this church lie the *doges* Michael Steno and Nicolo Marcelli; but without any thing extraordinary on their monuments. Tadeo della Volpe da Imola has been honoured by the republic with an equeſtrian ſtatue on his tomb. In a chapel on the right-hand S. Marina.

hand near the high altar is a *Pietà* of white marble, with an angel ſtanding on each ſide of the Virgin.

S. Martino. In S. Martino is interred the *doge* Franciſco Erizzo, who died in 1646; his monument is very elegant, and was executed by Carneri.

This church ſtands in the *Seſtiero di caſtello.*

Church on St. Michael's iſland. The church built on the iſland of St. Michael, which lies betwixt Venice and Murano, belongs to the white monks, called *Patres Camaldolenſes.* Its foundations are very much damaged by the ſea, which is here about twenty feet deep, and the walls are cracked in ſeveral places. In the portico before the church are two large pieces of painting, repreſenting the Iſraelites worſhipping the golden calf in the wilderneſs, and Moſes ſetting up the brazen ſerpent.

Monument of cardinal Delfini. Within the church, over the main entrance, is a fine monument erected to the memory of cardinal Delfini.

It is remarkable, that a Spaniſh ambaſſador, about two hundred and fifty years ſince, took ſuch a fancy to this iſland on account of its ſituation, that he embraced a monaſtic life, and ended his days upon it. His epitaph is as follows:

Spaniſh ambaſſador's epitaph.

Lector parumper ſiſte, rem miram leges,
Hic EUSEBII HISPANI Monachi corpus ſitum eſt,
Vir undecunque qui fuit doctiſſimus,
Noſtræque vitæ exemplar admirabile,
Morbo laborans, ſexdecim totos dies
Edens, bibens, nihil prorſus, & uſque ſuos monens
Deum adiit. Hoc te ſcire volebam. Abi & vale.

'Stranger, ſtay a while, and read what will ſurprize thee. 'Here lies the body of the monk Euſebius, a Spaniard, who 'was a perſon of univerſal learning, and a ſhining example 'of the monaſtic life. In his laſt ſickneſs he continued ſix-'teen whole days without eating, drinking, or taking the 'leaſt nouriſhment, while he inceſſantly gave pious admoni-'tions to thoſe about him to the laſt moment, and then took 'his flight to heaven. This is not unworthy thy notice; go 'on and proſper.'

Chapel founded by a courteſan. On the left-hand at entering into the church is an elegant hexagonal chapel, adorned with beautiful marble baſſo-relievo's, which is ſaid to have been built by Margaretta Æmiliana, a courtezan of Verona, in her old age, and of the money which ſhe had gained by the debaucheries of her youth.

youth. This account, however, is contradicted by the monks of this convent, who affirm that ſhe was of the noble Venetian family of Miani, and appeal to the good teſtimony given of this lady's virtue in her epitaph, in the chapel that ſhe founded:

*Margaritæ Emilianæ teſtamento Matronæ pietate inſignis Procuratores D. M. de Citra * fide optimâ à fundamentis exſtruendam curârunt.*

'This chapel was built from the foundation by the procu-
'rators of St. Mark, in juſt and faithful conformity to the
'will of Margaretta Æmiliana, a lady eminent for her
'piety.'

The monks of this convent value themſelves extremely on a brother of their order, of the name of Maurus, who was a celebrated coſmographer. They ſtill ſhew a map of the world, as a ſpecimen of his ſkill, which is very beautifully drawn, though not very accurate. Maurus Coſmographus.

The Venetians, contrary to the cuſtom of other Roman-Catholic countries, have dedicated churches to ſeveral of the Jewiſh worthies mentioned in the Old Teſtament, as Samuel, Jeremiah, Daniel, and Job; and, among the reſt, a church is dedicated to Moſes. It lies in the *Seſtiero di S. Marco*, and has a fine front of Iſtrian ſtone, adorned with ſtatues. The high altar is embelliſhed with fine ſculpture in marble.

In the church of S. Nicola di Tolentino the *Cornari* have a beautiful chapel, where two *doges* of that noble family lie buried. Giovanni Cornaro died in the year 1624, and his ſon Franceſco in the year 1656. The epitaphs of theſe two *doges*, for what reaſon I know not, have been eraſed: however, their monuments make a ſuperb appearance; and on each ſide of them are twelve marble buſts of celebrated perſons of that family. The high altar is adorned with ſeveral marble ſtatues, and other pieces of ſculpture. On the left-hand in going into the church ſtands the pompous monument S. Nicola di Tolentino.

* Three of the nine procurators of St. Mark have the care of St. Mark's church, and are ſtiled *Procuratores di Supra*. Three others have the management of the *Piæ Cauſæ*, and legacies relating to the city on this ſide of the *Rialto*, and are called *Procuratores di Citra*. The remaining three, who are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Procuratores d'Ultra*, have thoſe parts of the city on the other ſide of the *Rialto* and the great canal, under their inſpection.

of

of Giovanni Franceſco Moroſini, patriarch of Venice, who died in the year 1628. The paintings have been taken away from the cieling, in order to admit more light into the church.

S. Pietro di Caſtello.

The church of S. Pietro di Caſtello is a very luminous elegant edifice, and is adorned with beautiful marble pillars. At the high altar ſtand twelve ſtatues of white marble, ſix of which ſupport the *ſarcophagus* where the body of S. Lorenzo Giuſtiniano, the firſt patriarch of Venice, was depoſited. This elegant monument was deſigned by Baltaſare Longhena the architect. The *Capella del ſantiſſimo ſacramento* is alſo very beautiful; but, for marble ornaments, is much ſurpaſſed by the *Capella del cardinale Vendramino*. The picture of the virgin Mary with the infant Jeſus, over the altar of the latter, is by Giordano. On each ſide of this chapel is a beautiful baſſo-relievo; and the church is embelliſhed with fine paintings.

Faction of the *Caſtellani* and *Nicolati*.

The *Caſtellani*, a party among the common people, derive their name from Pietro di Caſtello; as the *Nicolati*, or the oppoſite faction, are ſo called from the church of S. Nicolas which lies at the other end of the city.

I have before taken notice of the encounters betwixt theſe two parties on the *Ponte de' Carmini*.

As for the epitaphs in this church, I ſhall only inſert the following:

Epitaph of Helena Capella.

Oſſa
HELENÆ CAPELLÆ
Omnigenis virtutibus inſignitæ
Matronæ,
Franciſci Mauroceni D. M. P.
Conjugis prædilectæ,
Genere, Fortuna, Venuſtate,
Græcam,
Fide, Pudore, Pietate
Romanam Helenam
Referentis,
In hoc poſtremo humanitatis domicilio
Requieſcunt.

'In this laſt manſion of mortality lie the remains of Helena 'Capella, a matron adorned with every kind of virtue, the 'tenderly beloved wife of Franceſco Moroſini, procurator of 'St. Mark; who, in birth, fortune, and beauty, excelled 'the

'the Grecian Helen, but for conjugal fidelity, modeſty, and 'piety, reſembled the Roman Helen.'

Here is ſeen a marble chair, which, as is pretended, belonged to St. Peter, when he was biſhop of Antioch. St. Peter's chair.

The church called il Redentore, in the *Seſtiero di dorſo duro*, belongs to the Capuchin monks. This edifice is quite new, and well enlightened. It exhibits to the traveller's curioſity an extraordinary collection of paintings, by Tintoretto, the two Palma's, and Paolo Veroneſe. The high altar is ornamented with fine baſſo-relievo's, pillars of white marble, and two large bronze ſtatues, with ſeveral others of a ſmaller ſize. Il Redentore.

The church di S. Rocco lies in the *Seſtiero di S. Paolo*, and, among other fine paintings, has one repreſenting our Saviour led to his crucifixion, by Titian. Oppoſite to this picture is alſo a marble baſſo-relievo of the ſame ſubject, by Sanſovino, purſuant to a vow he had made. On the left-hand going into the church ſtands the ſtatue of Peregrini Boſelli Grilli, a native of Bergamo, who was killed in battle in the year 1517. The high altar is decorated with fine pieces of ſerpentine and other valuable ſorts of marble. S. Rocco.

In the church of S. Salvatore, in the *Seſtiero di S. Marco*, is to be ſeen a fine monument, erected in memory of Catharina Cornara, queen of Cyprus, which is embelliſhed with elegant baſſo-relievo's in marble. Oppoſite to this, are the monuments of three cardinals of the houſe of Carnaro. Among the fine paintings with which this church is adorned, the annunciation, by Titian, is the moſt remarkable. Not far from her Cyprian majeſty lies the *doge* Franceſco Veneri, with a ſuperb monument, of which it is ſufficient to ſay, that it was done by the hand of Sanſovino. In this church lies alſo Andrea Delfini. His monument is very elegant; as are thoſe of two *doges* of the Priuli family oppoſite to it. S. Salvatore. Tomb of queen Catharina Cornara.

The *Scuole* are thoſe chapels or halls belonging to certain religious fraternities, or companies of mechanics, where they meet to perform their devotions, or on other occaſions. A *Scuola*, beſides the chapel, conſiſts of ſeveral other apartments, moſt of which are ornamented with good pictures. The number of the *Scuole* in Venice amounts to forty; and ſix of the principal *Scuole* are called *Scuole grandi*. *Scuole*.

But a traveller may ſatisfy his curioſity by taking a view only of two of the latter, namely, the *Scuola di S. Marco* and the *Scuola di S. Rocco*; and this may be done at any time *Scuola di S. Marco.*

for

for a ſmall gratuity. In the former are ſeveral pieces painted by both the Tintoretti; and the wall on the outſide is adorned with baſſo-relievo's.

Scuola di S. Rocco. The *Scuola di S. Rocco*, in the *Seſtiero di S. Paolo*, has a beautiful marble front, embelliſhed with ſculpture.

Paintings. On the ſtair-caſe, the plague that raged at Venice in 1630 is repreſented in two large emblematical pieces of painting. One of theſe pictures is the work of Antonio Zanchi, and the other of Pietro Negri. In this *Scuola* are likewiſe ſeveral noble ſpecimens of the ſkill of Tintoretto, and ſeveral other celebrated painters; but the greateſt part of the paintings are by the former. He painted S. Rocco in the air on the cieling of one of the apartments with admirable ſkill, and ſuch diſpatch, that the other painters, who were employed in this *Scuola* at the ſame time, had hardly drawn the out-lines of their intended work when he had finiſhed his piece. The wooden ſtatues in the great hall, repreſenting arts and ſciences, with the virtues and vices, are well executed. Here is alſo a library repreſented by a piece of painting, which would deceive the niceſt eye.

S. Sebaſtiano. The church of S. Sebaſtiano, or S. Baſtiano, lies in the *Seſtiero di dorſo duro*. It is ornamented with four pieces of painting by Paolo Veroneſe; among which, our Saviour ſitting at table in the houſe of Simon the leper, and Mary Magdalene anointing his feet, is a piece that is highly eſteemed. In this church alſo lies that celebrated painter, with the following epitaph on his tomb:

Epitaph of Paolo Veroneſe.

Paulo Calliari Veronenſi Pictori
Naturæ æmulo, Artis miraculo,
Superſtiti Fatis, Famâ victuro.

'To the memory of Paolo Calliari of Verona, a celebrated painter, the rival of nature, a prodigy of art, who will live after death; for his never-dying fame renders him immortal.'

It is a ſufficient encomium on this ingenious artiſt, that, when we ſpeak of the four moſt famous painters of modern times, we are ſuppoſed to mean Raphael, Corregio, Titiano, and Paolo Veroneſe.

Il Sepolcro. The church called *il Sepolcro*, which ſtands in the *Seſtiero di caſtello*, derives its name from the large monument of Iſtrian

Iſtrian marble, erected there in imitation of the holy ſepulchre in which Chriſt is ſaid to have been buried at Jeruſalem. Imitation of Chriſt's ſepulchre.

The aſſumption of the virgin Mary, over the high altar, was painted by Palma.

The church *del Santo Spirito* ſtands in the *Seſtiero di dorſo duro*, and belongs to the Auguſtine nuns. Here are the monuments of the ſenator and celebrated hiſtorian Paolo Peruta, and two other ſenators of his family. Church *del Santo Spirito.*

The church of S. Stefano, in the *Seſtiero di S. Marco*, is a Gothic ſtructure, which the Italians call *ſtruttura Tedeſca*. On the right-hand near the entrance within the church is a marble altar, adorned with admirable pieces of ſculpture. Fortitude leaning on a pillar, with a flambeau in her left-hand, ſtand on one ſide, with this inſcription underneath: *S. Stefano.*

Adverſitati mundi non cedo.

'I ſink not under the adverſities of this life.'

On the other ſide is Prudence, with a book in her hand, and theſe words under:

Felicitati mundi non credo.

'I do not place any confidence in worldly proſperity.'

The *palliotto*, or front of the altar, is an exquiſite piece, beautifully unlaid with marble of various colours. The pulpit is likewiſe made of a coſtly ſort of marble.

Over the main entrance, within the church, is the monument of Domenico Contareni, adorned with an equeſtrian ſtatue, and an epitaph, which is as follows:

DOMINICUS CONTARENUS, Doctore copiarum Liviano Proviſor Generalis. Helvetiis ſub oppido Melegnano proſtratis Auctis in Lombardiâ Venetis, Lilia ſtemmati Contareno à Franciſco Gallorum Rege injuncta Fœderata Gallo Republica Virtutis accipit monumentum. Angelus Eques D. M. Procurator, & Dominicus Frater Patruo Maximo ex teſtamento P. P. MDL. Epitaph of Domenico Contareni.

'Domenico Contareni, proveditor general of the forces 'of the republic commanded by Liviani, having defeated 'the Switzers near the town of Melignano, and enlarged 'the Venetian dominions in Lombardy, negociated an al- 'liance between France and the republic; and was ſo highly 'eſteemed by Francis, king of that nation, that he gave 'him leave to quarter the Contareni arms with the lilies. 'To their glorious uncle, purſuant to his will, this monu- 'ment was erected by Angelo, procurator of St. Mark, and 'Domenico, his brother. 1550.'

In the paſſage towards St. Angelo, lies the cavalier Carlo Rodolfo, a celebrated painter, who alſo wrote the lives of ſeveral painters. His epitaph is as follows:

Carlo Rodolfo.

Siſte pedem parumper,
Amice viator;
Conditur ſub hoc lapide
CAROLVS RODVLPHIVS, Auratus Eques,
Qui
cum alios
Calamo & penicillo
E ſepulchris eruere conaretur,
Tumulum ſibi paravit,
Ut quies tandem
Laboribus inveniretur,
Dic requieſce, precor,
Et abi.
Vixit annos LXIIII. Menſ. V. Dies V.
Obiit anno Domini MDCLVIII.

'Friendly traveller, ſtop a while and read. Under this 'ſtone lies Carlo Rodolfo, knight, who, at the ſame time 'that he endeavoured by his pen and pencil to reſcue others 'from the grave, prepared himſelf a tomb, where he might 'at laſt reſt from his labours. Kindly pray for his repoſe, 'and then go on, and proſper. He died in the year 1658, 'having lived ſixty-four years, five months, and five days.'

Of Antonio Cornaro.

In the cloiſter belonging to the convent, is the following epitaph on Antonio Cornaro, a philoſopher:

Antonii

Antonii ad cinerem Viator adſta,
Hic CORNELIVS ille, quem ſolebant
Rerum principia & Deos docentem
Olim Antenoreæ ſtupere Athenæ;
Accitus patrias ſubinde ad oras,
Ornatus titulis faſcibuſque,
Doctrinâ, Venetam beavit Urbem.

'Stop traveller, and revere the remains of Antonio Carnaro, whoſe lectures on natural philoſophy and divinity were heard by the univerſity of Padua, with the higheſt admiration and applauſe. Being afterwards recalled to his own country, he was honoured with titles and high poſts; and by his learning and wiſdom greatly contributed to the happineſs of the city of Venice.'

I muſt not here omit the equeſtrian ſtatue and monument, with which the republic has honoured Bartolomeo d'Alviano, who was *capitano generale*, or commander in chief of the Venetian forces. Under it is the following inſcription:

BARTHOLOMÆO LIVIANO, Imperatori
Pluribus bellis ſpectato,
Quem ad Gaidum præpropera mors
Fractum laboribus abſtulit
M. D. XV.
Nonis Octobris.
Senatus dicatam memoriam renovavit
Ad meritæ gloriæ perennitatem
M. DC. XXXIII.

'Bartolomeo d'Alviano, a celebrated general, who, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many campaigns, and impaired his health by fatigues and hardſhips, was ſnatched away by death, too ſoon for his country, on the ſeventh day of October, 1515. In order to perpetuate his memory, this monument, which had been ſo juſtly erected to his glory, was repaired by the ſenate in the year 1633.'

This d'Alviano, or Liviano, in conſideration of his bravery, was raiſed to the rank of *nobili*, and had a grant of the *Caſtello Pordenone*, which, for want of male iſſue, again devolved to the republic. The whole *ſignoria* of Venice aſſiſted

at his funeral, his three daughters were portioned by the republic, and his widow, during her life, enjoyed a monthly penſion of fifty *ſcudi*, or crowns, beſides a palace to reſide in.

Painting by Pordenone.

In the convent to which this church belongs are ſeveral paintings in freſco, by Antonio Licinio da Pordenone, which, among other hiſtorical paſſages of the old and new teſtament, repreſent the judgment of Solomon; David with Goliah's head; Abraham's intended ſacrifice of Iſaac; the murder of Abel; Adam and Eve driven out of Paradiſe; our Saviour converſing with the woman of Samaria; the burial of Chriſt, and his reſurrection; the ſtoning of St. Stephen, and the converſion of St. Paul.

S. Vitale.

The church *di S. Vitale*, in the *Seſtiero di S. Marco*, has ſome good marble baſſo-relievo's. This whimſical inſcription is to be ſeen over the entrance into the veſtry belonging to this church:

D. O. M.
Amore
Sancti - - Vitalis
More
Pientiſſ. - - Majorum
Ore
P. Theodori - - Theſſeri
Re
M. DC. LXXVI.

This put me in mind of the following verſe made on the ſix letters of the word *amores*.

Sex fuge, quinque tene, fac bis duo, trina ſequentur.

St. Zacharias.

S. Zaccaria, in the *Seſtiero di Caſtella*, both on account of its beautiful marble pillars, and fine pictures, is far from being the leaſt elegant of thoſe churches that deſerve a traveller's notice at Venice. Over the main entrance is a marble ſtatue of Zacharias, John the Baptiſt's father, as big as the life, and entirely worthy of Aleſſandro Vittoria, who made it. He lies near the veſtry, and has a very elegant monument, with this ſhort inſcription:

ALEX-

ALEXANDER VICTORIA
Qui vivus vivos duxit è marmore vultus.

'*Aleſſandro Vittoria,*
'Who to rude ſtone did youthful beauty give,
'And taught the breathing marble how to live.

On the right-hand as you enter the church is an altar-piece representing our Saviour, diſtributing conſecrated wafers to the diſciples, who kneel down before him. Among the many excellent pictures on the ſame ſide, the eye is particularly ſtruck with a piece exhibiting the eaſtern *magi* coming to Bethlehem, and another of the adoration of the ſhepherds. Painting.

LETTER LXXVII.

Journey from Venice to Trieſte, Fiume, Buccari, Porto Ré, &c. *

SIR,

THE ſhorteſt way for travellers to go from Venice to Vienna is to return to Padua, and there to agree with a *vetturino*; who, for carriage and diet, has generally from twelve to fourteen ducats for every perſon. But as in that road a perſon travels twelve or thirteen days without meeting with any thing remarkable to ſatisfy his curioſity, our company rather choſe to go by the way of Trieſte and Fiume †, two places which are now riſing into great reputation for commerce, and from thence to take a view of the natural curioſities that occur in the dutchy of Carniola. If a perſon is not diſpoſed to go all the way by ſea, he may perform

* Theſe towns, through which the author travelled, are in the province of Iſtria, part of which belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and the reſt to the republic of Venice.

† Both theſe ports belong to the houſe of Auſtria.

this journey by firſt going in a barque, which may be hired for a *zecchino*, to Foſſete; and the price of a chaiſe from thence to Palma is about three *zecchini* *. But the next ſtage from Palma to Monte Falcone, being a long one, a traveller pays twenty-five *lire* † for the chaiſe. At Monte Falcone, one may take a barque again for Trieſte, the hire of which comes to twelve *lire*.

Palazzo Magnini. In this route, betwixt Monta and Ontagnia, a perſon has an opportunitiy of ſeeing the fine palace and gardens of the Magnini, a Venetian family.

Aquileja. On this ſide of Monte Falcone, and on the right-hand ſide of the road, are ſome old walls and a tower, which are the melancholy remains of the celebrated city of Aquileja; the antiquities of which, are, with the greateſt judgment, treated of in a learned diſſertation by the venerable biſhop Philippus a Turre ‡.

The mildneſs of the ſeaſon encouraged us to take the ſhorteſt way, by going from Venice to Trieſte by ſea; and accordingly we provided ourſelves with the neceſſary certificates of health, which are delivered out *gratis*, at a large edifice oppoſite to the ſalt *doüane*, or exciſe-office. In theſe certificates the perſon's name, age, ſtature and complexion, are always exactly ſpecified.

Coaſt of Iſtria. A *bracera*, or large barque, may be hired from Venice to Trieſte for fifty or ſixty *lire*; and, with a fair wind, the paſſage, which is about ninety Italian miles, is performed in fifteen or eighteen hours. But a contrary wind drove us conſiderably to the ſouthward, where the Iſtrian ſhore lies low, and on a level; but nearer Trieſte, from Pyrano and Capo d'Iſtria, it riſes behind a narrow plain, into a range of eminences and hills, which give the country the appearance of an amphitheatre. The country about Pyrano abounds with groves of olive-trees. This place, together with Iſola, Capo d'Iſtria, and the fortreſs of Muglia, belongs to S. Marco, or the republic of Venice.

Obſervations on dolphins. Dolphins and tunny fiſhes are commonly ſeen in the Adriatic, without the uſual conſequence of ſtormy weather, which is generally expected in the eaſtern and northern ſeas, when they are obſerved to leap out of the water; ſo that the ſea-faring people of theſe parts make a jeſt of ſuch prognoſtics.

* A *zecchino*, or *ſequin*, is equal to 9 *s.* 2 *d.* ſterling.

† A *lira* is about 6 *d.* ſterling.

‡ In his *Diſſertatio de Beleno & aliis quibuſdam Diis Aquilejenſibus*, which he has added to his *Monumenta Veteris Antii*.

Trieſte

Trieſte is pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, and forms a ſemi-circle, which is encompaſſed with vineyards. The town is but ſmall. The caſtle, which ſtands on an eminence, is ſurrounded with ditches, or moats; but is otherwiſe in a poor condition, the garriſon conſiſting only of five-and-forty men. They are at preſent raiſing ſome fortifications on both ſides of the narrow paſſage into the inward harbour, or baſon. Trieſte.

The entrance into the large harbour is from ſixty to ſeventy-eight feet in depth. In this harbour we ſaw forty merchant-ſhips, and the St. Elizabeth, an Imperial man of war of ſixty-five guns; but the latter has not yet been out at ſea. Near the *Lazaretto*, a Turkiſh *tartane*, with red colours, emblazoned with three creſcents, *&c.* was performing quarantine. The outward harbour is very commodious, and may be conſiderably enlarged by taking in the peninſula on which the *Lazaretto* ſtands, to build a new mole on. The foundations of an ancient mole, which was probably built by the Romans, is ſtill to be ſeen in the ſea. Harbour.

The inhabitants of Trieſte affirm, that their habour is much ſafer than that of Fiume, as the latter is ſurrounded with high hills, which makes the wind recoil back towards the harbour. Beſides, the iſlands of Peroſina, Cherſo, and Veglia, lying before it, make the entrance into the harbour of Fiume ſo incommodious, that it frequently happens, when there is the faireſt wind out at ſea, the *Sirocco*, or ſouth-wind, hinders a veſſel from making its way out of the road. Trieſte is alſo much more conveniently ſituated for carrying on a trade betwixt Germany and Italy.

On the other hand, thoſe who are for making Fiume the ſeat of commerce, maintain that the harbour of Trieſte is too ſmall; and, as it has not ſo much freſh water as that of Fiume, the road of Trieſte is infeſted with a kind of worm, which faſtens to ſhips, and does them a great deal of damage; of which there is an inſtance in the Elizabeth man of war, which, though it is but five years ſince it was firſt built, is ſo worm-eaten, that it cannot be fitted for ſea for leſs than fifteen thouſand guilders *. The ſticklers for Fiume farther alledge, that the Trieſte road is not ſo ſafe as the other; requiring ten or twelve men to manage a veſſel in a ſtorm; whereas in that of Fiume, during the whole winter, one man and a boy are ſufficient to weather it out. Indeed the

* A guilder is about 2*s.* 4*d.*

Bora, or north-eaſt wind, often occaſions very great damages in both harbours, but is moſt dangerous in that of Trieſte. Theſe and other objections, made by both places againſt each other, ſhew that neither of the harbours is free from very great diſadvantages. But the emperor, in his laudable zeal for promoting the commerce of his dominions in the Mediterranean, has the intereſt of both places equally at heart. The privileged Levant company formerly kept their warehouſes and factory at Trieſte, but are ſince removed to Fiume.

Genius of the inhabitants of Trieſte.

The natives of Trieſte are accuſed of being lazy and proud; of never applying themſelves to any uſeful employment; and of being of ſuch a malicious temper, that they moleſt and injure ſtrangers to the utmoſt of their power.

Fiſhing at Trieſte and Fiume.

The ſea about Trieſte and Fiume affords excellent fiſh: but the fiſhermen are ſo lazy and indolent that they never go out to fiſh till want compels them; and even then they reſerve the beſt fiſh for themſelves to feaſt on. And though there may be ſome few induſtrious men among them, yet the inhabitants are but very ill ſerved with fiſh; the produce of their labour being carried to Venice, where every thing fetches a better price than at home.

Trade of Trieſte.

Beſides the annual fair, lately inſtituted, the ſtaple commodities of Trieſte are ſalt, oil, almonds, iron, and minerals, which are brought thither by the way of Laubach.

Salt-works.

Some ſalt-pits have been made among the windings of the harbour where the ſea is very ſhallow, in which the ſalt is made in the following manner: When the hot weather begins, a level ſpot of land, which is divided into ſmall ſquare compartments, or pans, is overflowed, by means of a ſluice, with the ſalt-water in a ſpring-tide; but the return of the tide is carefully prevented when the pans are once filled with water. The ſalt-water, by ſtanding ſeveral weeks expoſed to the air and ſun, is gradually exhaled, and the ſalt ſubſiding to the bottom is every morning taken out. As for the ſmall quantity of water that remains, it is eaſily boiled into ſalt. In a hot and dry ſummer, the profits ariſing from theſe works are much more conſiderable than when the weather happens to be wet and cool. The Venetians have eſtabliſhed larger and more advantageous ſalt-works of this kind at Muglia, which is not far from Trieſte.

Unhealthy air.

But theſe advantages are accompanied with ſeveral inconveniences; for the ſtagnant and putrid water, by its exhalations, communicates a noxious unhealthy quality to the air;

air; which is very ſenſibly felt at Trieſte, where the ſoil is marſhy, and, after the tide, which riſes there ſometimes four or five feet, is out, emits a very nauſeous ſmell. The ſalt made there, as mentioned above, is very coarſe and black, but is whitened and refined by boiling.

The Jeſuits church at Trieſte is a handſome ſtructure; but has neither good paintings, nor any other ornaments worth obſerving. In the church near the caſtle are two chapels on one ſide of the high altar, adorned with a great deal of old moſaic work. The ſtreets of this town are very narrow and uneven, except only in the market-place, where there is a very convenient walk. Jeſuits church.

The hire and keeping of a horſe from Trieſte to Fiume comes to three Rheniſh guilders. The road for carriages lies through Adelſberg, and takes up two days; whereas the journey of five-and-forty Italian, or nine German miles, as it is computed, over thoſe ſtony and rugged mountains of Iſtria and Carniola, called *Monte della Vena*, is eaſily performed in a day and a half on horſeback. Road from Trieſte to Fiume.

About two or three Italian miles from Trieſte lies a fine tract of land, famous for producing two ſorts of wine; one of which is called *Vino de Ré*, the other *Vino di Santi Martiri*; but the latter grows ſour in ſix months, whereas the former will keep five or ſix years. Excellent wine.

A vineyard on the other ſide of Trieſte towards Aquileja produced a ſort of vine in very high repute among the ancients, to which Julia Auguſta attributed her long life, having attained to the age of eighty-two *. It was called *Pucinum vinum*, and derived its name from an ancient caſtle called *Pucinum*; but where that ſort ſtood is at preſent not eaſily determined. Some will have it to be *Caſtello Duino*, and others ſuppoſe it to be *Proſecho* or *Proſecio*. The latter belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and the wine it produces is *Vinum Pucinum* of the ancients.

* *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* iii. *c.* 19. *Amnis Timävus, caſtellum nobile vino Pucinum, Tergeſtinus ſinus*——'The river Timavus; the caſtle 'of Pucinum famous for its wine; the bay of Trieſte——And *lib.* xiv. *c.* 6. *Julia Auguſta* lxxxii. *annos vitæ Pucino* (vino) *retulit acceptos, non alio uſa.' Gignitur in ſinu Adriatici maris non procul à Timavo fonte, ſaxeo colle, maritimo affiatu paucas coquente amphoras. Nec aliud aptius medicamentis judicatur.* 'Julia Auguſta thought that her living 'to the age of eighty-two years was owing to the *Pucinum* wine, as 'ſhe drank no other. It is produced on a rocky eminence near the 'Adriatic coaſt, not far from the Timavus, and only a few caſks of 'it are made; no other wine is accounted to come up to it for medi-'cinal uſes.'

called

called *Profegno*, in German, *Rainfall* wine, and is highly commended both for its delightful flavour, and its ſalutary quality; for it is not in the leaſt heady, and its mildneſs particularly recommends it to the ladies.

Cavern near S. Servulo. About a German mile * from Trieſte, the caſtle of S. Servulo ſtands on a high mountain, which yields a very pleaſant proſpect. Near it is the entrance of a famous cavern, in which the lapideous exſudations have formed ſeveral large pillars, and a variety of figures of a white or brown colour on the top and ſides. This cavern is very ſpacious, and the entrance into it is on the ſide of the mountain. For the conveniency of thoſe that are fond of natural curioſities, betwixt twenty and thirty ſtone ſteps have been made to aſcend to the entrance. The paſſages within are, indeed, in ſome places, in a ruinous condition; and if a perſon is inclined to take a view of every part of this cavern, and to go through its windings and paſſages, he will meet with ſome difficulty. In the firſt cell you come into, maſs is celebrated at certain times, for which purpoſe it is furniſhed with an altar.

Another cave. In a rock juſt under the caſtle of S. Servulo is another cave, to the entrance of which we paſſed over a draw-bridge. Here the inhabitants of the neighbouring country uſed formerly, in troubleſome times, to lodge their moſt valuable effects; and, by drawing up the bridge, ſecured them from the enemy.

Barren ſoil. There is but little graſs to be ſeen in theſe parts, which is, indeed, generally the caſe in mountainous countries. In ſeveral places hereabouts the ſingle white and red piony grows wild in the woods; but the country in general is very barren, rocky, and but thinly inhabited.

Razaza. About half-way betwixt Trieſte and Fiume lies Razaza; and, twelve or fifteen Italian miles from thence, a traveller has the pleaſure of entering on a good road, which is rendered ſo by art and labour.

Caſtua. The little town of Caſtua, ſo called from its great number of cheſnut-trees, lies on the right-hand, and is a lordſhip belonging to the Jeſuits college at Fiume; which, with ſome other lands in Carniola, were a donation of one of the counteſſes of Thomhauſen.

Fiume. Fiume lies by the ſea-ſide, on a ſmall plain in the middle of a valley that produces good wine, figs, and other fruit.

* A geometrical German mile is about four Engliſh, or five Italian miles; but the computed miles are longer.

Tho

The fig-trees bear twice a year; but the latter fruit is not ſo large as the firſt. The fruit in general here is excellent, by reaſon of the frequent viciſſitudes of rain and ſun-ſhine in this climate. Fertility of the ſoil. Weather.

The city is very populous, and the inhabitants in general are more wealthy than thoſe of Trieſte. Near the arſenal and the harbour, which is formed by the river Fiumara (in the Sclavonian language called *Ricca*, or *Reka*) are ſeveral pleaſant walks. Over the inner gate, towards the ſea, the ſtatues of the emperors Leopold and Charles VI. are erected, with an inſcription, ſignifying that the former viſited this place in the year 1684, and the latter in 1728.

The *Lazaretto* lies at ſome diſtance from the city, on the right-hand, near the ſea. It is a handſome ſpacious building, and was finiſhed in the year 1724. One part of it is, at preſent, uſed as warehouſes for the Levant company, where there are ſeparate buildings, in which merchandiſes brought from infected places are laid up to perform quarantine. *Lazaretto.* Quarantine.

Another edifice near it is appointed for Chriſtians only, who, from an apprehenſion of their carrying ſome contagious diſtemper with them, are not immediately permitted to come on ſhore; and in the court-yard there is a fine marble altar, where maſs is ſaid every day. Behind this building are quartered ſuch Jews and Turks as are ſuſpected to come from places infected with the plague.

Some of our company, being ignorant of the method of performing quarantine, were deſirous of ſeeing thoſe apartments, which they ſuppoſed to be empty. This imprudence might have involved them in a great deal of trouble, had not one of the perſons that were confined there, out of good-nature, called out ſeveral times as loud as he could, adviſing them not to come any farther; for it ſeems if they had once entered the place, they muſt unqueſtionably have kept company with the reſt, and be confined there for two-and-forty days. Of this our guide, who at a moſt improper time had ſtepped out of the way, informed us; for all converſation with ſuch as are performing quarantine is ſtrictly prohibited. Even their food is only brought them into a certain part of the court; from whence, when thoſe who brought it are withdrawn, they are obliged to fetch it themſelves. Caution to be obſerved here.

On the coaſt of the bay of Fiume are ſeveral copious ſprings of freſh water, within very few paces of the ſea, which makes the bay extremely pleaſant. This is a proof that ſprings and wells do not derive their origin immediately from Freſh ſprings by the ſea-ſide.

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the ſea by ſubterraneous paſſages, but from the rain and dew that ſettles on the mountains.

Cathedral. The cathedral of Fiume, though it is not yet finiſhed, is worth ſeeing, being adorned with ſeveral beautiful marble pillars and ſtatues. To this church belong ſeven canons, who have the extraordinary privilege of filling up the vacancy when any one of the number dies. Fiume is ſubject to the Venetian biſhop of Pola in matters of religion; who is not, however, inveſted with the power of immediate viſitation, but performs it by the archipreſbyter of Fiume; and, even for this, a licence from the emperor muſt be previouſly obtained.

College and church of the Jeſuits. The Jeſuits church, like the cathedral, is not yet finiſhed, and poſſibly never will, as the college enjoys large endowments, and has conſiderable legacies left it in order to complete the building. This edifice is of a circular form, with a ſmall cupola, which has an aperture at the top. Behind a moveable picture over the high altar is kept a pretended miraculous crucifix, which being once ſtruck by a profane wretch with a ſtone, as the ſtory goes, immediately bled profuſely. The ſtone, ſaid to be that which was thrown againſt the crucifix, and ſome drops of blood that iſſued from the crucifix, are kept in a glaſs, and ſhewed to ſtrangers.

Miraculous crucifix.

Factory of the Levant company. Wax-trade. The company which trades to the Levant have at preſent a factory at Fiume, and carry on a great trade to Portugal, in honey, wax, oil, metals, minerals, linen, *&c.* which are brought hither from Hungary, Sileſia, Moravia, and Auſtria. The company is impowered to take what quantity they judge neceſſary of the wax brought for the Venetians from Hungary by the way of Buccari, paying no more than the prime coſt, and the charge of carriage to Buccari.

Great quantity of wax uſed at Venice. The Venetians yearly import wax, from Hungary alone, to the amount of five hundred thouſand Rheniſh guilders *; and the greateſt part of this is conſumed in that city. The Venetians often boaſt, that on Good-Friday only (when, beſides other churches, *&c.* the church and place of St. Mark are illuminated with large flambeaux) more wax is conſumed in Venice than at Rome in a whole year.

Bay of Fiume. The *Golfo di Carnero*, or bay of Fiume, derives its name from an ancient people called *Carni*, frequently mentioned by Pliny, and other hiſtorians, from whom the duchy of Carniola derives its name. This bay is alſo termed *Sinus*

* A guilder is about 2*s.* 4*d.*

Polanus,

Polanus, from the neighbouring colony of Colchians, who inhabited the city of Pola, the name of which occurs in Pomp. Mela, *lib.* ii. *c.* 3. Plin. *lib.* iii. *c.* 19. and Ammianus Marcellinus, *lib.* xiv. It was poſſibly from a corruption of that word, that Pliny, *c.* 21, calls it *Sinus Flanaticus*, unleſs this appellation be rather derived from the *Flanates*, and the town of Flanona, or Flamona, which are both to be found in Pliny, *l.* iii. *c.* 21, and Ptolomy, in his deſcription of Liburnia. From *Flamona* the Germans have formed the word *Flaum*; for they call the town of Fiume, *Sanct Veit am Flaum*. All this, however, is little more than uncertain conjecture; and the laſt name may poſſibly be derived from *Fanum S. Viti Flomonienſis*, or *ad Flumen*, becauſe the Fiumara, or *il Fiume di Carnero*, which ſeems to have been the ancient *Oeneus*, or rather the *Titius*, here falls into the ſea.

The Fiumara abounds with fiſh, and is particularly remarkable for its fine ſalmon-trouts, the fleſh of which is quite red. *Il Golfo di Carnero* is alſo well ſtocked with fine fiſh, and eſpecially the *gatto*. This fiſh grows to a conſiderable bigneſs, and its ſkin is uſed as a kind of ſhagreen, to make caſes for watches, *&c.*

The voyage from Fiume to Naples is generally performed in four or five days. But this conveniency, on account of the preſent war in Italy, is not very advantageous to the inhabitants of Carniola and Iſtria, and eſpecially to the city of Fiume; for the troops which are tranſported into Italy are quartered upon them in their march. Nor are the Neapolitans, whoſe barques and tartans are taken up for tranſports, better pleaſed, as the contrary winds often keep them whole weeks at ſea off Fiume, and thus lay them under a neceſſity of ſpending the money that they get for freight; the emperor paying them only for the time they are out in the voyage from Fiume to Naples, and *vice verſâ*. Some days before my arrival, three battalions had ſet ſail; but were detained above a week by the *Sirocco*, or ſouth-eaſt wind, among the iſlands of Peroſina, Cherſo, Veglia *, Arbe, Pago, and Oſora, which lie before the gulph of Fiume, where they ſuffered extremely by the violent heats.

* *Veglia*, *Viglia*, or *Vegium*, ſeems to be the iſland of Curicta, mentioned by Pliny, *lib.* iii. *c.* 21. For the Sclavonions to this day call it *Kirk*; but in time it has got a new name, *Vegium*, from a town on the neighbouring continent, of the ſame name, which is likewiſe mentioned by Pliny.

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The port of Fiume, on account of the ſhallowneſs of the water, has no conveniency for building ſhips; ſo that it would be neceſſary to make the *ſcala*, or ſtocks, from whence ſhips ſhould be lanched into the water, of too great a length, in order to carry the ſhips to a proper depth, as is practiſed at Porto Ré.

The river Fiumara a boundary.

The river Fiumara falls into the ſea near Fiume, and ſerves as a boundary betwixt Germany and Croatia; ſo that the imperial governor of Fiume has no authority on the other ſide of that river. In ſome maps Fiume is placed in Germany; others will have it to be in Italy *; but it properly belongs to the ancient Liburnia, from whence the adjacent ſea was alſo called *mare Liburnicum*. Old coins, pieces of moſaic work, and other antiques, are frequently found in the earth, in this country.

Excellent road.

The noble road which his imperial majeſty has cauſed to be made, at his own expence, for the conveniency of trade and commerce, begins here. It is carried on already about eight German miles ‡, and in three years time will be continued as far as Carlſtadt. From this laſt place the country is naturally level; and when the whole work is completed, the carriages from Belgrade will perform their journey in ten or twelve days leſs than they have hitherto done.

Convent of Terſato.

On a mountain, about an Italian mile and a half to the north-eaſt of Fiume, lies the ancient *caſtrum Terſactenſe*, or the modern celebrated convent of Terſato, in which forty Franciſcan monks conſtantly reſide. It was founded in the year 1431, by Martino count of Frangipani, whoſe anceſtors were proprietors of this country; on which account, two lions tearing a loaf of bread to pieces, which is the coat of arms of that illuſtrious family, are to be ſeen in ſeveral places in this convent. The founder, and two of his brothers, lie buried here.

We aſcended from Fiume to the convent by ſtone-ſteps, the number of which can never be aſcertained, as is pretended, though counted ever ſo often; but one of the fathers candidly told me, that for his part, he had found them, upon repeated trials, to be juſt four hundred and eighty.

Place where the *ſanta caſa* of Loretto formerly ſtood.

The principal chapel in the church is ſaid to be built on the ſpot where, for three years and ſeven months, the *caſa*

* It is properly in Iſtria.

‡ A geometrical German mile, fifteen of which make a degree, is about four Engliſh miles; but many of the computed German miles are equal to five or ſix Engliſh miles.

ſanta,

ſanta, or the dwelling-houſe of the virgin Mary, ſtood, before it was carried away by angels to Loretto, in the year 1294. Nicola Frangipani obtained leave from the pope to build this chapel on the ground which had been ſo conſecrated by the *caſa ſanta*. It is pretended that the foundation of this chapel exactly correſponds with that of the ſmall houſe which is held ſo ſacred at Loretto. Though this is poſitively aſſerted by the ſuperſtitious, it is what no-body, who has taken a view of both chapels, will aſſent to. The holy houſe of Loretto is broader, and even the ſanctuary behind the altar, ſaid to have been the virgin Mary's kitchin, is more ſpacious than the chapel of Terſato, as may be perceived by the eye at firſt ſight. The whole length of it is forty-four geometrical feet, the breadth ſomething more than twenty, and the height twenty-eight. Over the altar is a picture of the virgin Mary painted on cedar, pretended to be done by St. Luke, which was ſent hither in 1362, as as preſent, by pope Urban V. Travellers are generally preſented with a copper-plate of this picture, with theſe Latin rhyming verſes under it:

Contradicted by ocular evidence.

Portrait of the virgin Mary by St. Luke.

Coronata Mater Dei,
Tu Solamen cordis mei,
Spes es & refugium,
Hic in ſede gratiarum
Monſtra nobis pignus charum,
Jeſum tuum Filium.
Huc cum domo adveniſti
Ut qua pia Mater Chriſti
Diſpenſares gratiam,
Nazarethum tibi ortus,
Sed Terſactum primus portus,
Petenti hanc patriam.

Ædem quidem hinc tuliſti,
Attamen hic permanſiſti,
Regina Clementiæ,
Nobis inde gratulamur,
Digni quod hic habeamur,
Maternæ præſentiæ *.
Quæ hic coronata ſedes
Ante tuos flexi pedes
Adoramus Filium,
Dum tenellum ſinu lactas,
Tunc pro nobis preces jactas
Triadis Triclinium.

V. *Domam tuam, Domine, decet Sanctitudo.*
℟. *in longitudinem dierum.*

* Though this be an offence againſt the ſyntax, I have ſet it down as I found it. [This hypercriticiſm might have been omitted, *dignus* being found with a genitive caſe in the moſt ancient and claſſical Roman writers. *Vid. Cicero ad Attic. l.* viii. *ep.* 15. Plautus and Virgil put the noun governed of *indignus* in the genitive caſe. The Greek ἄξιος alſo governs the ſame caſe.]

crowned

'Crowned mother of God, my hope, my refuge, and the 'ſolace of my heart. In this ſeat of the graces ſhew to us that 'dear pledge, thy ſon Jeſus. O bountiful mother of Chriſt, 'thou cameſt hither with thy houſe in order to diſpenſe thy 'favours. If Nazareth gave thee birth, Terſato was the 'firſt port which received thee in thy voyage to this coun-'try. O queen of mercy, it is true that thou didſt convey 'thy houſe from hence; yet thou doſt ſtill remain amongſt 'us. We therefore glory in being accounted worthy of 'thy maternal preſence. Here thou ſitteſt magnificently 'crowned; and whilſt we proſtrate at thy feet, adore 'thy infant ſon, to whom thou art giving ſuck, be 'pleaſed to offer up prayers for us; for in thee the Trinity 'dwells.'

'V. O Lord, holineſs becometh thy houſe.
'℟. For ever and ever.'

Oremus:

Deus, qui Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Domum per incarnati verbi myſterium miſericorditer conſecrâſti, eamque in ſinu Eccleſiæ tuæ mirabiliter collocâſti, concede, ut ſegregati à tabernaculis peccatorum digni efficiamur habitatores domûs ſanctæ tuæ, per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum. Amen.

O Maria! eſto mihi Mria, nunc & in hora mortis meæ. Amen.*

'Let us pray.

'O God, who by the myſtery of thy incarnate word haſt 'mercifully conſecrated the houſe of the bleſſed virgin Mary, 'and wonderfully placed it in the boſom of thy church; 'grant that we, being ſeparated from the dwellings of ſin-'ners, may be made worthy inhabitants of thy holy houſe, 'through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.

'O Mary, be merciful to me now, and at the hour of 'my death!'

The mountain of Terſato, like the reſt of the hills about Fiume, produces wild ſage in abundance, which gives a very agreeable flavour to the fleſh of the ſheep and goats that feed

* *Mria*, in which are almoſt all the letters of the name *Maria*, is a deſigned contraction of the word *miſericordia*.

on

on it *. This herb is made uſe of by the inhabitants inſtead of tea, eſpecially in the convent.

In all the country about Trieſte I never ſaw what may be properly called a foreſt; and the rocky mountains of Fiume, along the coaſt of Croatia and Dalmatia, produce only ſmall thickets, between which the peaſants have here and there cleared ſome little ſpots from ſtones, and made them fit for culture. The level ground along the ſea-coaſt is every-where very narrow; and at Zeng, which is about as large as Fiume, the acclivity begins at the diſtance of twenty paces from the town.

We went to Porto Ré in a *caica* of ſix oars, for the hire of which we paid three Rheniſh guilders †. This is generally a paſſage of about two hours. The way by land is ſomething nigher; but if a traveller takes that route, he muſt hire a boat at Buccari to croſs over to Porto Ré, which takes up about half an hour.

Buccari is a place of ſuch trade, that it pays the emperor a- Buccari.
bove ſeventy thouſand *guldens* ‡ a year, by cuſtoms, licences and exciſe; whereas the imperial revenue ariſing from Fiume does not exceed thirty-four thouſand, and from the whole county of Goritia only thirteen thouſand *guldens*. In the hiſtory of the wars with the Uſcocks, frequent mention is made of Buccari; for thoſe lawleſs people often made uſe of it as their place of retreat. It formerly belonged to the Serini family, together with ſeveral other eſtates in theſe parts; but by the treaſon, of which count Pietro Serini was convicted, they were all forfeited. The diſtance from Buccari to Terſato is twelve thouſand, and to Zeng twenty-four thouſand geometrical paces.

The town of Buccari ſtands on a rocky hill, and formerly the road was ſo ſteep and craggy, that a ſingle horſe could ſcarce go thither by way of Fiume; but now it is practicable for heavy-loaded carriages to paſs both ways. Indeed neither expence nor labour has been ſpared for accompliſhing this uſeful work; for leſs than an Italian mile of this road coſt twenty thouſand *guldens*.

The harbour, or rather the gulph of Buccari, is commodious and ſafe; but it is a little expoſed to the ſouth-eaſt

* Spaniſh mutton is generally accounted the beſt, on account of the thyme, marjoram, and other ſweet herbs growing in their paſtures.

† About 7*s*. ſterling.

‡ A *gulden* is equal to 2*s*. 4*d*. ſterling.

wind, which ſometimes makes it dangerous. In this gulph and at Porto Ré is caught a kind of fiſh called *tonina* * (in Latin, *tinus*) of an exquiſite taſte, and five or ſix feet in length; but theſe *tonine* are generally carried to Venice, where they are ſold for nine or twelve *ſols* † a pound; whereas at Buccari three *ſols* or two light *crutzers* a pound are reckoned a great price for that fiſh.

Porto Ré. What chiefly draws the attention of a ſtranger on this coaſt, are the preparations which the imperial court is carrying on at Porto Ré, in order to make a dock-yard for building of ſhips. It is certain that a fleet is very neceſſary to the houſe of Auſtria, for the defence of the iſland of Sicily, and the reſt of its dominions in Italy; and accordingly it has been what the emperor has had principally in view for ten years paſt. But as this is an undertaking which requires many millions of money, his imperial majeſty at firſt aſſigned a great part of the revenues of the kingdom of Naples for this ſervice: however, on account of ſome diſputes and jealouſies which aroſe among the imperial miniſtry, the work has not been proſecuted with a ſpirit and vigour anſwerable to the beginning. The archbiſhop of Valenza could not, without concern, ſee the revenues of Naples appropriated to the ſervice of the navy, which was not under his direction; and, probably, he ſuſpected that the marquis de Rialp, who was the archbiſhop's declared enemy, only aimed at depriving him from having the diſpoſal of the above-mentioned branch of the public revenue, without ever applying it to the uſes propoſed by my lord Forbes. Count——, who alſo had a hand in this affair, was not for breaking either with the archbiſhop of Valenza, or the marquis of Rialp; ſo that this advantageous plan was poſtponed, though the remaining funds were ſufficient for fitting out and maintaining ſix or ſeven ſhips of war. Had this project been completely executed, the difficulty of improving and augmenting the emperor's navy would have been afterwards very inconſiderable. It was ſet on foot ſo early as the years 1720, 1721, and 1722. My lord Forbes might indeed have greatly promoted his private intereſt by it; but he perſiſted in refuſing to take upon him the command of the fleet, till he ſaw it in a condition to do him honour; and by that refuſal he drew upon himſelf the hatred both of the archbiſhop and the marquis; and theſe differences proved extremely detrimental to the imperial intereſt.

My lord Forbes's generoſity.

* Tunny-fiſh. † About 2*d.*

How-

However, a harbour and dock have been lately begun at Porto Ré, which, when compleated, it is ſuppoſed, will be extremely commodious. This work is conducted by vice-admiral Deichmann, a Dane, who is celebrated for his ſkill in naval affairs: He is in hopes of compleating his plan in three years *. The difficulties to be ſurmounted for this end cannot be viewed without aſtoniſhment. A hard rock lies under the water all along the ſhore, which muſt be dug away from the bottom, that the new-built ſhips, when they are lanched from the ſtocks, may immediately come into three fathoms or eighteen feet of water; and a thick wall or breaſt-work of free-ſtone has been built by the water's edge. Four or five hundred Croats are daily employed in this work, who labour chearfully for ſmall wages, as they have been uſed to live very hard; and Mr. Deichmann commends them as a quiet laborious people, and ſo contented with their condition, that in the evening, after their toilſome day's work, they go home ſinging, and in good ſpirits. The harbour is broader than it appears at firſt ſight; for it will conveniently hold ſix-and-thirty men of war in a line. The entrance is but narrow, and well defended by the batteries which are already raiſed there: but on an eminence at a point of land towards the ſouth, they deſign to build a regular fortification. This will command the whole entrance of the bay, which extends as far as Buccari.

Oppoſite to this fortreſs are two caſtles, which, together with all this country, formerly belonged to the unfortunate Count Serini. The more modern of the two is a very ſtrong, large, quadrangular building, with four round towers, and vaulted underneath. Under this edifice is a deep ciſtern, of a circumference almoſt as large as the whole caſtle, ſupported by a double row of pillars, which contains a ſufficient quantity of freſh water to ſupply ten thouſand men upon occaſion. Serini caſtle.

I muſt not omit a natural curioſity the vice-admiral was ſo obliging as to ſhew me, which was ſome live ſhell-fiſh incloſed in large blocks of a kind of very hard brown marble, taken up from the bottom of the harbour, after the latter had with much labour, been broken to pieces. This ſhell-fiſh differs from the *dattili del mare*, which I mentioned in my Living ſhell-fiſh incloſed in marble.

* Poſſibly this gentleman's death, which happened in 1731, may retard this work a ſecond time: However, his place is ſupplied by one Pallivicini, an Italian engineer.

account of Ancona, not only in ſhape and colour, but alſo in hardneſs. Thoſe of Porto Ré are very ſmooth, and of a brown colour, and in ſize and figure reſemble dates more than thoſe of Ancona, the outſides of which are white and rough. Beſides, the former were incloſed in a very hard kind of marble; whereas the latter were only inveſted with a ſoft ſtone or clay. For an account of the formation and growth of this kind of fiſh, I muſt refer you to my obſervations on the *dattili del mare* of Ancona. The ſame ſort of fiſh are alſo found in ſtones full of holes near the caſtle of Duyno, which lies on the gulf of Venice, oppoſite to Montefalcone, and about three ſtages from Trieſte.

I am, *&c.*

Fiume, June 1, 1730.

LETTER LXXVIII.

An Account of ſome remarkable Caverns in the Dutchy of Carniola; and of the Cirknitzerſee.

SIR,

Road and country, from Fiume to Adlsberg.

IN going from Fiume to Adlſberg, I was obliged to return by the ſame road which I had travelled in going from Trieſte to the former, as far as Scalitz, where I had before lodged all night. Scalitz conſiſts only of a few mean houſes; and the whole country is ſtony and barren, and in great want of freſh water, which is ſo ſcarce here, that they are obliged to fetch it from Fiume: but as it is brought hither in wine caſks, it is not very palatable for travellers. From Scalitz, the ſoil and the road gradually improve as you approach towards Adlſberg. The Sclavonian language is ſpoken in this country almoſt as far as Laubach; but perſons of any rank ſpeak Italian and German, beſides their native language.

Language of the country.

Adlſberg, in the Sclavonian language called Poſtoina, is ſeven German miles from Fiume. About half-way up the ac-

acclivity near Adlſberg, juſt by the mill, is the entrance into a large cavern, which is divided into a great number of ſubterraneous paſſages. A vaſt many ſparry iſicles, formed on the arched roof of this vaſt cavern, by the exſudation of a lapideous or petrifying fluid, are a kind of beautiful natural decorations that wonderfully pleaſe the eye. The ſides are covered with all kinds of figures, formed by the ſame exſudations, to which the imagination of the curious ſpectator frequently gives various forms never intended by nature; ſo that it is not at all ſtrange that ſome people ſhould make out the heads of horſes, dragons, tygers, and ſeveral other animals, among theſe ſtalactical ſubſtances. Several pillars, which are to be ſeen on each ſide, proceed from the droppings of the petrifying fluid from the top, which form a kind of ſparry pillar on the bottom of the cave; this gradually increaſes, till at laſt it joins the iſicle at the top, by meeting it about half-way; and thus a complete pillar is formed. If a perſon's curioſity will carry him ſo far, he may rove above two German miles in the ſubterraneous paſſages of this cavern. Adlsberg cave. Pillars in it.

It is very remarkable that the river Poig, which riſes in this mountain about a German mile from Adlſberg, runs again to it with an inverted courſe, loſes itſelf near the entrance of the cavern, and falls a great depth into the rock, as is evident from its roaring noiſe, and the ſound cauſed by flinging a ſtone into the hole. The ſame river appears again near Planina; but ſoon after loſes itſelf a ſecond time in a rock, and at length emerges a third time, and aſſumes the name of the Laubach. The river Poig.

About a German mile from Adlſberg, towards the north-weſt, ſeveral remarkable caverns are likewiſe to be ſeen. Caverns near Lueg.

In one of theſe a great part of the caſtle at Lueg, which belongs to count Cobentzl, ſtands as under cover. In the Carniolan, or Sclavonian language, this caſtle is called *Jamma*; and both its names ſignify a hole, or cave.

About a German mile and a half from Adlſberg, namely, at Preſtari, the emperor has a fine ſtable; and alſo another at Lipiza, which lies about two German miles and a half from hence towards Trieſte; and in both, at preſent, are kept a great number of beautiful Neapolitan horſes. Stables.

About two German miles from Adlſberg is a remarkable cavern called St. Mary Magdalene's cave, to which there is no going but on horſeback. The ſtones and buſhes make the road extremely troubleſome; but the great fatigue is even Fine cave of St. Mary Magdalen.

overpaid by the ſatisfaction a curious perſon enjoys in ſeeing ſuch an extraordinary cave. Though this cavern is not equal to that of Adlſberg in height; yet in many other particulars it far ſurpaſſes it, and is, indeed, the fineſt I ever ſaw. You firſt deſcend into a kind of hole where the earth ſeems to be fallen in, for ten paces before you come to the entrance, which looks like a fiſſure in a huge rock, cauſed by an earthquake. Here the torches are always lighted to conduct travellers; for the cave is extremely dark. This wonderful cavern is divided as it were into ſeveral large halls, and other apartments. The vaſt number of pillars with which it is ornamented by nature, give it a ſuperb appearance, and are exceeding beautiful; for they are as white as ſnow, and have a kind of tranſparent luſtre not unlike that of white ſugar-candy. The bottom is of the ſame materials; ſo that a perſon may imagine he is walking among the ruins of ſome ſtately palace, amidſt noble pillars and columns, partly mutilated, and partly intire. Sparry iſicles are ſeen every-where ſuſpended from the top, and in ſome places reſemble a great number of wax-tapers, which appear extremely beautiful to the eye, as they are of ſuch a radiant white colour. All the inconveniency is, that the inequality of the bottom, where the maſſes of lapideous concretions lie in confuſed heaps, cauſes the ſpectator to ſtumble as he ſurveys the beauties of this ſurprizing cave.

Planina. Near a German mile from this cavern lies the village of Planina, called by the Germans *Alben*; where there is a poſt-houſe. Here alſo is a cavern; but it is ſcarce worth ſeeing after that of St. Mary Magdalene. On the right-hand, Hasberg. near Planina, ſtands a handſome country-ſeat called Haſberg, in adorning which count Cobentzel, who is the owner of it, has ſpared no expence. The adjacent country is very mountainous and rocky.

At Planina, thoſe travellers who are curious, take horſe in order to go to Cirknitz, which is about a German mile from it. This is but a ſmall village, and of itſelf not worth Deſcription of the lake of Cirknitz. ſeeing; but the lake, which lies about half a league from it, is very famous, and has been the ſubject of the diſquiſitions of many naturaliſts.

Sowing, reaping, and hunting in it in the ſpace of a year. It is a common ſaying, that in the *Cirknitzerſee*, or lake of *Cirknitz*, a perſon may ſow and reap, hunt and fiſh, within the ſpace of one year; but this is the leaſt remarkable circumſtance in it, and no more than what may be ſaid of any other ſpot which is overflowed with water in

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the winter or ſpring. Beſides, the ground generally included in the *Cirknitzerſee* is ſeldom ſown, becauſe it is uncertain how long it may remain dry; for, poſſibly, the place may be again entirely under water within a few days after the grain is ſown. In winter-time, indeed, this lake is of great extent, and overflows a conſiderable part of the adjacent fields, which, in ſummer-time, are quite dry, and fit for tillage. If theſe be included in the lake, it may with truth be ſaid, that the peaſants ſow and reap in it every year. But this is alſo common to many tracts of land on the banks of rivers. When the *Cirknitzerſee* is dry, the ruſhes (of which it produces vaſt quantities) are mowed for manure, and litter for the cattle. If it remains long dry, as it has ſometimes from the latter end of June to the latter end of September, it produces a kind of graſs which is uſed as fodder for the cattle. But the moſt wonderful circumſtance is the ebbing and flowing of this lake. The former happens in a long drought, whether it be in ſummer or winter. And laſt year the water was entirely abſorbed twice; once during the ſummer, and a ſecond time in the ſucceeding winter. The lake generally continues to ebb for five-and-twenty days, the water during that time running off by holes, or cavities, which are eighteen in number, being like ſo many eddies or whirlpools. Theſe cavities or pools do not abſorb an equal quantity of water in the ſame ſpace of time; for that called *Kamine* empties itſelf in five days; and five days after that the *Vodonos* becomes dry. At the end of the ſucceeding five days the *Reſchetto* is evacuated; and, five days after the latter, the *Koten*-pool is empty; and laſtly, in five days more, the *Leviſche* is dried up. Thus in five-and-twenty days the whole bed of the lake becomes dry, the water, during that time, being alſo abſorbed by the other thirteen holes, or whirlpools. After a fortnight's ſettled drought in ſummer, the lake is generally obſerved to begin to ebb; and, if it happens to rain for two or three days, it fills again. Inſtances have been known of its being dried up three times in a year.

Its ſtrange ebb and flow.

The *Vodonos*-pool has three eddies, or *vortices*, which abſorb the water with a prodigious noiſe. Valvaſor mentions a very ſingular method of fiſhing in the cavity called *Ribeſcajama*. He tells us, that, when the water is entirely run off into its ſubterraneous reſervoirs, the peaſants go down with lights through that cavity, which is in a hard rock, three or four fathoms under-ground, to a ſolid bottom; where the

Remarkable method of fiſhing.

water runs off again through very ſmall holes, as through a ſieve; but the fiſhes are left behind, being as it were caught in a net provided by nature. Some of the above-mentioned eighteen whirlpools, or cavities, are dried up in a few hours; ſo that, if the ebb happens in the night-time, the peaſants fiſh by candle-light. At the firſt appearance of the ebbing of the lake, a bell is rung at *Cirknitz*, as a ſignal to give notice of it; upon which all the peaſants of the neighbouring villages get every thing ready for fiſhing with the utmoſt diligence; for the fiſh generally go off at the beginning of the ebb, and ſeldom ſtay till the water is conſiderably decreaſed.

Lordſhips that have a right of fiſhing.

The inhabitants of the ſix following lordſhips only are entituled to fiſh in this lake, *viz.* Haſberg, Steenberg, Auerſperg, Laas, Schneeberg, and the convent of Sittich. The above-mentioned count Cobentzl, as lord of Haſberg, has farmed his ſhare, together with another fiſhery, if I am not miſtaken, for eleven thouſand Rheniſh guilders, to the Carthuſian monks of Freudenthall, who, being prohibited from eating fleſh by the rules of their order, employ their own fiſhermen on the lake, in order to ſupply the convent with fiſh. The proprietors of the above-mentioned lordſhips fiſh with large nets, with meſhes of a determined ſize, and according to certain rules long ſince ſtipulated between them. Some pools, or cavities, are aſſigned to the fiſhermen for their trouble, who ſell their chance before they caſt their nets, if any of the ſpectators are inclined to try their fortune that way. The lord of Steenberg, who is governor of Idra, told me, that once an humour took him to give thirty guilders for ſuch a chance in one of thoſe pools; and that the quantity of fiſh caught in it amounted to fourteen cart-loads.

Emptio ſpei, or chances ſold.

Privilege granted to the peaſants to fiſh.

Any peaſant may purchaſe the liberty of fiſhing in this lake for three *ſiebenzehner*, or one-and-fifty *crutzers* *, as often as he pleaſes, till the water begins to fall: but upon the return of the water this licence muſt be purchaſed again.

Some of the pools or cavities which have but few fiſh in them, are given to the peaſants to be cleared; and when the water begins to fall, and the bell is rung at *Cirknitz*, they all haſten to the place to this gleaning, as it is called, from which only a few holes are excepted. What fiſh is not conſumed or diſpoſed of while freſh, is dried by the fire. Above a hundred peaſants never fail to exert themſelves at theſe

* About 2 *s.* 1 *d.* ſterling.

times;

times; and the men and women promiſcuouſly run to the pools ſtripped quite naked. Both the magiſtrates and clergy have indeed uſed their joint endeavours to ſuppreſs this indecent cuſtom; eſpecially on account of the young lay-brothers belonging to the convent which has the privilege of fiſhing here; for they are apt at ſuch times to leave the convent, in order to indulge their curioſity in ſeeing this uncommon ſpectacle, though they are ſtrictly prohibited by the fathers. But neither ſex can be prevailed on to wear any kind of covering on theſe occaſions. It is true, theſe poor people mean no manner of harm by this indecent practice; neither is it found that they are guilty of more lewdneſs or debauchery at ſuch times, than at others, when they are cloathed. But it occaſions a great deal of laughing and ribaldry among the ſtrangers who happen to be preſent. Beſides, to a recluſe, ſuch a ſight is a ſtrong temptation; and though the women of the lower claſs in this country are far from being handſome, yet they are not diſagreeable to thoſe who never ſaw any of the ſex but theſe wretches. Both ſexes fiſh naked.

The *Narte* and *Piauze* pools abound with leeches, which are ſaid ſometimes to gather in multitudes about the fiſhermen; and, when once they have faſtened, they find it very difficult to diſengage them. I preſume the people of this country do not know, that they drop off of themſelves if a little ſalt be thrown upon them, unleſs, perhaps, they look upon this method as too expenſive; for they go a cheaper way to work, by ſprinkling ſome of their own urine upon the leeches, to make them quit their hold. For greater conveniency, and immediate application in caſe they are attacked, the peaſants carry ſome of this natural elixir about them when they go into the water. Leeches.

The deepeſt part of the lake is on the right-ſide as you come from Planina, near the village Jeſſer (which in the Sclavonian language ſignifies a river) and is the ſooneſt dried up: But the river Jeſſer, which is formed by the conflux of eight ſmall rivulets that run into the lake, is never empty; its main ſource is in a rock at the eaſt-end of the lake. This river is alſo called *Jeſſero*, and, after directing its courſe the whole length of the lake, loſes itſelf in two holes in a rock at the ſurface of the water. The ſmaller hole is called *Mala Karlouſa*, and the larger *Velka Karlouſa*. The river *Jeſſero*.

That branch of the river that flows into the latter, appears again not far from the place where it buries itſelf, on the ſide of the hill towards St. Cantianus; and about half a quar- Its courſe under ground.

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ter of a German mile farther loſes itſelf a ſecond time in a rock near St. Cantianus, and continues its courſe for above a muſket-ſhot among rocks and caverns, till it breaks out again from the ſide of the mountain. Here it only appears for two or three furlongs, and hides itſelf a third time in a lofty wide cavern, where the Jeſſero is divided into ſeveral ſmall branches. This river cannot be ſaid to influence the ebbing or flowing of the lake; the quantity of water in the Jeſſero and the depth of it being always the ſame. The ſource from which it runs into the *Cirknitzerſee* muſt contain a vaſt quantity of fiſh, as appears by the number and ſize of thoſe which this river carries with it into the lake; but no perſon is permitted to fiſh in it. The pools called *Narte* and *Piauze* are never quite dried up, but are a kind of nurſery for the ſpawn and young fry; and on this account all perſons are prohibited from fiſhing in theſe pits.

Fiſh in this lake.

An incredible number of pike, trout, tench, eels, carp, perch, *&c.* are caught in this lake. The cray-fiſh found in ſome of the pools are indeed very large, but lean and ill-taſted. Though every part of the lake is ſucceſſively dried up, ſo that no living creature is left in it except the ſpawn or young fry in *Narte* and *Piauze*, and the fiſh in the bottom of the river Jeſſero; yet, immediately on the return of the water, it abounds in fiſh as much as it did before. The fiſhes that return with the water are of a very large ſize, particularly jacks weighing fifty or ſixty pounds. This is a manifeſt proof that the reſervoir (which, as I ſhall preſently ſhew, ſupplies the lake with water) is well ſtocked with fiſh.

The neighbouring peaſants would be much better pleaſed if this lake was not dried up ſo often as it generally is; for, if theſe ebbings were to happen but once in three or four years, they would leave a greater number of large fiſhes in the pools or cavities than they uſually do.

The lake does not continue dry for any determinate ſpace of time, the water returning with great impetuoſity after great rains, or even a ſudden ſtorm attended with thunder. It muſt be obſerved that the lake ſtands higher than the country in general about Planina, which lies on one ſide of it, and is a low valley with ſeveral cavities in it. Hence we may eaſily judge, how the lake, by a continual drought, when no water flows into it, may be gradually dried up, and become empty. But as the other ſide of it is ſurrounded with high mountains, in the cavities of which great quantities of water muſt be collected in heavy rains; by the preſſure of

this,

this, the water in the caverns under the visible bottom of the lake rises according to the laws of hydrostatics, and fills the bed of the lake. For that there are immense caverns, or rather another subterraneous lake, possibly even larger than that on the surface of the earth, under the *Cirknitzersee*, appears from the great quantity of water which runs into the abyss through the above-mentioned holes or cavities, and again issues out into the lake through the same passages. If we farther suppose that there is a communication betwixt the caverns that lie one over another, by a kind of natural syphons, it may easily be conceived, not only how the water collected in the cavities of the mountains operates on the subterraneous lake, but also how the air, being agitated and compressed by thunder-storms in the several subterraneous caverns, may act with great violence on the water, on the same abyss under the lake. This hypothesis is further confirmed by the noises heard in deep cavities of the earth; particularly in the two caverns called *Malabobnarza*, or the Little Drummer, and *Velkabobnarza*, or the Great Drummer; in which, when it thunders, a loud rumbling is heard like the beating of a drum *. I could wish that some person of competent knowledge in hydraulics would make an accurate research into the subterraneous conduits that supply this surprizing lake of *Cirknitz*. Mr. Stemberg of Idra, a person of great skill and experience in mechanics, indeed, assured me, that he has made accurate enquiries into this phænomenon; so that he has formed a system, which he flatters himself he shall be able to explain by a machine that is to represent the ebbing and flowing of this lake. Not only the subterraneous syphons, *vortices*, and reservoirs, will be plainly exhibited by that machine, but it is also to shew how the lake subsides; and even how the air, when agitated by sound (as for instance, that of a drum) may in a less degree have the same effect in the model as the thunder has in the great lake, and contribute to the return of the water †. But from the many avocations of this ingenious gentleman, and the want of a sufficient fund to carry it on, I have little hopes of ever seeing such a curious piece of mechanism completed.

Effect of thunder in two cavities.

* These two cavities, with some others, do not contain much fish, and are not included in the eighteen holes or cavities mentioned above.

† This is certain, that the beating of a drum, near a calm smooth piece of water, occasions on the surface of it those undulations which are usually caused by the wind or motion of the air.

When

Natural *jets d'eau.*

When it begins to rain hard, three of the cavities, *viz. Koten*, *Jenſſenza*, and *Treſſetz*, ſpout up water to the height of two or three fathoms. If the rain continues, and is accompanied with violent thunder-claps, the water bubbles up out of all the holes through which it had been abſorbed, thoſe called *Velka* and *Malakarſauza* excepted, and the whole lake is again filled with water in twenty-four, and ſometimes in eighteen hours. Some of the holes or cavities only emit water, but never abſorb any; others both emit and abſorb during the ebb or flow of the lake; neither do all the holes eject fiſh, which poſſibly may be owing to the narrowneſs of the ſyphons through which the water flows. Sometimes even live ducks, with graſs and ſmall fiſhes in their ſtomachs, have emerged out of theſe cavities; which is a manifeſt proof that there muſt be a large lake under the *Cirknitzerſee*. The water in the latter ſometimes riſes on a ſudden five or ſix feet above the uſual height.

Remarkable holes in a rock.

In a rock on one ſide of the lake, but conſiderably higher than its ſurface, are two holes called *Urajna Jamma* and *Sekadulze*. Theſe cavities are at ſome diſtance from each other; but the water guſhes out of both with great noiſe and impetuoſity when it thunders. If this happens in autumn, they alſo eject a great many ducks, which are blind, but very fat, and of a black colour; and though they are almoſt quite bare of feathers at firſt, in a fortnight's time, or before the end of October at fartheſt, they are entirely fledged, recover their ſight, and fly away. Each of theſe caves or holes in the rock is ſix feet high, and of the ſame breadth; and when the water guſhes out of them, it is in a large column of the ſame dimenſions, and in a continual ſtream. There is a large paſſage in each of theſe caves, where a man may walk upright for a conſiderable way; but I have not heard of any perſon whoſe curioſity could embolden him to venture into them, to ſearch into the nature of the inner caverns and reſervoirs to which theſe apertures lead; for there is no certainty but in an inſtant he may be ſurprized by the water ruſhing upon him with the force and rapidity of a fire-engine.

Hunting on the lake.

In ſpring and autumn the *Cirknitzerſee* is frequented by vaſt flocks of wild-ducks; but more eſpecially in ſpring, when they breed. Though the peaſants are not allowed to ſhoot, yet they may purſue them in their boats, and knock them down with the oars. One of my boatmen aſſured me, that he and his comrade, in one day, killed above thirty ducks

in

in that manner. At thoſe ſeaſons it is a common diverſion among the nobility to go to ſhoot ducks on the lake. It is no uncommon thing here to find a whole duck in the belly of a large jack.

In the thickets and foreſts of the neighbouring mountains are found great numbers of hares, foxes, wolves, and ſome bears; for his imperial majeſty, about two years ſince, ſhot a large one in count Cobenzl's lordſhip.

There are three pleaſant iſlands in this lake, beſides a kind of peninſula. It is ſomething more than a German mile in length, and about half as broad. The natives call it *Zerknisku Jeſſeru*. The laſt word, as I have already obſerved, ſignifies a ſtream, or piece of water; and *Zirkniſa* denotes a ſmall church. Its greateſt depth, excluſive of the cavities or holes, is four fathoms, or four-and-twenty feet. Strabo gives it the name of *Lugea palus*, either from the town of Lueg, which does not lie far from it, or from its deep and cavernous bed. Iſlands. Name and extent of the lake.

I am, &c.

Planina, June 5, 1730.

LETTER LXXIX.

Deſcription of the Quickſilver mines at Idra.

SIR,

IT was my deſign to take the ſhorteſt road, which lies through Loidſch from Planina to Idra, or Ydria, where I was deſirous of taking a view of the imperial quickſilver mines; but I was obliged, againſt my will, to go by way of Upper-Laubach, which is about two German miles from Planina. This was partly owing to my apprehenſions, that our company could not be furniſhed with a ſufficient number of horſes at Loidſch, and partly to my ignorance of the Sclavonian language; for we could not have found one perſon at Loidſch, nor any of the neighbouring villages, who Road to Idra.

who underſtood the German language, or could give us thoſe informations which we received at the poſt-houſe in Upper-Laubach. The diſtance from the latter to Idra is at leaſt five hours journey on horſeback; for the rough craggy road over the mountains is impracticable for carriages. On the left-hand we ſaw thoſe high mountains, called *Alpes Carnicæ*, or *Juliæ*, which were covered with ſnow. The town of Idra lies in a deep valley, and the ſteep declivity by which you deſcend to it is very difficult, and ſometimes dangerous to ride. The town conſiſts of about two hundred and ſeventy ſcattered houſes; and the number of inhabitants I ſuppoſe to be about two thouſand.

Deſcription of the place.

Diſcovery of the quick-ſilver mines.

The quickſilver mines were firſt diſcovered in the year 1497. Before that time this part of the country was inhabited only by a few coopers, who made caſks and other wooden veſſels, and likewiſe laths, ſhingles, *&c.* out of wood with which this country abounds. One of theſe artificers, having in the evening, placed a new tub under a dropping ſpring, in order to try whether his work was tight enough to hold water; when he came in the morning to take away the tub, found it ſo heavy, that he could hardly move it. At firſt, according to the ſuperſtitious notions of ignorant and illiterate people, he began to ſuſpect there was ſome witchcraft in the caſe; but at laſt, obſerving a kind of ſhining fluid at the bottom of the tub, and not knowing what to make of it, he immediately went to Laubach, where he was adviſed to ſhew it to an apothecary. The latter, who was an artful man, and underſtood his trade well, diſmiſſed the peaſant with a ſmall gratuity, and told him to bring ſome more of the ſame ſtuff whenever he could meet with it. This the poor cooper frequently did, being highly pleaſed with his good luck, till at laſt the affair was made public; upon which ſeveral perſons formed themſelves into a ſociety in order to ſearch farther, and to improve this quick-ſilver mine, as it proved to be. It continued in the poſſeſſion of the adventurers till Charles duke of Auſtria ſaw the great importance and value of ſuch a work; who, giving them a ſum of money, as a compenſation for their charges, took it into his own hands.

All the adjacent country is very woody; but, in order to prevent the woods from being intirely deſtroyed, great quantities of fuel for the ſmelting-furnaces, *&c.* are every year brought down the little river Idrizza from the foreſt of Schottenbach, Trachaurch, and Buſcheck, which lie about a Ger-

River Idrizza.

a German mile and a half from the mines. Beſides this convenience of water-carriage, the ſame little river produces plenty of fiſh: among theſe are fine trouts, weighing from ſix to twelve pounds a-piece, which retain all the delicate taſte of that fiſh, though the bottom of the river in which they breed is intirely a quickſilver ore.

Beſides this river, here is a canal of half a German mile in length, which is ſupplied with water by ſeveral ſtreams iſſuing from perennial ſprings. The deſign of this is to put the machines belonging to the mines in motion. Several large ſtreams, indeed, flow from the neighbouring mountains; but as theſe, for the moſt part, are dried up in ſummer, there was a neceſſity of bringing from a great diſtance a never-failing ſupply of water. M. Stemberg, the director of the works, and governor of the town, lives in an old caſtle adjoining to the latter. He has made for his imperial majeſty a curious model, which repreſents in the moſt accurate manner both the plan and elevation of Idra, and its ſubterraneous works or mines; in which all the paſſages, trenches, ſhafts, water-courſes, entrances and ſpiracles, with the different kinds of ore found in every mine, may be plainly diſcerned. This admirable machine at preſent ſtands in the emperor's library at Vienna, and deſerves the notice of all lovers of the mechanic arts.

Canal.

Model of the works.

The two principal ſhafts are thoſe of St. Agatha and St. Barbara; and it would take up ſeveral hours to go through all the ſubterraneous paſſages. The greateſt perpendicular height, computing from the entrance of the ſhaft, is a hundred and thirty fathoms *; for as they advance horizontally under a high mountain, the depth would be much greater, if it was meaſured from the ſurface of the hill. One way of deſcending into the ſhafts, is by letting one down in a bucket; but this is ſomething dangerous: for as the entrance is narrow, the bucket is conſequently liable to ſtrike againſt the ſides, or to be ſtopped by ſomething in the way, while the rope to which it is faſtened is continually veering at the top; ſo that it may be eaſily overſet. The other way of going down is ſafer, though not without inconveniency; and this is to deſcend by a great number of ladders placed obliquely in a kind of zig-zag; but as the ladders are wet and narrow, a perſon muſt be very cautious.

Depth.

Methods of going down into the mine-pits.

* 840 feet.

how

how he ſteps, otherwiſe he muſt fall to the depth of ſeveral fathoms.

As you deſcend, there are reſting-places in ſome parts, which are very welcome to a fatigued traveller. The horizontal paſſages are often ſo low, that a perſon cannot ſtand upright in them. The ſides are ſupported by timber, and conſequently are not ſo ſafe as thoſe of the mines at Schwatz, in Tirol, which are all lined with ſtone. It is remarkable, that in ſome of theſe ſubterraneous paſſages the heat is ſo intenſe, as to throw a man into a perfect ſweat; and formerly, in ſome of the ſhafts the air was extremely confined, ſo that ſeveral miners were from time to time ſuffocated by a kind of igneous vapour, which they call the Damp; but by ſinking the main ſhaft deeper, *&c.* this has been remedied.

Near the main ſhaft is a large wheel, and an hydraulic machine, by which all the water is raiſed out of the bottom of the mine; and for this end, there is what they call a Preſs-work, at the diſtance of every five fathoms in depth, and all theſe are put in motion by the great wheel at the top.

Story of mine ſpirits. As the inhabitants of all mine-towns have their ſtories of mine-goblins, ſo are they here ſtrongly poſſeſſed with a notion of ſuch apparitions that haunt the mines; though, of all the miners whom I examined about it, not one could ſay that he himſelf had ſeen any ſuch thing. It is ſaid that the miners of Idra have formerly been ſo ſuperſtitious as to ſet ſome proviſions for the mine-ſpirit every day, in order to render him propitious and favourable to them. It is added, that every year they hung up a red ſuit of cloaths in one of the paſſages of the mine. But this is carrying the joke too far, at leaſt with regard to the preſent miners. This little old man, with a great head (for that is the ſhape he generally aſſumes) is ſaid not to ſhew himſelf ſo frequently ſince annual proceſſions have been performed with the hoſt, and the monks have conſecrated thoſe places, where he uſed to be moſt miſchievous, with holy water and other ceremonies. However, they ſtill believe that he ſometimes knocks when they are at work in the mines; upon which they immediately leave off, having, as they pretend, often experienced, that if they do not immediately lay by their tools out of reſpect to the goblin, but continue to work in oppoſition to him, ſome misfortune or other never fails to happen to them for their preſumption.

Minera mercurii. Virgin mercury, or *minera mercurii*, is that which is entirely prepared by nature, and is found in ſome of the ores of

of theſe mines in a multitude of little drops of pure quickſilver. This is alſo to be met with in a kind of clay, and ſometimes flows down the paſſages or fiſſures of the mine in a ſmall continued ſtream, as the milk does from the cow; ſo that a man has been known to have gathered, in ſix hours, above ſix-and-thirty pounds of virgin mercury. This bears a higher price than common quickſilver, and is thought to be much better for barometers and chymical uſes, as it is leſs impregnated with bubbles of air, and heterogeneous particles. It has been ſhewn, by repeated experiments, that if common quickſilver be put into a bottle well ſtopped, and faſtened to the ſweep of a windmill, to be whirled round with it for twenty-four hours, a kind of black duſt appears in it; and that when this heterogeneous duſt is ſeparated from it, the remainder is found to be much purer than before.

Virgin mercury is of great uſe for making the *noctilucæ mercuriales*, or lucid barometers, which being ſhaken in the dark, emit luminous coruſcations. This effect is beſt ſeen by ſhaking the barometer in a perpendicular direction. The light is alſo brighter in the fall of the mercury than when it riſes again. However, this luminous appearance is not intirely owing to the mercury, but rather to the rarefaction of the air, to which the purity of the quickſilver indeed greatly contributes. For that a clear light may be produced in a rarefied ſubtile air, without quickſilver, may be demonſtrated by ſeveral experiments on the air-pump; and alſo by thoſe ſmall glaſs tubes, which, after the air has been exhauſted by fire as much as poſſible, are hermetically ſealed at both ends; for theſe being rubbed in the dark with leather, cloth, or the finger, eſpecially if firſt wetted with brandy, ſoon become luminous. To the motion of ſubtile rarefied air it is alſo owing, that light is produced by rubbing together two well-poliſhed pieces of glaſs, diamond, &c. that are cut ſo as to correſpond with each other. Lucid barometers.

Virgin mercury may be known by the following curious experiment: let an *amalgama* be made of mercury and gold, and put it over the fire to evaporate; and if it be virgin mercury, it will carry off all the gold along with it, which the common mercury will not do.

Foreigners of diſtinction are always preſented with a ſmall quantity of virgin mercury in a leather purſe, for which the mine-officers have the emperor's permiſſion.

Minera cinnabaris. *Minera cinnabaris* is the ore from which quickſilver is extracted by the force of fire; and the heavier the cinnabar is, the more quickſilver it yields. The beſt ore is not quite red, but has a tinge of blue; but being rubbed upon iron, marks it with red. Some of the lumps of ore are ſo rich, as to yield two-thirds of quickſilver, and only one of earth. An unexperienced perſon would indeed imagine, that the ore in which the virgin quickſilver is found in drops, and the cinnabar, were more valuable than the mercury; but experience has ſhewn it to be quite otherwiſe.

Cinnabaris nativa. There is alſo a *cinnabaris nativa*, or native cinnabar, found on quickſilver ore in very beautiful red grains, like little bloſſoms. This is alſo ſaid to be of great virtue in medicinal preparations; but it is ſeldom met with in the Idrian mines. It is not ſo ſcarce in the mines of Hungary; but even there it ſells at a very high price. The common or factitious cinnabar is made of quickſilver ſublimed with ſulphur; and the alteration cauſed by two ſuch ingredients of different colours has ſomething very ſurpriſing in it.

Making of Cinnabar.

Preparation of the ore. The earth or clay, in which virgin quickſilver has been found, is laid apart, and waſhed by itſelf; but the cinnabar lumps of ore are ſorted in two claſſes, which are called good and middling ore. The former is beaten to pieces with hammers before it is put into the ſtamping-mill, that there may not be too great a waſte. The lumps that adhere to the good ore, but are not ſo rich, are immediately put into the ſtamping-mill along with the middling ſort, in order to reduce them to ſmall pieces. Theſe are afterwards waſhed, and ſorted a ſecond time into good, middling and bad earth. The firſt ſort is reſerved for uſe; the ſecond, or middling ſort, is again put into the ſtamping-mill, and afterwards into the waſh-trough, where the parts that contain no cinnabar float in the water, and are thrown among the bad earth, or refuſe. However, children and poor people pick ſmall mineral pieces out of the rubbiſh, and ſell them again to the emperor at the rate of nine *guldens* * a hundred weight. It has alſo been found that due care was not uſed formerly in waſhing the ore and every other part of the proceſs, ſo that a great quantity of the good ore was thrown away; on which account the old waſte or refuſe houſes are undergoing another examination, at the emperor's charge, but at the ſame time very much to his advantage. In this ſearch the rain fa-

* A *gulden* is 2 *s.* 4 *d.* ſterling.

cilitates

cilitates the diſtinguiſhing of the good mineral ore from the mere ſtones.

Seven hundred *ſaams*, each *ſaam* being equal to three quintals, of ſtamped and waſhed ore have been laid up in the warehouſes at one time. The ſeaſon of waſhing and ſmelting is from the latter end of April to the middle of November, during which time little of the ore is dug up. But, in the mean time, new loads, or veins of ore, are ſought out, the ladders are repaired, the ſides of the ſhafts are ſtrengthened, and other preparations are made againſt winter. For during that ſeaſon, the works in the open air cannot be carried on, on account of the weather and the cold; and ſeveral hundreds of the miners return to their ſubterraneous labour of digging and hewing out the ore.

Every common miner receives weekly, in money and proviſion, about a *gulden* and a half *. But the health of many of them is extremely impaired; for they are afflicted with a nervous diſorder, accompanied with violent tremblings, ſudden convulſive motions of the hands and legs, and frightful diſtortions of the face. Wages of the miners.

Thoſe miners are moſt ſubject to theſe diſorders, who work in thoſe places where the virgin mercury is found; on which account they are relieved every fortnight, and employed in waſhing the ore in the open air, where they recover their health. The quickſilver inſinuates itſelf ſurpriſingly into the body of many of theſe workmen; ſo that when they go into a warm bath, or are put into a profuſe ſweat by ſteam, drops of pure mercury hath been known to iſſue through the pores from all parts of their bodies. The ſame pernicious effects have alſo been felt by induſtrious, but imprudent goldſmiths, who cannot gild metals without uſing quickſilver; on which account it is the ſafeſt way always to perform this work in the open air. Thoſe who ſilver the looking-glaſſes at Venice are alſo very ſubject to paralytic diſorders. On the other hand, there are inſtances of perſons labouring under the venereal diſtempers who have met with a happy cure by working in the quickſilver mines. Inſtances how quickſilver inſinuates itſelf into the human body.

The mines at Idra are often infeſted with rats and mice, which feed on the crumbs of bread, *&c.* dropped by the miners at their meals. But this plague ſeldom laſts long; for even theſe vermin are ſeized with the like convulſive diſorders as the men are ſubject to, which ſoon kills them. It

* About 3*s.* 6*d.* ſterling.

is by no means proper to go into the mines faſting; it being a neceſſary caution to eat a bit of ſomething before a perſon deſcends to theſe ſubterraneous regions.

Minuteneſs of the particles of quickſilver.

Some miners at Idra are ſo impregnated, if I may uſe the expreſſion, with quickſilver, that if they put a piece of copper money in their mouth, or only rub it with their fingers, it immediately becomes as white as if it had been done over with mercury itſelf. This penetrative ſubtilty of mercury is the leſs to be wondered at; ſince it appears from accurate obſervations, that a little globule of quickſilver, no bigger than a coriander-ſeed, only by the preſſure of a finger and thumb, may be broken into twenty-ſeven millions of ſmall particles, which ſhall all retain their argentile luſtre and globular form, as may be ſeen through a microſcope.

Method of ſmelting the ore.

I have already mentioned, that the ſeaſon for ſmelting the ore is from the latter end of April to the middle of November. But they do not work on Sundays, which are reckoned from Saturday-noon to Sunday-noon, at which time the work is re-aſſumed. Thirty-five quintals of ore are daily ſmelted, which yield about half that quantity, or at leaſt fifteen quintals of pure quickſilver. Hence we may judge of the great profits ariſing from theſe mines. For the common mercury is ſold for a hundred and fifty *guldens per* quintal *, and, when retailed, at two *guldens* the pound; ſo that when the number of workmen is complete, and the vent large, the quantity of common mercury refined in a year, may be computed at leaſt, to be two thouſand ſix hundred quintals, and the virgin mercury, which is gathered pure, about a hundred quintals. All the expences of the works amount yearly to ſixty-thouſand *guldens*.

Produce of this mine.

Smelting furnace.

The ſmelting furnace lies about three or four furlongs from the town; and the ſmoke of this furnace is ſo deſtructive to vegetation, that no fruit-trees grow near it; nor will the cattle touch the hay that is mowed in the adjacent meadows. 'Tis true, the peaſant who lives there breeds calves; but they are very much ſtinted in their growth. The ſmelters are relieved every week; ſo that their turn comes round but once in a year. I have already ſhewn above, how the ore is beaten ſmall and waſhed. The proceſs of burning or ſmelting is performed as follows: the ore is mixed with an equal quantity of quick-lime, and this mixture, which is called *ſchlich*, is put into iron retorts. Theſe retorts are

* About 17*l.* 10*s.* ſterling, a *gulden* being 2*s.* 4*d.*

placed

placed obliquely in the ſmelting furnace, and ſtopped cloſe with moſs, ſo that nothing may fall out. When the force of the fire has ſmelted the ore, and burnt the moſs-ſtoppers, the quickſilver runs into receivers which are placed underneath, and cloſely luted to the iron retorts. If there be the leaſt hole left, it muſt be ſtopped with lute, otherwiſe the quickſilver will evaporate to the top of the room. Formerly this luting uſed to be performed with the naked hand, by which method a great deal of the quickſilver evaporated in fume, becauſe the artificer did not do it effectually, being afraid of burning his hands by the red-rot iron retort. But the preſent director has introduced a new method of putting on the lute with ſmall pieces of linen, which is done without running any danger of being burnt by the retort. As a great quantity of quickſilver mixes with the lute, it is again reduced, after it is burnt, to a ſoft wet paſte, then waſhed, and, with the old earthen receivers (which are ſtamped to pieces) is burnt as *ſchlich*.

It is not without reaſon, that the reader is ſurprized to find it aſſerted in chap. vii. p. 209. of the German tranſlation of Brown's Travels, that ſixteen thouſand retorts are conſtantly uſed here: But this monſtrous exaggeration is an overſight of the tranſlator, or corrector; for Mr. Brown, in the original, mentions only ſixteen hundred; and at preſent, indeed, they come ſhort of that number. All the furnaces are of a new invention, and amount only to ten or eleven, and in every furnace are placed from ſixty to ninety retorts. One of the old-faſhioned furnaces, which conſumed a great deal more fuel, is left ſtanding, but never uſed. The old, or damaged iron retorts, are a perquiſite of the director of the works, who, in order to turn them to the beſt account, has built a forge at his own expence, not far from the mine-works. The uſe of ſmaller retorts would, indeed, diminiſh this perquiſite; but then the expences in fuel and artificers would be the ſame, though a leſs quantity of quickſilver would be refined. The fires are generally lighted at five o'clock in the morning, and continue burning till noon, or ſometimes an hour two later; ſo that the iron retorts at length become red-hot, and as tranſparent as ignited glaſs. After the burning, or ſmelting, beſides the pure quickſilver, a large quantity of black aſhes are found in the earthen receivers, which are put into a trough placed obliquely; where water being poured on them, and the aſhes being continually ſtirred, a great deal of quickſilver is ſeparated from them;

for this metal ſeems, as it were, to delight in humidity. In the ſame manner the mercury is ſeparated from the *ſcoria* to which it adhered; and the waſhing is repeated, whilſt any of the quickſilver is obſerved to run off. However, what remains after this proceſs, is known ſtill to contain ſome ſmall quantity of mercury; and therefore undergoes a ſecond burning with the *ſchlich*. As for the *caput mortuum*, remaining in the iron retorts, it is thrown away as uſeleſs. From the ſympathy betwixt mercury and humidity, we may derive the ſtrong inclination of the Idra miners to liquor; unleſs, perhaps, it may be ſaid, that this is a propenſity common to all other miners. It is alſo to be ſuſpected, that the tremors which theſe miners are ſubject to, may be, in a great meaſure, owing to their intemperance.

Separation of the quickſilver by water.

The mine that is carried towards the ſouth affords the moſt cinnabar, or ore: But the virgin mercury, or pure quickſilver, is moſtly found in that which lies towards the weſt, and where the firſt diſcovery was made by the cooper, as mentioned above.

Spaniſh quickſilver mines.

The Spaniards alſo have large and rich quickſilver mines at Almaden, in the province of La Mancha, which borders on Eſtremadura, and the mountains called Sierra Morena. Theſe mines ſeem to have been known even ſo early as the time of Pliny, who, in *lib.* xxxiii. *c.* 7. ſays, 'That the 'Romans were ſo choice of their cinnabar, or *minium*, 'which they imported only *ex Siſaponenſi regione in Bætica*, 'that the preparation of it was not permitted to be performed 'in any other place but at Rome; and for that purpoſe ten 'thouſand pounds weight of this ore were annually brought, 'ſecured under ſeals, into that capital.' According to Vitruvius, *lib.* vii. *c.* 9. the edifice where the *minium* was prepared, ſtood betwixt the temples of Flora and Quirinus. Beſides the great demands of it for dying, *&c.* great quantities of this *minium*, or vermilion, were uſed for painting human faces, and the images of the gods *. For it appears from the

Uſe of the ore among the ancient Romans.

* The Greeks and Romans had adopted this cuſtom from other nations. *Plin. hiſt. nat. lib.* xxxiii. *c.* 7. *Jovis ipſius ſimulacri faciem diebus feſtis minio illini ſolitam, triumphantumque corpora. Hodie id expeti conſtat Æthiopum populis, totoſque eo tingi proceres, hunc que ibi deorum ſimulacris colorem eſſe.* 'The face of the image of Jupiter 'uſed on holidays to be daubed over with vermilion; and likewiſe 'the bodies of heroes on the day of their triumph. It is known to be 'the preſent cuſtom of the Æthiopians to paint all their princes and 'great men with *minium*; and that the images of their gods are al-

'ways

the above-cited chapter of Pliny, as alſo from Pauſanias, *in Achaicis*, that on feſtivals the face of Jupiter's ſtatues was painted with *minium*. The following line in Ovid's *Triſt. lib.* 1. ſhews it to have been alſo uſed for embelliſhing the titles of books:

Nec titulus minio, nec cedro charta notetur.

'Let not the title be decorated with *minium*, nor the paper be anointed with the oil of cedar.'

The capital letters were likewiſe written with *minium* by the ancients; and Dion. (*lib.* xl.) ſays, that the emperors ſigned their names with it. Caligula, from a ſilly affectation of magnificence, cauſed the area of the amphitheatre to be ſtrewed with *chryſocolla*, or *borax*, inſtead of ſand; but his folly was outdone by Nero, who ordered pulverized cinnabar to be mixed with *chryſocolla* for that purpoſe *.

The

'ways painted with it.' Concerning the Greeks, Pauſanias ſays, *lib.* vii. *c.* 26. *Liber pater è ligno, cinnabari oblitus.* They bedaubed a 'wooden ſtatue of Bacchus with cinnabar.' And *lib.* viii. *c.* 39. *Libero etiam patri templum erectum eſt. Signi partes inferiores conſpici nequeunt, quod hederæ & lauri denſa fronde velantur, quæ in conſpectu ſunt cinnabari oblita illuminantur.* 'A temple was alſo built to Bacchus. The lower parts of the ſtatue were concealed, being covered with ivy and laurel; and thoſe that were in ſight were painted with cinnabar.' *Alex. ab Alex. genial dier. lib.* iv. *c.* 12. *Nec prætereundum, quod Æthiopibus in uſum venit, ut deorum ſimulacra minio illinirent, illa pro majeſtate numinum ſanctioria & auguſtiora arbitrati.* 'Nor muſt I omit the cuſtom of the Æthiopians of daubing the images of their idols with *minium*, from a notion that it made their gods appear more auguſt and venerable.' And in *lib.* vi. *c.* 6. *Ipſe verò triumphans, cui tantus honos dabatur, curru aurato ſublimis, atque ornatu humano auguſtior, qui ut conſpectior videretur, minio illini ſolebat, exemplo Aſſyriorum & Medorum, apud quos inungi oculos, & faciem pingi ex Cyri inſtituto adſuetum eſt.* 'The perſon honoured with a triumph was ſeated on a high golden chariot, ſuperbly adorned; and, that he might be more auguſt, and ſuperior to other men, his body was painted with *minium*, after the manner of the Aſſyrians and Medes, who, by a law of Cyrus the Great, uſed to anoint their eyes, and paint their faces.'

* The author miſtakes one emperor for another: For Suetonius (*lib.* iv. *c.* 18.) ſays, *Edidit* [Caligula] *ludos circenſes plurimos à mane uſque ad veſperam, interjecta modo Africanarum beſtiarum venatione, modo Trojæ decurſione: quoſdam autem præcipuos, minio & chryſocolla conſtrato circo.* 'He [Caligula] likewiſe exhibited a great many Circenſian games, which laſted from morning till evening, and were diverſified with the hunting of African beaſts, or the Trojan tourna-

Quickſilver mines in Peru.

The above-mentioned Spaniſh mines yield but little virgin mercury. The Spaniards have alſo a quickſilver mine at Guancavelica in Peru, and which was not unknown to the Indians: but they only made uſe of the red ore, which they call *climpi*, for daubing their faces by way of ornament. The Spaniards themſelves were unacquainted with the great importance of this mine till the year 1567, when a Portugueſe ſhewed them, by trying the experiment, that quickſilver was to be extracted from it.

Uſe made of it by the Indians.

Decreaſe of the quickſilver trade with Spain.

Though the territories belonging to Spain yield a great deal of quickſilver, yet conſiderable quantities were formerly imported thither from the imperial hereditary dominions; that being much better than their own: beſides, the latter was not ſufficient to anſwer the great demands they had for it. But as the American mines no longer yield ſo much gold (which cannot be ſeparated and prepared without this metal) as they did formerly, the quickſilver trade is very much decreaſed; and the Spaniards pretty nearly ſupply all their wants with quickſilver out of their own mines.

Quickſilver formerly was alſo prepared near Kunigeſtein in Franconia.

Other quickſilver mines.

About thirty years ago a mine of cinnabar, or quickſilver ore, was diſcovered at St. Lo, in Normandy; but it was ſoon overflowed by an almoſt inexhauſtible ſtream of water. We may, however, ſuppoſe that it was not very rich; for if it had yielded a great deal of mercury, that induſtrious and polite nation would have found ſome means or other to drain off the water.

Stiria alſo affords quickſilver mines; but they are not worked at preſent; and thoſe in Hungary are far from being improved as far as they might be. It is affirmed, that cinnabar or quickſilver ore is alſo found in Heſſe-Homburg, and in the Palatinate, namely, at Muchelandſberg, which lies about three leagues from Creutzenach, towards Donnerſberg; and that even virgin mercury has been diſcovered there. Theſe, in time, may hurt the imperial trade in this commodity. And, indeed, it is certain, that within theſe few years it is ſo declined, that ſeveral tons of mercury remain in the caſtle

ment; and in ſome of theſe more extraordinary diverſions, the *Circus* was ſtrewed with vermilion and borax;' but the hiſtorian does not ſay a word of Nero's ſtrewing the *Circus* with *minium*; for he was rather ſparing in thoſe expences, as Suetonius informs us, *in Vit. Neron. c.* xxxiv. Concerning the difference betwixt *minium* and cinnabar, ſee *Plin. lib.* xxxiii. *c.* 7. *Dioſcorid. lib.* v. *c.* 69. and *Valentini's hiſt. ſimplic. reform. p.* 59.

of

of Idra for want of a purchaſer; and on this account the works are not carried on with that vigour as they ought to be, in the quickſilver mines. Hitherto the Dutch have taken off great quantities of quickſilver for exportation; but this was by way of payment for the capital and intereſt due to them from the court of Vienna. They have alſo this farther advantage, that no more has been deducted from the debt, and conſequently paid for, than what the Dutch have actually diſpoſed of: the remainder, whilſt unſold, being looked upon as the emperor's property (and a conſiderable quantity ſtill lies on his hands) who is obliged to run the riſque of trade, *&c.* It ſeems the emperor promiſed that the quickſilver ſhould be ſold to them only, excluſive of all others: however, the imperial chamber was not pleaſed with theſe articles, which were looked upon as diſadvantageous, and hoped to turn the quickſilver to a much better account by being its own factor. This is now done at Idra both wholeſale and retail; but it does not turn out according to their expectations. The quickſilver is put into large leather bags, each of them weighing a hundred and twenty pounds; and two ſuch bags are put up in a caſk, which is worth four hundred fifty Rheniſh guilders. There is a conſiderable demand for quickſilver at Venice, where it is uſed in ſilvering looking-glaſſes, and ſome of it is ſent to Rome and Naples. The leather for keeping mercury muſt be worked white, and of that kind which is uſed by belt-makers. At my return I ſhall have the pleaſure of gratifying your taſte for chymical experiments with ſome extraordinary ſpecimens of quickſilver of ſuch a fixidity, that it has already ſtood the cupel three times.

I conclude with obſerving, that if mercury, as the alchymiſts aſſert, be the principle of all metals, how comes it to paſs, that, in the quickſilver mines, ſcarce any other metals are to be found?

Upper Laubach, June 8, 1730. *I am, &c.*

LET-

LETTER LXXX.

Sequel of the Journey through the Dutchies of Carniola and Stiria to Vienna.

SIR,

UPPER Laubach is a ſmall town about three leagues from the city of Laubach. The *ſloria*, or boat that goes by the canal, takes up four hours in the paſſage; and every paſſenger pays ſeventeen * *cruitzers* for the boat, and as much to each rower. The country is level, and for its fertility not inferior to the greateſt part of the Upper Carniola. They have generally two harveſts a year, and when the wheat, barley or rye, is carried in, they ſow buck-wheat. The beſt ſpot in the whole country is that about Wipach, on the borders of the county of Goritia, where the fruit and vintage rival thoſe of Italy; and the rivers produce ſuch fine fiſh, that laſt year a trout weighing forty pounds was taken in one of them. But amidſt this plenty of the fruits of the earth there is a great ſcarcity of money in this country.

Valvaſor's deſcription, &c.

Mr. Valvaſor's deſcription of the dutchy of Carniola has gained him great reputation among foreigners; but his own countrymen think themſelves little beholden to him for his exaggerating deſcriptions. It ſeems he makes a palace of every nobleman's houſe, and a lordſhip of the ſpot of land belonging to it, which is often very inconſiderable. This intended honour they had much rather have been without; not from humility or modeſty, but becauſe (as in other places) the taxes and impoſts annually increaſe here; and inſtead of the expected abatements, the miniſtry, in anſwer to the remonſtrances of the inhabitants alledging the poverty of the country and its inability to bear any additional burden, appeal to this book written by a native and inhabitant of Carniola, in which it is repreſented as a land flowing with milk and honey, and of inexhauſtible opulence. The ſtates affirm

* A *cruitzer* is 7-15 of a penny ſterling.

that

that Valvaſor received a ducat for every page of this work, by way of penſion and preſents. Lach, or Laubach.

The moſt remarkable town for commerce in all Carniola is Lach, where they carry on a conſiderable trade not only in iron, ſteel, quickſilver, corn and other commodities, which are alſo ſold in other towns of Carniola, but a great quantity of linen is made here, which is ſent to Fiume and Trieſte. Salt is the only thing wanting, which the ſubjects are obliged to purchaſe at the imperial magazines; and from theſe they get only ſea-ſalt, which they refine by a ſecond boiling.

In ſeveral parts of this dutchy, particularly in Upper Carniola, ſcorpions are very numerous; and great quantities are exported from hence. The inhabitants eat fleabane faſting, as an antidote againſt the venom of thoſe creatures. They alſo recommend the following recipe as an infallible preſervative againſt the bite of a viper or any venomous creature, *viz.* Early in the morning to eat the heart of a viper opened alive, or to ſwallow it raw, and drink a little water after it. Remedy againſt ſcorpions and ſnakes.

Carniola being a mountainous country, abounds in petrifactions, and particularly *gloſſopetræ*, which are no other than ſharks teeth, called by the vulgar, the *devil's nails*. Petrifactions.

The water of the canal of Laubach emits a very diſagreeable ſmell. After running through the city, it divides itſelf into two branches. On the right-hand in coming from Upper Laubach ſtands the caſtle of Laubach, on an eminence beautifully cultivated; and at the foot of the hill is that part of the city of Laubach in which are the market, the townhouſe, the cathedral and epiſcopal palace. The other part on the left is the largeſt, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral handſome buildings. The number of inhabitants in this city is computed to be twelve thouſand. The cathedral is finely painted, and under the cupola are four ſtatues of the ſuppoſed biſhops of the ancient Æmonenſes or dioceſe of Laubach, namely, St. Maximus, St. Caſtus, St. Gennadius and St. Florus. The firſt is ſaid to have lived in the year 240, the ſecond in the year 368, and the third in the year 503, after the birth of Chriſt. Cathedral.

In the Auguſtines church, behind the altar, is a *caſa ſanta* in imitation of that at Loretto; in which is an inſcription, in memory of the homage done to his imperial majeſty, in this church, in the year 1728. The Urſeline nuns have here a very beautiful light church; but when the improvements now making in St. Peter's church are finiſhed, it will Auguſtines church, &c.

be

be one of the fineſt in the city. At the Jeſuits church is a ſuperb marble altar and four ſtatues, which are well worth ſeeing. Their library is very well contrived. The fathers have ſpacious wine vaults, capable of containing 3000 pipes; which is not to be wondered at, as moſt of the rents of their eſtates are paid in wine.

Corpus Chriſti feſtival. On the ninth of June I was entertained here with the proceſſion on *Corpus-Chriſti*-day, at which the inhabitants of the villages belonging to the city pariſhes attend with colours, &c. The peaſants wives roar out their Sclavonian hymns, and diſplay at once their finery, and ſkill in ſinging. In the proceſſion they alſo carry bundles of graſs, with which they come into the church, and touch the goſpel book, being perſuaded that the graſs derives a particular virtue from the book, and then mix it with hay for the cattle.

The more ignorant people are, the ſtronger is their bigotry and attachment to a ſect or party. Pope Benedict the XIII's order (though he publiſhed a bull for that purpoſe) that this ſentence, *Praiſed be the Lord Jeſus Chriſt for ever, Amen*, ſhould be uſed inſtead of a common ſalutation or compliment, has met with little regard in other parts of Italy; but at Trieſte, Fiume, and in the neighbouring parts, this form already obtains, even with improvements, ſuch as, *Praiſed be Jeſus and Mary*; to which the anſwer is, *for ever, Amen*. At the church is to be ſeen a large iron chain, which goes round the whole edifice, and was the votive piece of a captive who offered it upon recovering his liberty, according to a vow he had made.

The river Save, About a quarter of a league from Laubach, the river Save runs with a rapid ſtream, which iſſues from the high mountains near the village of Ratſchach; and is here ſo increaſed, that the bridge over it is five hundred and forty-five common paces in length. This bridge (as appears by an inſcription) was compleated in the year 1724 in the reign of the emperor Charles VI. It is built only of oak; but every year an arch of freeſtone is to be added, and part of one is already built. On the other ſide of the bridge ſtands a white marble ſtatue of St. Nepomucenus on a pedeſtal of white and red marble, which is adorned with a fine baſſo-relievo's repreſenting the death of that ſaint, who was thrown into this river and was drowned. The letters of the inſcription are of gilt braſs faſtened with ſmall tacks; but of theſe the peaſants have already taken away a great many, ſuppoſing them to be gold.

From

From Laubach to Gratz in Stiria are ten ſtages. The third from the former, namely, from St. Oſwald to Franze, is very mountainous; and on the road is a ſtone inſcribed with theſe words, *Fines Carnioliæ*, which marks the limits betwixt the dutchy of Carniola and the county of Cilley. About twenty paces on this ſide of it is a pyramid erected on a black marble baſe, on the top of which is a marble eagle with expanded wings, looking towards Carniola, with a globe and ſceptre in its claws. On each ſide of it is an inſcription extolling with the groſſeſt adulation the bounty of Charles VI, in mending the roads, the loyalty of the ſtates of the country, the ſkill and diligence of the perſons employed in the work, *&c.*

The roads thro' Carniola and Stiria, tho' the country be ſo very mountainous, are extremely good. The making of theſe roads at firſt was not a little burthenſome to the ſubjects; but, as they are now completed, the expence of keeping them in order is not very great, conſidering the infinite advantage good roads are of both to the country and to travellers.

Firſt, all the ſtones that lay in the road were made uſe of to raiſe it to a proper height. On each ſide is a ditch made with large ſtones well compacted, and the middle between theſe ditches conſiſts of a *ſtratum* of flint ſtones beaten ſmall. This is covered with ſand mixed with a kind of clay, which makes the road very ſmooth and hard, like a threſhing floor. The greateſt care is taken to repair theſe roads; and the labourers, who have good wages for that purpoſe, have their dwellings along the ſide of the roads, that they may be at hand to keep them in good order.

Cilley is a mean town; but it lies in a pleaſant country on the banks of the river Saan. Cilley.

In going to Mahrburg you croſs the Draw, called by the inhabitants Drag: but this river is not very well ſtocked with fiſh.

Ehrnhauſen is one ſtage from Mahrburg, and ſome part of this road exhibits a charming proſpect. Ehrnhauſen.

On the other ſide of Ehrnhauſen the road lies acroſs the river Muehre, twice in the diſtance of a league; which ſhews that ſome maps are not ſo exact as they ſhould be, though I have little to object againſt that of Stiria by Seuter.

The Sclavonian language is ſpoken by the commonalty till you come within a few miles of Gratz; though from the Language.

fron-

frontiers of Cilley, the uſe of that dialect begins to decreaſe. The gentry here ſpeak Sclavonic, German and Italian, and ſome of the better ſort underſtand French. I uſed to wonder, when I travelled in Piedmont, to hear the common people expreſs themſelves fluently in French, Italian and Piedmonteſe: but thoſe three dialects have a much nearer affinity with each other, and conſequently are more eaſily acquired, than the three languages uſed by great numbers of people in this country, as they differ extremely from each other.

Gratz. Gratz, the capital of the dutchy of Stiria, is well built; the ſtreets being ſpacious and well laid out. The caſtle ſtands on a very high hill, and has the conveniency of a well, which has a communication with the Muehre. A good armory, and magazines well furniſhed are always kept here on account of the conveniency of water carriage to Hungary. In the market-place ſtands a fine triangular marble pillar. A great part of the caſtle is in ſuch a ruinous condition, that about two years ſince there was a neceſſity of repairing a few apartments in order to entertain the emperor. The Jeſuits are in poſſeſſion of the fine church near it, and likewiſe of a chapel detached from this church, where the architecture and ſculpture are very well worth ſeeing. Over the entrance of the chapel are theſe words:

Cæſareum Mauſoleum
Divi Ferdinandi II. Rom. Imperatoris,
Sanctæ Catharinæ V. & M. ſacrum.

'The imperial mauſoleum of Ferdinand the Second 'emperor of Rome ſacred to St. Catharine virgin and 'martyr.'

On the roof is repreſented the life of the emperor Leopold in ſeveral emblematic paintings.

On the top of this mauſoleum is an obſervatory well furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments. In the lower part, which is a kind of circular chapel, is the tomb of the emperor Ferdinand II. and near it this inſcription:

Divus

Divus Ferdinandus II. Rom. Imp.
Vitæ & armorum ſanctitate clarus,
IX. Jul. A. C. MDLXXVIII.
Græcii mortalem vitam auſpicatus
Finiit Viennæ.
Exuvias ſuas hic locavit
in Patria mortali
Poſtquam ad immortalem tranſiit,
XV. Feb. A. Chriſti MDCXXXVII.

Semen ejus hæreditabit terram.
Pſ. XXIV.

'Ferdinand II. emperor of Rome, illuſtrious for his piety 'and military accompliſhments, was born at Gratz on the 'ninth of July 1578, and died at Vienna on the 15th of 'February 1637. On his removal to his eternal country, 'he left his remains to be depoſited in his temporary coun-'try, and the place of his nativity.'

Underneath:

'His ſeed ſhall inherit the earth. Pſ. XXIV.'

In this chapel likewiſe lie John Charles, the emperor's ſecond ſon, who died very young, in the year 1619, and Mary Anne, Dutcheſs of Bavaria his conſort, who died in the year 1616.

In the Jeſuits library is ſhewn a manuſcript tranſlation of the bible, at the concluſion of which is a memoir, ſignifying, that it was written and finiſhed by Eraſmus Stratter at Saltſburg, on Friday before the ember week in autumn, A. D. 1469. In this manuſcript the ſo much diſputed text in the fifth chapter of the firſt epiſtle of St. John, v. 7, concerning the three witneſſes in heaven is to be found *. But the ſixth verſe runs thus: *And the Spirit is that which witneſſeth that Chriſt is the truth.* This text in another printed bible to be ſeen here is expreſſed in the ſame manner. The latter is

* The reaſon why this paſſage is not to be found in ſo many MSS. is ſufficiently known; but all the craft of the enemies of our holy faith has but little weight, as the connection not only neceſſarily requires the ſentence in diſpute, but Tertullian ſo early as the ſecond, and St. Cyprian in the third century, expreſly appeal to this paſſage.

printed

printed with a very neat type, and was publiſhed in two volumes at Nurenberg, in the year 1483, by Anthony Coberger; and ſome zealous perſon has taken the trouble to write the following words on the firſt leaf of it.

'Luther was born A. D. 1483, on the tenth of November, that is, on the eve of St. Martin, the holy biſhop.'

Now this bible was printed at Nurenberg in the year 1483, as mentioned above, on the Monday after *Invocavit* Sunday, which was half a year before Luther was born. What becomes then of the erroneous opinion, that Luther was the firſt who favoured us with a tranſlation of the bible in German?

For my part, I did not imagine that any one pretended, we never had a German tranſlation of the ſcriptures, before Luther's work; nothing being more notorious than that a German tranſlation had been publiſhed in the years 1467, 1477, 1494, at Augsburg, and in 1490 and 1518 at Nurenberg *. But I am alſo of opinion, from the frequent publications of the bible, towards the cloſe of the fifteenth century, that no difficulty was made of permitting the laity to read the holy ſcriptures, even in their mother tongue †.

Dominican convent.

At the Dominican convent, which lies between the church and the area before the palace, is a piece of painting repreſenting Catharine of Sienna exchanging her heart for that of Chriſt. Not far from it, on the right-hand, is the portrait of St. Alan, a Dominican monk, who was a native of England. An inſcription underneath ſays, that the virgin Mary was ſo pleaſed with the love he bore to her, that in the

The virgin Mary married to an Engliſh monk.

* According to all appearance, the German tranſlation of the bible of the year 1467, carries with it the greateſt antiquity; and thoſe ſeem to be miſtaken, who ſuppoſe that the firſt German bible was printed in 1447 and 1449. The next impreſſions of it after this were in the years 1477, 1483, 1487, 1490, 1494, and 1518.

† The worſe than anti-chriſtian prohibition from reading the bible ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of the reformation. So early as the ſeventh century, the reading of the New Teſtament, and tranſlating it into foreign languages, was prohibited, under pretence, that by this means the ſcripture might come to loſe a great deal of the reverence due to it. In the twelfth century this prohibition was renewed, from a pretended fear that perſons of mean capacities might wreſt them to erroneous opinions. But none acted more vigorouſly in this affair than pope Clement VIII. In Scotland, Hamilton the regent, and cardinal Beton, ſo far promoted ignorance, that the clergy uſed to tell the people, that Luther was the author of the bible. Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. *lib.* 15. *p.* 518.

pre-

preſence of the Son of God, an infinite multitude of angels and bleſſed ſpirits, ſhe was eſpouſed to St. Alan; gave him with her virgin mouth a kiſs of everlaſting peace, refreſhed him with milk of her moſt chaſte breaſts, and preſented him with a ring in token of the marriage. This pretended ſtep-father and forſter-brother of our Lord died in the year 1475. That the virgin Mary ſhould expoſe her chaſte breaſts in the preſence of ſo many ſpectators, will not appear ſtrange to thoſe, who from other legends have learned, that it is not uncommon for them to repreſent her as condeſcending to ſuch familiarities with her favourite votaries, as are not to be read without a bluſh. This ſame devout Alan informs us, that the virgin Mary once paid a formal viſit to St. Dominic, the founder of his order, attended by three maids of honour, each of which had a retinue of one hundred and fifty angels. He adds, that theſe three maids of honour repreſented the three perſons in the ever bleſſed Trinity, by whom Dominic (who had fallen into a ſwoon at the radiancy of this celeſtial viſit) was raiſed and delivered into the hands of the virgin Mary; who received him as her bridegroom, kiſſed him, and uncovering her breaſts gave him ſuck.

Craſſet and Cæſarius give us an account of many more ſuch condeſcending weddings: however, ſome ſenſible Romaniſts have openly expreſſed their abhorrence of ſuch impious fictions *.

In the middle of a plain, about a mile from the city, is a round hill, on which nine chapels are built, in devout commemoration of Chriſt's paſſion. In one of theſe chapels the whole crucifix is covered with pearls; but the ſculpture in all of them is very coarſe, and ſometimes ridiculous. Beſides the holy ſepulchre, which is ſaid to be conſtructed after the manner of that at Jeruſalem, here is alſo a *ſcala ſanta*, or holy ſtairs; by aſcending which every Friday, and on the days of the invention and elevation of the croſs, forty days indulgence are to be gained. Mount Calvary.

About a mile farther, beyond this mount Calvary, as it is called, on the left, lies count Adam's ſeat: the gardens, paintings and water-works are greatly admired by the country people; but they who have ſeen the palaces and gar-

* Thoſe who have the honour of the monks at heart muſt not pretend to diſbelieve ſuch fables, ſince the very founders of the religious orders were the inventors of moſt of them.

dens in other countries will find nothing extraordinary here.

Retelſtein cave. Two ſtages from Gratz, in the way to Vienna, on the right-hand of Retelſtein, is a cave, out of which are continually dug ſeveral large bones, called *unicornu foſſile*, not unlike thoſe of Canſtein. The entrance is very large, and the cave runs under a rock. Theſe bones may be conjectured to have belonged to cattle or wild beaſts, who at the time of the deluge, or ſome other extraordinary inundation, had ſheltered themſelves here. The vulgar call them dragons teeth or giants bones; and imagine that before the deluge this cavern was the abode of ſavage women. The extent of it is ſaid to be no leſs than two German miles.

Pruck. Pruck is ſituated on the bank of the Muehre, and is a pretty little town. In the centre of the market-place a pillar is erected in honour of the virgin Mary.

Semering Hill. Between Mertzuſchlag and Schadwein the road lies over mount Semering, which on the ſide towards Auſtria is very ſteep: but great ſums have been expended in making the road ſafe and practicable, and a ſtone breaſt-work has been built along the moſt dangerous precipices. On the top of the Semering ſtands a ſuperb monument, with an eagle at each of the four corners, and in the middle a globe ſurmounted with a crown, marking the limits of Stiria and Auſtria. On it is an inſcription in praiſe of the emperor Charles VI, under whoſe auſpices a work of ſuch public advantage was carried on through difficulties which ſeemed inſuperable. To prevent being inceſſantly peſtered by the officers of the revenue all along the road to Vienna, it is proper to have one's baggage ſearched at Schadwein, and to take a written certificate.

Neuſtadt. Neuſtadt is a very pleaſant well built town. In the moat of this town is a large fiſh, called *hauſſe*, which appears to be above a hundred pounds in weight, and has been in the moat ſeveral years.

In a chapel in the cathedral at Neuſtadt the following inſcription is to be ſeen on a tomb:

Inſcriptions.

Hoc in tumulo
jacent
Comes Petrus Zerinius
Banus Croatiæ,
&
Marchio Franciſcus Frangepan
Ultimus familiæ
Qui, quia
Cæcus cæcum duxit,
Ambo in hanc foveam ceciderunt.

'In this tomb lie count Peter Serini Ban of Croatia, and 'Francis marquis of Frangipani, the laſt of that family, 'who, becauſe the blind led the blind, are both fallen into 'this ditch.'

Underneath is a ſword cut in ſtone, over which are two two bones lying a-croſs and two death-heads, with theſe words:

Diſcite mortales, & caſu diſcite noſtro
Obſervare fidem Regibus atque Deo:
Anno Domini MDCLXXI.
die XXX. April. hora 9.
Ambitionis meta eſt tumba.

'From our misfortunes, mortals, learn not to violate 'your duty towards your God and your ſovereigns. April '30, 1671, nine of the clock. The gaol of ambition is an 'untimely grave.

I could not but be pleaſed with the moderate terms of this inſcription, which rather breathes compaſſion than the acrimony and inſults uſual on ſuch occaſions. How the two counts Nadaſti and Tettenbach were inveigled into this affair is known from hiſtory. The former was executed at Vienna, and the latter at Gratz. Nadaſti, who ſeemed to be the moſt guilty, was the only one of the four conſpirators who was indulged with the favour of being beheaded. The ſtool on which he ſat at his execution, and the ſword which was the inſtrument of it, are ſhewn in the arſenal at Vienna; the count having made it his laſt requeſt, that after him no body might be beheaded with that ſword.

Virgin Mary's pillar. The ſtreets in Neuſtadt are large and ſtraight. Here is alſo a fine area or ſquare, adorned with a pillar in honour of the virgin Mary; however, it is but thinly inhabited.

Not far from Neuſtadt is dug up a fine ſort of clay, which, when prepared and burnt, is tranſparent, and makes a very pretty kind of porcelain.

Draſkirchen. At Draſkirchen and Laxemburg are ſeveral fine monuments erected in honour of the virgin Mary.

Laxemburg. Laxemburg, formerly called Lachſendorf, is the place where the imperial court generally reſides in the ſpring; the large plain round this town being perfectly well adapted for the emperor's favourite ſport of baiting the heron: but the palace is not worth ſeeing either for its architecture or furniture. The large bone, which is an ell and a half in length, ſhewn here for the rib of a giant, was taken out of the head of a large fiſh.

From Neuſtadt almoſt to Laxemburg the road lies along a vaſt barren plain. I muſt own that the whole dutchy of Stiria and the frontiers of Auſtria on that ſide little anſwered the idea I had before entertained of them. But from Laxemburg to Vienna you paſs through a beautiful fertile country; and the road over the hill, called Wienerberg, from which one has a fine view towards Vienna, is delightfully planted with rows of trees.

George Matthew Viſcher, a Tiroleſe, and miniſter of Leonſtain in Upper Auſtria, aſſiſted by one Ruſſel, an engraver, publiſhed in the year 1669 a very beautiful map of Upper Auſtria in twelve ſheets. In 1670 they alſo publiſhed with the ſame accuracy and beauty a map of Lower Auſtria, in ſixteen ſheets. But in their map of the dutchy of Stiria, in twelve ſheets, they have not ſucceeded ſo well.

I am, &c.

Vienna, June 20, 1730.

LET-

LETTER LXXXI.

A Deſcription of the City of Vienna.

SIR,

AS John Baſilius Kuchelbecker has lately publiſhed a full account of the imperial court, together with a deſcription of Vienna, I ſhall not enlarge on thoſe particulars which this learned author has already touched upon; but ſhall content myſelf with making ſome additional remarks on the court and city. The objections made to Kuchelbecker's book at Vienna are very well known. The Jeſuits ſtrove hard to ſuppreſs it, on account of the diſagreeable truths which it contained; but the fathers were, to their great diſappointment, foiled in their attempt.

The city of Vienna is not very large; for it conſiſts only of twelve hundred and thirty-three houſes; and a perſon may walk round the walls in an hour. The number of the inhabitants, from pretty exact computations, does not exceed fifty thouſand. But the ſuburbs, which all around extend five or ſix hundred common paces from the fortifications of the city, take up a great deal of ground. Now if all the ſuburbs be compriſed under the name of Vienna, the number of the inhabitants will amount to above three hundred and fifty thouſand, the burials being annually about ſeven thouſand. The ſtreets of Vienna are very narrow and winding. The imperial court has the privilege of quartering ſoldiers in the ſecond ſtory of the citizens houſes, which is a great diminution of the rents to the owners. As the fronts of the houſes, beſides this inconveniency, are very narrow, the citizens endeavour to make up theſe diſadvantages by the height of the buildings; ſo that there are houſes at Vienna ſix and ſeven ſtories high. One of thoſe in the ſquare, called the *Hof*, has on one ſide ſeven, and on the other eight ſtories. The houſes at Paris are more magnificent than thoſe at Vienna; but by reaſon of the walls and gates of the courts or areas before them, which are generally

Number of houſes and inhabitants at Vienna.

Height of the houſes.

ſhut, they make no great appearance in the ſtreet. The palaces at Vienna are indeed, for the moſt part, almoſt hid in narrow ſtreets; but in ſplendor and magnificence they greatly ſurpaſs the *hôtels* of Paris; eſpecially if one takes in the noble ſtructures in the ſuburbs of Vienna.

Gaming aſſemblies.

A perſon of quality and fortune, who is fond of cards, may here gratify ſuch a diſpoſition as far as he pleaſes, and be ſure of being well received in all aſſemblies. The uſual queſtions, particularly of the ladies, with regard to a ſtranger introduced by any of their acquaintance into an aſſembly, turn upon theſe three capital points. 1. Whether he be of old nobility? 2. Whether he be rich? and 3. Whether he is fond of play? If theſe three queries be anſwered in the affirmative, no farther enquiry is to be apprehended. Sometimes if a ſtranger games deep, that qualification makes up any deficiency in the firſt article. But a perſon ſhould maturely weigh the ſtate of his purſe, before he engages in a party; for gaming is here carried to a prodigious height. The Auſtrian and Bohemian nobility have no occaſion to be very cautious in this particular, as their large eſtates and lucrative poſts bear them out: but with moſt ſtrangers the caſe is very different.

New nobility.

Beſides the aſſemblies of the nobility, here are many others, conſiſting of perſons who are not admitted into thoſe of the beſt quality; for Vienna ſwarms with new nobility, or with perſons giving themſelves out for ſuch. No ſooner is a man maſter of a moderate fortune, but his head is turned with the thoughts of a patent of nobility; and none ſets out lower than with the title of baron. It is well known that the famous imperial miniſter ——— once at an entertainment happening to be ſeated next to the new upſtart count ———, to ſhew his indignation at it, turned the diſcourſe upon dreſs; and, complaining of the awkwardneſs of the taylors then in vogue, ſaid aloud to the count of ———, who ſat by him, 'I muſt ſay this, to the 'honour of thy grandfather, now in his grave, that no man 'ever pleaſed me ſo well in making a pair of breeches as he 'did.'

Procurators.

Among thoſe who live moſt agreeably at Vienna are the procurators of the imperial court of juſtice, each of whom makes upwards of ten thouſand *guldens* * a year. An ordinary citizen gives ſuch a procurator or attorney, from twenty-

* A *gulden* is equal to 2*s.* 4*d.* ſterling.

four

our to thirty *guldens* a year, for managing any ſuits he has in hand; and a nobleman gives him thirty-ſix *guldens*. The ſtates of any conſiderable diſtrict generally allow their procurator an annual ſalary from one hundred to three hundred *guldens*. There are now thirty of theſe procurators; and it was juſtly obſerved by the preſent imperial vice-chancellor, 'that theſe people had of all others the leaſt reaſon to be diſ-'ſatisfied, as they have their fingers in all the purſes in the 'empire.'

Proteſtants how treated.

The proteſtants have the public exerciſe of their religion allowed them at the houſes of the Swediſh, Daniſh, and Dutch ambaſſadors: but in the ſtreets they muſt take care not to come in the way of a proceſſion of the hoſt; the ignorant multitude frequently handling very roughly ſuch as cannot avoid it: and they yet make a conſcience of paying divine worſhip by genuflexion to what they themſelves do not judge to be a proper object of ſuch reverence. Some time ſince, on ſuch an occaſion, the populace were for dragging the lady of M. Van Brand, the Pruſſian ambaſſador, out of her coach, and forcing her to kneel down; but ſhe acquitted herſelf in this affair both with great reſolution and prudence. At Prague, the Jews, on meeting the hoſt unexpectedly, uſed to be treated in the moſt injurious manner, ſo that very great miſchiefs ſometimes enſued; till at laſt, to gratify ſuch an uſeful body, and put a ſtop to thoſe outrageous tumults, it was ordered that the prieſt ſhould carry the hoſt under his cloak without a bell or any other ceremony. One would be inclined to think that proteſtants deſerved to be treated with as much complaiſance here, as is elſewhere ſhewn to the Jews; eſpecially as the matter relates not only to foreign miniſters, but alſo to the higheſt court of juſtice in the empire, to which other proteſtants are under a neceſſity of applying for protection and juſtice in their affairs: conſequently they cannot be ſaid to have come hither voluntarily, and therefore to be under an obligation of conforming to the cuſtoms of the place.

I believe I ſhall not exceed the truth in computing the number of perſons attending this high court, either as ſollicitors for themſelves or others, with all the officers and attendants, at twenty thouſand perſons; among which the proteſtants make a conſiderable number. The hopes of riſing in civil and military employments; of obtaining penſions, or of improving their fortunes ſome other way, prompt many to go over to the Romiſh religion; who afterwards make ſhew

Converſions.

of a mighty zeal for their new religion, that their change may be the leſs ſuſpected to proceed from any intereſted views. Others look upon the difference among Chriſtian ſects as a thing of no conſequence in the ſight of God; concluding, that each of them have their reſpective truths and errors. Though a man obſerves faults in ſects of all denominations, it does not follow that they all appear alike indifferent to him, or that he muſt make choice of the worſt; no more than if a man of common ſenſe, upon being ſhewn three patterns of cloth for a ſuit of cloaths, the firſt of which is ſomething ſpotted, the ſecond leſs, and the third leaſt of all, ſhould pitch upon that which was moſt offenſive to his eye. For any curious art which requires a ſtrong eye, and a clear light, an artiſt would hardly chuſe the very darkeſt room in a houſe, though none of them were ſo light as he could wiſh.

Converſation with a convert.

Few days ſince I had ſome converſation with an old friend of mine, in whoſe converſion I was ſatisfied that conviction had but little ſhare. In one of the proteſtant churches, of which he was a member, he alledged that he ſaw many abuſes and mere human inventions, to which his reaſon could not ſubmit. By this I could eaſily perceive what an indifferent opinion he muſt entertain of another religion, which requires a much more ſervile faith and ſubjection, even to tenets and ordinances quite contrary to reaſon. As it was not difficult for him to judge of my ſentiments, concerning the reality of his converſion, he had recourſe to this ſimile, *viz.* that God, overlooking the external difference of worſhip among Chriſtians, had an equal love for all; as a king indiſcriminately loves a loyal army, though not conſiſting of one ſort of troops, but of horſe, foot, grenadiers, dragoons, and huſſars. I could not forbear urging the compariſon home upon him, and aſked him, what a king would think of a ſubject, who, at a general rendezvous, or upon an exigency, ſhould appear with a ruſty muſket and a blunt ſword, having before been furniſhed with the beſt of arms. However, the worſt is, that all religions may recriminate upon one another; and that very few are from reflection and conſcience attached to that religion which they ſo zealouſly profeſs.

St. Stephen's church.

Among the eccleſiaſtical buildings at Vienna the principal is St. Stephen's church; which is a Gothic ſtructure, and adorned with a great many pieces of ſculpture, repreſenting ſaints, beaſts, flowers, pyramids, &c. The roof is covered with glazed tiles of various colours. If the tower of Straſburg

burg is looked upon to be the moſt curious, and that of Landſhuter to be the higheſt in Europe, St. Stephen's tower is unqueſtionably the ſtrongeſt; which, as well as the church, is built with large ſquare blocks of freeſtone, faſtened together with iron braces. The church is ſo very dark, that even at noon one cannot be ſaid to have a diſtinct view of the ſeveral objects in it. The ſuperb marble tomb of the emperor Frederic III. is ſaid to have coſt thirty thouſand ducats. In the old archducal vault the bones of many of thoſe illuſtrious perſonages lies wrapt up in raw hides; but of late only the entrails of the imperial family are depoſited here.

In the church-yard is a baſſo-relievo, on a reddiſh ſtone fixed in the wall, repreſenting a man holding up his hand to his breaſt, and near him a child, and a woman alſo in the ſame attitude. Under theſe figures are two dogs ſeizing a hare, and another courſing a hare, with the following inſcription: Baſſo-relievo.

Ancient inſcription.

P. TITIUS
FINITVS V. F.
SIB. ET
IJVCVNDAE CIVIS
FIL. CON.
AN. XL.

The largeſt bell in St. Stephen's tower was caſt, by order of the emperor Joſeph, out of Turkiſh field-pieces, taken in ſeveral battles, as appears by the following words to be ſeen upon it, under the image of St. Joſeph: Large bell.

Joſephus Rom. Imp. ſemper Aug. æream hanc molem munificentiæ ſuæ magnitudine haud indignam, ut ob tot tantaſq. victorias ad gratias Numini ſecum agendas ſubjectos populos grandi ſonitu excitaret, fieri Albertinæq. turris ad ſingulare decus iſtuc attolli juſſit. Inſcription on a bell.

'By order of Joſeph, emperor of Rome, &c. this magnificent bell, which for its vaſt ſize is not unworthy of his great munificence, was caſt; and, that by the ſound of it his ſubjects might be ſtirred up to join with him in thankſgiving to the God of armies for ſo many ſignal victories, he cauſed it to be hung in the Albertine tower, as its greateſt ornament.'

St.

Albertine tower.

St. Stephen's tower is called the Albertine from Albert IV. in whoſe reign it was finiſhed, in the year 1400.

This bell, according to D. Kuchelbecker, is above ten feet in height, and thirty-two in circumference; and, without the clapper, weighs ſeventeen tuns and an half. The clapper, which is eleven feet and an half long, weighs thirteen hundred and twenty-eight pounds; and the whole weight of the bell, iron-work, *&c.* amounts to twenty-five tuns and fourteen hundred weight *. The height of St. Stephen's tower is four hundred and forty-ſeven Auſtrian feet and an half, or ſeventy-four fathoms and three feet and an half.

French ſacks.

For theſe two years paſt, if any woman comes in an *Andrienne*, *Volante* or French ſack, as it is called, either into St. Stephen's, or any other large church at Vienna, ſhe is immediately ordered to withdraw.

It was grown a cuſtom among the ladies at Vienna, in the morning, to ſlip on a ſack, without ſtays, or hardly any other covering, and in that garb hurry away to maſs; which indecent cuſtom occaſioned the preſent imperial prohibition.

Prohibited at Vienna.

The clergy, from the pulpit, have given vent to their zeal againſt ſuch looſe dreſſes in very bitter terms. One, with great warmth, exclaimed, 'that the women came to church 'in ſacks, not to repent, as believers of old uſed to do, but 'the better to expoſe their wares to ſale; ſo that no prieſt, 'in adminiſtering the ſacrament, could with a ſafe conſcience 'look on them.' Another indecently threatened, 'that, if 'ever he ſhould ſee a lady with her neck uncovered, he'd ſpit 'down her boſom †.' A little before the wearing of ſacks in church was ſuppreſſed, three ladies, with their necks bare, and dreſſed in the above-mentioned robe, preſented themſelves for the communion among other perſons round the al-

* This bell of Vienna is larger than that of Erfurt. But, of all the bells hitherto known in Europe, thoſe lately caſt in France for the new church at Liſbon are the moſt aſtoniſhing. They come little ſhort of the great bell at Pekin in China; the weight of which is ſaid to be a hundred and twenty thouſand pounds: Whereas that of Erfurt is only twenty-five thouſand four hundred. See *Ath. Kircher. Chin. monum. illuſtr. p.* 223.

† This zealot ſeems to have been a remarkable follower of the declaimer P. Abraham di St. Clara, who perhaps had gained a greater reputation had he not ſeaſoned his inveſtives and expoſtulations with ſuch judicrous term.

tar;

tar; but the prieſt paſſed by them as if he had over-looked them.

The church that belongs to the court is near that of the bareſooted Auguſtines, and you aſcend to it up a pair of ſtairs out of the palace. Ferdinand III. had a chapel built here, dedicated to St. Apollonia, the patroneſs of the teeth, in conſequence of a vow he had made when his ſon, prince Leopold, cut his teeth. The tooth of St. Apollonia, ſhewn here, is likewiſe adored and kiſſed by the vulgar, who imagine the touch of it an infallible cure for the tooth-ach. In this church are kept, in ſilver repoſitories, the hearts of the deceaſed princes of the imperial family. Church belonging to the court. Hearts of the deceaſed princes of the imperial family.

The new burying vault for the archducal family is in the Capuchin church; where abundance of reliques are alſo ſhewn.

In the Jeſuits church, adjoining to their college, the celebrated Jeſuit Pozzo has diſplayed the exquiſite ſtrokes of his pencil; by whom the cupola of the Dominican church is alſo painted. Jeſuits church.

A hill, called mount Calvary, lies in the village of Herrnalls, juſt without the lines of the city of Vienna: here the ſeveral ſufferings of Chriſt, and the agonies of his mother occaſioned by his paſſion, are repreſented in ſo many ſeparate chapels, whither in Lent great numbers of people reſort. Mount Calvary.

In that part of the ſuburbs of Vienna called Wieden (where alſo ſtands the *Favorita*, the emperor's palace) their preſent imperial majeſties, in purſuance of a vow made in the time of the laſt peſtilence, are building a moſt magnificent church in honour of St. Carlo Borromeo; but it is not likely to be finiſhed in ſeveral years. The grand cupola or dome, the little towers at the four angles, and the extraordinary height and thickneſs of two pillars in the front, give it a moſt noble appearance. Over the portal are theſe words, out of the 22d pſalm: *Favorita.* St. Carlo's church.

Vota mea reddam Domino in conſpectu timentium eum.

'I will pay my vows to the Lord in the preſence of thoſe 'that fear him.'

Without the city, near the *Cours*, the empreſs dowager Wilhelmina Amelia has built a nunnery for ladies, of the order The Saleſean nunnery.

order of St. Francis de Sales, with a ſuperb church belonging to it. She uſually reſides indeed in the imperial caſtle or palace, and on feſtivals and days of audience appears in public there: but the greateſt part of her time is ſpent in this retirement, in order to give herſelf up to devotion with the greater abſtractedneſs. She chiefly employs herſelf in reading religious books; and all the nuns are obliged, in their turns, on certain days, to give an account of the moſt remarkable and edifying paſſages they have met with in their reading: The empreſs herſelf appoints what books they are to read.

Theſe nuns obſerve the rule of St. Francis de Sales; and, among other vows, engage themſelves to educate and inſtruct young ladies of noble families; and, on account of the illuſtrious patroneſs, it is accounted a very great honour for a young lady to be admitted into this convent for a few years.

Nunnery church. The cupola of the church was painted by Pelegrini, who was rewarded with eight thouſand rix-dollars *.

Pillar of the immaculate conception. On the large area, called the *Hof*, oppoſite to the noviciate college, belonging to the Jeſuits, a marble pillar was erected in the year 1647, by Ferdinand III, in memory of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary; but this pillar, in 1667, was by the emperor Leopold removed, and another of braſs erected in its place. The image of the Virgin Mary on this pillar is a maſterly piece, and the gilding, though expoſed to all the injuries of the weather, ſtill retains its luſtre. A deſcription and plate of this pillar is to be ſeen in Dr. Rink's life of the emperor Leopold. I ſhall here inſert the following pompous inſcription, compoſed by the emperor himſelf; the letters are of gold, and ſet in a copper-plate, according to the emperor's orders.

* About 1400*l.* ſterling.

Leopoldus

Inſcription on it.

Leopoldus Rom. Imperator,
Semper Auguſtus,
Statuam hanc honori Virginis
Sine labe conceptæ
ab
Auguſto Parente ſuo erectam
Pretio auxit & immortalitate donavit.
Nam
Quam lapideam invenit
Æream fecit & æternam,
Ut
Cujus beneficiis
Coronas, victorias, pacem & ſucceſſiones
accepit,
ei
Hæc omnia & ſe ipſum debere
Teſtetur.
Anno MDCLXVIII. die VIII. Decembr.

'Leopold, emperor of the Romans, ever auguſt, augmented the value of this ſtatue, erected by his auguſt father in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, and gave it immortality. For, before, it was of ſtone, but he made it of braſs, and of eternal duration; in token that, to her, by whoſe favour he received crowns, victories, peace and ſucceſſions, he owes all thoſe bleſſings, and even his life. December 8, 1668.'

Pillar of the holy Trinity.

This emperor Leopold laid out three hundred thouſand *guldens* on a pillar which he erected to the holy Trinity, in the moat called by that name, in 1693. It is an admirable piece of architecture built with ſtone, being ſixty-ſix feet in height. The chief inſcription on this pillar is alſo a Latin compoſition of the illuſtrious founder: an accurate account of it may be ſeen in Dr. Rink's valuable work mentioned above.

Formerly it was uſual for people by way of amuſement to ſit round theſe pillars; which often produced many pleaſant incidents. But a company, among which were ſeveral counteſſes, having by way of diverſion given too much wine to the ſoldier on guard at the virgin Mary's pillar, ſuch a diſturbance enſued as cauſed theſe aſſemblies to be forbidden for the future. 'At preſent people only kneel round the pillars, though

though I obſerved that in the evenings the reſort does not proceed ſo much from devotion, as for the conveniency of meeting and converſing together.

Leopold intended to have ſignalized his devotion by a third pillar, had not death prevented him. It was deſigned for St. Joſeph, in conſequence of a vow made by that emperor in the year 1702, on the happy return of his ſon Joſeph, then king of the Romans, from Landau. His preſent imperial majeſty intends to erect this ſtately memorial in marble, the wooden model of it being much decayed by the inclemency of the weather. A repreſentation of the temple of Jeruſalem with ſix Corinthian pillars is to be placed on the top, and in it the marriage of Joſeph and the virgin Mary, performed by the high prieſt. In the year 1675 the emperor Leopold, with great ſolemnity, a ſecond time dedicated his territories to the protection of St. Joſeph.

St. Joſeph tutelar ſaint, &c.

The univerſity.

The univerſity of Vienna was founded by Frederic II. and in the year 1622 incorporated with the college of the Jeſuits, ſo as to be wholly under the inſpection and government of that ſociety. In public proceſſions the *Rector magnificus*, or provoſt, ranks with the knights of the golden fleece, and takes place of all the other noblemen belonging to the imperial court.

Public library.

Of the emperor's library, and that of prince Eugene, I ſhall ſpeak in another place. In a handſome edifice near the Dominican convent is a collection of books left for public uſe by count Joachim Windhag, who by his great genius raiſed himſelf from a low birth to great honours and riches. This library is under the care of the mareſhal of Lower Auſtria; who appoints two ſuperintendants, one of which muſt be a knight, and the other a baron; and under theſe are two librarians, one a Dominican monk and the other a layman. The library on the other ſide of this building, left by colonel Gſchwindt baron of Pockſtein, in the year 1721, is under almoſt the ſame regulations. As for private libraries, that of Garelli, the emperor's phyſician, deſerves to be viſited by every learned traveller *.

Dr. Marcella's cabinet.

Dr. Marcella, a phyſician, is poſſeſſed of a fine collection of petrifactions, which he deſigns to diſpoſe of, for ſix hundred *guldens*. It is the ſame, with ſome additions, which

* Among the libraries at Vienna few can come in competition with that of baron Roth, containing not only a very extraordinary treaſure of ſcarce and valuable books, but alſo other curioſities, and eſpecially ſome fine pieces of enamel.

for-

formerly belonged to Langius the famous Swiſs phyſician, who publiſhed an account of it with copper-plates. Count Trautſmandorff, envoy from the emperor to the Swiſs cantons, and afterwards ambaſſador at the Port, purchaſed them of Langius, as Marcella afterwards did at the ſale of the count's effects.

Of all the buildings at Vienna, the palace of prince Eugene, in the ſuburbs, is undoubtedly the fineſt. It has a *ſuite* of eleven rooms in a direct line in the front and the towers at the angles, and another of ſeven rooms in the wings. Prince Eugene's palace.

In the room adjoining to the prince's bed-chamber are ſeveral exquiſite pieces of painting in little: And in the next apartment is a chandelier of rock cryſtal, valued at twenty-thouſand *guldens*. Here is alſo a Dutch piece of painting, which coſt thirteen thouſand *guldens*, repreſenting an old woman on her death-bed, with her daughter on her knee taking her leave of her, while her maid is ſtirring a medicine in a ſpoon, and the phyſician looking into the urinal. In the chapel is a fine picture of the reſurrection of our Saviour. In the looking-glaſs-room are four ſmall tables of black marble, with brown veins, brought hither from Rome. The large ſaloon is an oblong octagon; the cieling of it is finely painted in *freſco*, and it yields a very pleaſant proſpect over the gardens towards the city. Among the excellent paintings in the other apartments are a piece repreſenting Adam and Eve as big as the life, which is ſaid to have coſt fifty thouſand *guldens*; a woman embracing a youth in a bath, valued at thirty-thouſand, with Endymion and Diana worth twelve thouſand *guldens*. Here is alſo a copy of Rubens's three graces, which is very much eſteemed. Pictures. The gardens lie on a ſlope, and on that account are very convenient for the elegant water-works exhibited there. Gardens. In that part of the garden on the left, called paradiſe, is a ſpacious aviary made of curious wire-work, and alſo beautiful walks, and gilt ſummer-houſes, which render it extremely pleaſant. The orangery alſo is worth ſeeing; where ſome of the trees remain in the open air all winter, with only a cover over the tops of them. The ſpecies of uncommon herbs growing here is computed at about two thouſand, among which are dragon's-blood, coffee, date, and muſk-trees; the latter of which bear leaves five or ſix feet in length. It is a pity that the Saleſean nunnery, founded by the empreſs Amelia, commands this garden, ſo that a perſon cannot walk in it, without being over-looked.

On

On one ſide of his palace the prince has a view from his apartment of eight ſmall courts embelliſhed with fountains and rows of cheſnut-trees, among which are to be ſeen ſeveral exotic animals. The moſt remarkable of theſe, are, 1ſt. A *caſawar*, with feathers reſembling briſtles, *&c.* It is a very large bird, near four feet in height, and was brought from one of the Aſiatic iſlands. 2. A he-goat with four horns growing in a direct line. 3. An Indian roe, with beautiful white ſpots like our young fawns. 4. Some white Indian deer. 5. An African cow. 6. A Tranſylvanian ox with a beard. 7. A Muſcovite fox. 8. A chamoiſe, of which ſpecies the males only have horns. 9. A lynx. 10. A large Tripolitan ram, variegated with black and white. 11. Some Walachian ſheep with large broad tails. 12. A Tiroleſe hare, which in winter turns white. 13. Four Indian ſheep. 14. A wild goat. 15. A buffaloe with a large beard. 16. An Indian wolf with long hair on his back, which he ſometimes briſtles up. 17. Several oſtriches. 18. In the other parts of the menagerie are ſeveral buſtards, a fowl ſo common in Hungary, that ſometimes they are ſeen four or five hundred in a flight. 19. White partridges. 20. White herons. 21. Pheaſants, and *Poules pintades*. 22. Indian ſparrows, ſwallows, cranes, ravens, and other beautiful birds. 23. A Muſcovy duck. 24. A pelican, which, almoſt every three or four months, pecks a hole in its breaſt, as it were to let itſelf blood, which gave riſe to the fable of its manner of feeding its young. I alſo ſaw here ſome porcupines, and likewiſe a kind of voracious fowl bred in Hungary and Turkey. The civet-cat is lately dead. The muſk is produced in a bladder between the *penis* and the teſticles of this animal, like caſtor in the beaver; and, in order to get at this muſk, an inciſion is made in the civet-cats every month. It is a very furious creature, and very difficult to be brought from the Eaſt-Indies to Europe, as it muſt be kept in a particular apartment, where it has ſome room to range. This enhances the price of them in Europe; one of theſe animals being generally valued at a thouſand *guldens*: Their food is chiefly mutton. In Holland ſome merchants reap great advantages from theſe creatures; every ounce of muſk being ſold from twenty-four to twenty-eight *guldens*. This ſpecies has never been known to propagate in Europe.

Menagerie.

Civet cat.

Beſides this palace, the illuſtrious prince prince Eugene has alſo another within the city of Vienna, where he uſually reſides in winter. It ſtands in the *Himmelpfort*-ſtreet, and conſiſts

Another palace of prince Eugene.

conſiſts of four ſtories; the third is the moſt magnificent, but the apartments and ſtair-caſe are ſomewhat darkened by the houſes on the other ſide of the ſtreet. In the front are three doors opening into ſo many balconies; and in every ſtory are ſeventeen windows. The roof is flat, in the Italian taſte, and adorned with eighteen large ſtatues. In one of the anti-chambers are to be ſeen fine paintings, repreſenting the battles of Zenta, Hockſtadt, and four others, by which this prince has deſervedly raiſed himſelf to ſuch a pitch of grandeur and reputation. That piece which firſt ſtrikes the eye is the relief of the city of Turin. Among the beautiful tapeſtry in this palace, that repreſenting a ſhip-wreck is particularly admired. Some of the apartments are finely hung with crimſon velvet, eſpecially that in which the prince, ſome years ago, gave audience to the Turkiſh ambaſſador under a canopy and in a chair of ſtate. The ſtove in this room is made of braſs, and repreſents Hercules vanquiſhing the Hydra. In another apartment is a book-caſe and deſk made entirely of tortoiſe-ſhell. Nothing can be more beautiful than the looking-glaſs chamber, and indeed every part of this ſuperb palace is embelliſhed with exquiſite pictures, glaſſes of all kinds, and fine chimney-pieces; one of which, of grey marble, coſt twenty-thouſand *guldens*. A cryſtal girandole, or luſtre, to be ſeen here, coſt ten thouſand *guldens*.

Fine paintings.

In the library is alſo a very valuable collection of books. It is well known what large ſums of money the prince expended on curious books, who has often given thirty or forty ducats, and more, for ſmall *duodecimo's*. Theſe, with other curioſities collected for many years by this hero, are kept in a ſeparate cabinet. The books in this noble library, though it conſiſts of fourteen thouſand volumes, are moſtly folio's; which, being gilt, lettered, and bound in red Turkey, make a fine appearance. It is alſo remarkable for a collection of prints, repreſenting heroes, princes, celebrated ladies, learned men, *&c.* Theſe prints are bound in Turkey, and the numbers are daily increaſing; though at preſent they conſiſt of forty-eight volumes of illuſtrious perſons of France, ſixty-one of thoſe of Germany, ten of the United-Provinces, nine of the Spaniſh Netherlands, two of Lorrain, thirteen of Great-Britain, *&c.* In this library is alſo to be ſeen a *planetarium*, in which Mr. Rowley, an Engliſhman of admirable ſkill in mechanics and mathematics, has accurately repreſented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the Copernican ſyſtem. I am no ſtranger to, and I readily ac-

Library.

Rowley's *planetarium*.

knowledge, the great merit of this perſon; yet equity requires that he ſhould not engroſs the whole praiſe, when others are entitled to ſome ſhare; it being very probable, that Rowley himſelf, with all his ſkill, could not have brought his machine to ſuch perfection, had he not ſeen Traſius's armillary ſphere at Leyden. Now what may be aſcribed to the invention of each of theſe genius's, the compariſon of both their works will manifeſtly ſhew. Adrian Vroes had the direction of this ſphere, the computations were made by Nicholas Stampiven, and Traſius was the artiſt who made it. When it was out of order Bernard Cloes rectified it; and in the year 1711 it was preſented to the univerſity of Leyden by the widow and heirs of M. Scheper, a magiſtrate of Rotterdam.

Some account of prince Eugene.

As prince Eugene had no legitimate children, it is not to be wondered, that he laid out ſuch immenſe ſums in buildings, books, *&c.* both in Vienna, and at his ſeat on the banks of the Danube, betwixt this city and Preſburg; of which the emperor gave him a grant about ſix years ago, upon his reſignation of his government of the Spaniſh Netherlands. He delights much in reading; and, in the year 1719, when the prevalence of the Spaniſh faction at the imperial court, and other tranſactions very diſagreeable to the prince, inclined him to think of throwing up all his poſts, he ſaid to a foreign miniſter, 'I can be content to live upon ten thouſand *guldens* 'a year; and, with my large collection of books, time will 'ſeldom lie heavy upon my hands.' The income of his ſeveral poſts may amount to about three hundred thouſand Rheniſh *guldens*, including the hundred and forty thouſand *guldens* accruing from the poſt of vicar-general of the emperor in his Italian dominions; which, in reality, was an equivalent for his reſignation of the government of the Spaniſh Netherlands. His private fortune is ſuppoſed to bring him in one hundred thouſand *guldens* a year.

Lichtenſtein palace.

The prince of Lichtenſtein has three palaces in Vienna; but that in the *Herren*-ſtreet is the moſt magnificent. It was built by prince Adam of Lichtenſtein; and, together with ſome other eſtates, devolved by will to prince Joſeph, the only ſurviving perſon of the family. It is furniſhed in the Italian taſte, with ſculpture, paintings, and antiques; and I muſt own, that the ornaments within this palace pleaſed me more than thoſe of any other at Vienna. Among the paintings are ſeveral pieces by Rubens; particularly ſix capital pieces repreſenting the hiſtory of Alexander the Great, valued at about twenty-four thouſand dollars. Herodias with

Fine paintings.

John

John the Baptiſt's head is by Raphael. The building of the tower of Babel on vellum, and the overthrow of Pharaoh with his army in the Red-ſea painted on marble, are very curious. The ſaloon is elegant and lofty; the roof, which is vaulted, was painted by Belucci; who alſo painted the cieling of the firſt and ſecond ſtories on canvas. The apartments are adorned with ſmall bronze and marble models of Roman antiques, as the Farneſean Hercules, *il Toro Farneſe*, *&c.* Here are alſo ſeveral vaſes of agate, porphyry, and fine marble, repreſentations of inlaid Florentine work; a table of the ſame, which coſt fourteen thouſand *guldens*; and another of white and yellow marble, taken from a marble quarry in one of the Lichtenſtein eſtates. The *perron*, or ſteps at the entrance of the palace, are in a grand taſte. The front is adorned with fine pillars and ſtatues, and the iron baluſtrade at the front weighs three thouſand two hundred and ſixty pounds.

Lichtenſtein palace in Roſſau.

The Lichtenſtein palace and gardens in the Roſſau ſuburbs alſo very well deſerve a traveller's notice. The great ſtair-caſe in this palace conſiſts of two flights, and every ſtep coſt ſixty *guldens*, being each a ſingle block of red marble, ſeven common paces in length. In the two flights are one hundred and eight ſteps; and though the Italian palaces, which are deſigned for ſplendor, greatly ſurpaſs all others in the beauty and magnificence of the ſtair-caſes, yet Italy affords very few that equal this. The ſaloon is very ſuperb, and was painted by Pozzo. The four beautiful ſtatues in it are of ſtone, but ſo finely incruſted with plaſter, that they have the appearance of alabaſter. Two of the apartments are entirely painted by Franceſchini di Bologna; and in every part of this noble palace the eye is entertained with pieces of painting by celebrated artiſts. The walks, parterres, water-works, and ſtatues, make the garden a moſt delightful place. It alſo exhibits a great number of uncommon vegetables; and at the end it yields a very grand proſpect.

Prince of Schwartzenburgh's palace.

Cloſe by prince Eugene's gardens, in the ſuburbs, is the prince of Schwartzenburgh's palace, famous for its fine gardens, and built by the late prince of Fondi and count Manſfelt. The latter, from whoſe good ſenſe, eſpecially as he was then preſident of the board of war, more diſcretion might have been expected, by the ſumptuouſneſs of this building quite eclipſed the *Favorita*, an imperial palace, near which it ſtands. By this imprudent action he drew upon himſelf a great deal of envy, and gave a handle to his ene-

mies to ſpeak in very diſadvantageous terms of him to the emperor; who, however, ſaw through their malignity. The count, after ſpending above three hundred thouſand *guldens* on the houſe and gardens, did not live to ſee them entirely compleated; and his heirs, after his deceaſe, ſold them for fifty thouſand dollars to prince Schwartzenburgh, maſter of the horſe *, who has alſo laid out at leaſt three hundred thouſand dollars more on them. The ſaloons, ſtair-caſes, marble tables, looking-glaſſes, porcelain vaſes, paintings, beds, and other rich furniture, make this one of the fineſt palaces in or near Vienna. The trees in the large orangery in the garden are not planted in pots or tubs, but ſtand in the ground; and in winter are ſheltered in little ſheds, which, on occaſion, can be warmed. The walks, groves, and waterworks are extremely beautiful: the laſt are ſupplied by means of an hydraulic machine worked by fire. It coſt near twenty-thouſand *guldens*; and in twenty-four hours throws up into the large reſervoir above eleven thouſand eight hundred and eighty hogſheads of water. After the fountains in the gardens are ſupplied, the water is collected again into a canal under the above-mentioned hydraulic engine. Joſeph Emanuel Fiſcher, of Erlach, the imperial architect, erected this engine in the year 1722; but the honour of the invention is due to the Engliſh. I ſaw the firſt trial of ſuch an hydraulic machine, by a model made in the year 1718, before the Royal Society at London. Theſe engines are uſed in ſome coal-mines in Scotland, for draining the waters out of them; and likewiſe in ſeveral parts of England. There is one of them to be ſeen in York-Buildings, at London, that throws up the Thames water, in order to ſupply the higher parts of that city with water.

Hydraulic engine.

The hydraulic engine in the prince of Schwartzenburgh's garden is but of a middling ſize. The copper cauldron is ſix feet in diameter, the cylinder is nine feet long, and weighs twelve hundred pounds. It is upwards of an inch thick, two feet in diameter, of caſt metal, hollow and well poliſhed. The lever is twenty-four feet long, and eighteen inches thick. This engine, when once put in play, may be managed by a ſingle perſon, and throws up the water ſeventy-five feet, perpendicular height.

* The nobleman was unfortunately killed in the year 1732, at an imperial hunting-match in Bohemia.

Beſides

Beſides the palaces above-deſcribed, there are other buildings not undeſerving of a traveller's curioſity, *viz.* the Bohemian office in the Wipplingber-ſtreet; the Trautſon palace; that of count Daun, governor of the Milaneſe; another in Schotten-ſquare; Breuner-houſe in Waringer-ſtreet; the marquis di Rofrano's palace; prince of Copece's palace, in Joſeph-ſtreet; count Harrach's; Caprari-houſe in Waller-ſtreet; count Stratman's in Schenk-ſtreet; Queſtenberg-houſe in John-ſtreet; count Staremberg's palace and garden, not far from the *Favorita*; the *Mehlgrube*, as it is called; the houſe of count John Wenzel of Gallas; the palaces of count Adam Bathyan, and count Gundacker of Althan; the archbiſhop of Valenza's ſummer-ſeat; the town-hall or council-houſe; and many other ſtately buildings. Other palaces.

The imperial menagery, called the *prater*, is an iſland in the Danube, whither in the ſpring there is a great reſort for taking the air, as alſo in the walks at the *Stadtgute*; but in the latter no horſes or carriages are admitted. The *Augarten* is open all the year round, where the walks, hedges and groves are ſo pleaſant, that it is generally frequented by perſons of diſtinction. On the one ſide of it is the old imperial caſtle, which in the year 1683 was laid in aſhes by the Turks; and little has been ſince done towards rebuilding it. The ramparts are not ſo pleaſant as might be imagined from the beauty and grandeur of the ſuburbs; for they are very narrow, and the proſpect in ſeveral places is intercepted. Imperial menagery. Caſtle. Ramparts.

Beſides the imperial riding-houſe, thoſe of the princes Swartzenburgh, Lichtenſtein, Dietrichſtein, and count Staremberg, and eſpecially that of count Paar in Alſter-ſtreet, are very well worth ſeeing. Riding-ſchool.

On the red tower hangs the flitch of bacon (though at preſent made of wood) which, according to the common ſtory, may be claimed by that extraordinary perſon who can prove that he abſolutely rules his wife. Here is alſo the following inſcription: Red tower.

Quam felix Urbs eſt, quæ pacis tempore bellum
Ante oculos ponit, & ſua quæque notat.
Incaſſum vigilat, qui cuſtodire putabit
Urbem armis, ſi non arma Dei aſſuerint.
Sed Deus, & virtus tutantur Maximiliani
Cæſaris hæc Urbis mœnia cum populo. Inſcription.

'How happy is that city which, amidſt the tranquillity of 'peace, holds itſelf in readineſs for war. It were a vain 'preſumption to think that a city is to be preſerved by arms, 'without the divine aſſiſtance; but God's protection, the 'courage of Maximilian, and loyalty of the citizens, are the 'walls which render this city impregnable.'

Trade. The trade of Vienna is little anſwerable to its largeneſs and convenient ſituation. This is partly to be attributed to the heavy duties and impoſts on moſt commodities brought hither; particularly thoſe on wine, oxen, and other proviſions coming out of Hungary. The Eaſt-country company pay three *per-cent.* for all they import; which has cauſed them to raiſe the price of their merchandizes, without any amendment in the quality of them. This is plain in one article, *viz.* cotton, the ſame quantity of which, not long ſince, might be bought for thirty, or thirty-eight *creutzers*, as is ſold at preſent for one and fifty. Every Vienna ell of foreign cloth pays a *gulden*; and yet the home manufactures are not in a condition to ſupply the want of fine foreign cloths. In England, a kingdom diſtinguiſhed for the extenſiveneſs of its commerce, duties are, indeed, laid on the importation of foreign commodities, but, upon the re-exportation of them, that duty is repaid with a very ſmall deduction; the artiſts are encouraged by ſtated bounties to excel in their reſpective trades and manufactures, and the exportation of home-made goods is promoted and encouraged. Hence it comes to paſs, that, in ſeveral foreign countries, the fine cloth made in England is ſold at the ſame price as in London, where the duties are high, and houſes, ſhops, and proviſions dear.

Environs. The country about Vienna is fertile, and produces good graſs. They begin to purchaſe cows from Switzerland to ſtock ſome noblemen's eſtates in theſe parts. Theſe in time degenerate by the badneſs of the paſture in ſome, but in other lands abounding with graſs the breed of the cattle is conſiderably mended. The difference in reſpect of the quantity and goodneſs of milk, according to the difference of paſtures, can hardly be credited; but it is well known that in the country near Hamburgh a cow daily yields twelve quarts of milk, and brings in thirty-three dollars to the owner in one ſeaſon.

The hill, called Calenberg, affords a very beautiful proſpect of the city of Vienna and its environs.

Baden,

Baden, which ſtands in the neighbourhood of Vienna, is much frequented for its warm baths, aſſemblies, and other diverſions. Both ſexes bathe here without diſtinction, in the ſame bath and at the ſame time. The bathing clothes are made to cover the whole body; and thoſe of the women have lead at the bottom of them to keep them down. Within the baths are ſeats for the conveniency of ſitting in the water, which can be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure. The company walk up and down in the bath, converſing together, and the ladies are ſometimes treated with ſweet-meats. There are particular doors and ſtairs leading into the ſeparate ſtove-rooms out of the bath, where the different ſexes dreſs and undreſs apart. Many bathe for pleaſure; but thoſe that bathe as a remedy for any diſorder, are ordered by the phyſicians to bathe ſixty times, and to remain in the bath three hours each time. For once bathing one pays ſix *creutzers*, and five more for the uſe of a bathing ſhirt. Some of theſe baths are within the city, and others without it; and in moſt of them the water is extremely clear. The principal is the women's bath, as it is called, and next to that the Duke's and Anthony's bath. There is alſo a particular bath appropriated for the uſe of beggars and poor people. The ſulphureous effluvia ariſing from the baths, tinge moſt kinds of metals with yellow; and a ſilver cup, after being for ſome time uſed for drinking the water, contracts a ſort of a gilding; an effect common to all ſprings impregnated with ſulphur. The ſulphureous ſmell is not ſo perceptible in the bath, as when a perſon ſtands near it. Baths at Baden.

Theſe baths are chiefly recommended to patients afflicted with the gout, lameneſs, pains in the joints, and any arthritic diſorders. Barren women often reſort hither, and find relief; but whether this proceeds from the virtue of the water or that of the company, (which has often brought other baths into repute in this reſpect) I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

Baden is three miles diſtant from Vienna. Before the principal church in this town, is a fine pillar, dedicated to the holy Trinity. Theſe kind of pillars are very ornamental to a city; and though ſeldom ſeen in other Roman-catholic countries, are very frequent in the Auſtrian territories. In the church near the women's bath, I took notice of the following epitaph;

D. O. M. S.
Quid habet amplius homo
Pro Labore ſuo Eccleſ. III. cap.
Ecce hic jacet
Franc. Anton. nobil. Dominus à Guariend
et Raal,
Quem evexit doctrina et prudentia
In S. C. M. Regiminis Inferioris Auſtriæ
Conſiliarium, Archigrammateum,
Referendarium intimum, et tandem
Provinciæ Promareſchallum.
Probavere Integritatem
Tres Auguſti,
Juriſprudentiam Reſpublica,
Conciliavit pietas cœli favorem,
Liberalitas
Pauperum pia vota,
Agens annum LIX. ipſe Legum vivus Codex
Solutus Lege Naturæ
Ann. MDCCXIII. die VII. Aprilis
Quieſcit;
'Nam juſtorum animæ in manu Dei ſunt,
'Et non tanget illos tormentum mortis;
'Viſi ſunt in oculis inſipientium mori:
'Illi autem ſunt
'In pace.'

'Sacred to God the greateſt and beſt of beings.'
"This is the portion of a man after all his labour, *Eccleſ.*"
"*c.* iii." 'Here lies Francis Antony Lord of Guariend and
'Raal, whom his learning and wiſdom raiſed to be counſel-
'lor, *&c.* And at length deputy marſhal of the province.
'Three emperors experienced his integrity, and the com-
'monwealth his knowledge in the laws: His piety procured
'him the favour of heaven, and his charity and munificence
'the prayers of the poor. In the fifty-ninth year of his age,
'himſelf being a living book of laws, he was gently releaſed
'by the law of nature, on the 7th day of April 1713, and
'here reſts in peace: "For the ſouls of the righteous are in
"the hand of God, and there ſhall no torment touch them.
"In the ſight of the unwiſe they ſeemed to die: but they are
"in peace."

Vienna, Auguſt 1, 1730.

LET-

LETTER LXXXII.

Further Account of the City of Vienna, with ſome Obſervations on the Imperial Court.

SIR,

THE preſent emperor [Charles VI. *] is of a middling ſtature and a majeſtic preſence. His penetration and judgment, his equity and regard to merit, with many other virtues, render him one of the beſt ſovereigns that Europe has enjoyed for many years paſt. He ſpeaks and writes Latin, Italian, Spaniſh, and French; he loves the ſciences †, and is well verſed in the mathematics, eſpecially that part which relates to civil and military architecture. His ſkill in muſic is ſuch, that he not only plays on ſeveral inſtruments, but is alſo a perfect maſter of the rules of compoſition. He affects no

Emperor's perſon and endowments.

* This emperor died October 20, 1740, aged fifty-five.

† The emperor Charles the VIth's taſte for the ſciences ſeems derived to him from his father Leopold the Great. Counſellor Burchard *de Linguæ Latinæ fatis in Germania, c. 7*, juſtly regrets, that the illuſtrious example of both theſe monarchs has not been able to rouſe the German nobility from their lethargy. I flatter myſelf that the reader will not be diſpleaſed with the following ſpecimen of the emperor Charles the VIth's ſkill in Latin poetry. Hortenſius Maurus, one of the moſt ingenious poets among the moderns, made his requeſt to the monarch as follows:

Sana mihi medici adſirmant fore vina Tokaji,
Sed terrent parcum tam pretioſa ſatis.
O utinam! ut ſacris dat Apollo fontibus uti,
Des mihi dulce frui, Carole, poſſe mero.
Non feuda & titulos, nec gemmas poſco nec aurum,
Muſta peto ſtomacho proſperiora meo.
Protegat Hungaricas felix victoria vites,
Fœcundi calices arma virumque canent.
Quas tibi non tribuent laudes, Auguſte, Camœnæ,
Si pro pegaſeis vina refundis aquis!
Quum mihi miſſa bibam, reddam tibi verba Maronis:
Diviſum, Cæſar, cum Jove nectar habes.

His

no great ſhew in dreſs, and has a profeſſed averſion to all affectation of French modes; and particularly large open ſleeves. On ſolemnities, he generally appears in a black Spaniſh habit, with ſmall cuffs of purple, embroidered with ſilver; his ſhoe ribbons are alſo embroidered, and he wears a red feather in his hat. The emperor's hunting-dreſs is a brown ſurtout and a black bag-wig; but at other times he generally wears a brown peruke. He's very happy in his marriage, and his behaviour to the empreſs is very fond; for he generally addreſſes her in the moſt endearing terms. But ſhe never fails to give him the title of, Your majeſty. Little diſtinction is made, in point of ceremony, betwixt the empreſs's relations and other eminent families in Germany. And on this account it is a ſaying among the Auſtrians, 'The emperor has no relations.'

The empreſs.

The empreſs * is of a majeſtic preſence, and all, who have the happineſs of knowing her, acknowledge that her perſonal qualities and accompliſhments render her worthy of her high ſtation. The two archducheſſes, the only ſurviving iſſue of this marriage, are princeſſes of the greateſt hopes, and the eldeſt is particularly diſtinguiſhed for her wit and good ſenſe. The youngeſt archducheſs who died this ſpring, ſeemed to be the emperor's favourite; ſo that he ſhewed a very uncommon concern at the loſs of her. The famous Swediſh painter Meydens † favoured me with a ſight of that admirable piece, repreſenting the emperor, the empreſs, and the three princeſſes together in miniature. But ſince the death of the young archducheſs the emperor could never be prevailed upon to ſit again, though the finiſhing of this curious piece depends upon it.

Arch-dutcheſſes.

Picture in miniature.

His requeſt was granted, and the following anſwer was ſent him by the emperor:

Vina tibi mitto non inferiora Falernis,
Quæ tibi lenta ſolent aſtra parare, More!
Ebibe, nequaquam regis meminiſſe dolebis,
Qui ſummum in toto poſſidet orbe merum.
Stambuldam propero, qua fauſto numine capta
Tum vini Græci dolia plena dabo.
Nec Tokajani deerit tibi copia muſti,
Nam te longæve vivere Cæſar amat.

* This princeſs died December 21, 1750, in the ſixtieth year of her age.

† This excellent maſter is poſſeſſed of a fine piece of painting by Raphael, repreſenting the amour of Neptune with Thetis, and ſaid to have been formerly in the chamber of curioſities at Mantua.

The

The imperial family are at preſent drawn together *en paſtel*, or with crayons by Roſalba, a female artiſt of Venice; this piece has a glaſs before it, and makes a fine appearance. This lady's uſual price for a portrait is five or ſix louis-d'ors. She finiſhes it in ſeven days, and the whole time of ſitting, taken together, does not exceed five hours.

The emperor's uſual diverſions, are baiting the heron, ſhooting at a mark, and hunting the wild boar. The expence of one of his hunting-matches, if continued till the afternoon, amounts to three thouſand *guldens*; or a thouſand dollars more, if he uſes poſt-horſes. The moſt convenient ſeat for heron-baiting is Laxenburg; where, on that account, the imperial court ſpend the greateſt part of the ſpring, though the palace is ſmall and ill-contrived. The preſent great falconer here is John Albert of St. Julian, count of Walſee, who has under him a heron falconer, a raven falconer, a kite falconer, and forty or fifty other ſervants for theſe ſports. Emperor's recreations. Laxenburg.

In 1729, during the emperor's ſtay at Laxenburg, the falcons killed two hundred and eighty herons, twenty-ſeven hares, ſeven kites, nineteen wild ducks, fifty-eight magpies, twenty-nine ravens, beſides ſeveral ſmall birds.

When the emperor rides in his coach at Vienna with the empreſs, the latter always ſits facing him, with her back to the horſes: But if it be on a journey, or when the court is at a country-ſeat, the empreſs ſits by his ſide. The time of introducing foreigners to the emperor is generally when the imperial family are going to dinner; and on thoſe occaſions the ceremony is performed in the Spaniſh manner, by kiſſing the hand. A private audience of the empreſs is ſo called, when none are preſent in the chamber except the lady of the wardrobe, who ſtands at a diſtance from the empreſs, and the high chamberlain, who remains at the door; ſo that neither of them hear the diſcourſe.

When the empreſs amuſes herſelf in the evening with playing at cards, her company are the ladies of privy-counſellors, or lords of the bed-chamber, according to their ſeniority: She uſually plays at a *gulden* * a fiſh. The field-marſhals excepted, no perſon is to come into the imperial apartments with a ſtick or cane. The ſix great officers are the high ſteward, the great chamberlain, the grand marſhal, the maſter of the horſe, the great huntſman, and the great

* 2*s.* 4*d.* ſterling.

fal-

falconer. The whole number of officers in the ſeveral poſts in the emperor's German hereditary dominions amounts to forty thouſand. The ſalary of a court-counſellor is three thouſand *guldens*; of a Bohemian court-counſellor, or of an imperial court-counſellor *de facto*, ſix thouſand *guldens*; of a Spaniſh court-counſellor twelve thouſand *guldens*; and a ſecretary of the college three thouſand *guldens*. The conſtant appoinrments of count Sinzendorff, for ten years ſucceſſively, were forty-five thouſand *guldens*.

At his coronation at Prague, in 1702, the emperor made ninety-ſix new gentlemen of the bed-chamber, with the reverſion of this poſt to ſixteen more; and at preſent the gentlemen of the bed-chamber are in all two hundred and twenty-ſix. The ſtate-affairs are managed by four miniſters.

Prince Eugene of Savoy is at the head of military affairs. His title at full length runs thus: Eugene Francis, prince of Savoy and Piedmont, margrave of Saluzzo, *&c.* knight of the golden fleece, privy and cabinet-counſellor to his Roman, imperial, and catholic majeſty, preſident of the board of war, field-marſhal of the holy Roman empire, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and vicar-general of all his Roman-imperial and royal-catholic majeſty's hereditary kingdoms and ſtates in Italy.

Carnival. Among the diverſions of the imperial court, thoſe of the carnival are not to be omitted; though the ſtrictneſs of the ceremonial checks the liberty and freedom allowed at other courts in the carnival-maſquerades. No ladies, but thoſe who have acceſs to the empreſs's chamber, are admitted at court on thoſe occaſions. The emperor generally dances ſeveral times with the empreſs and archducheſſes; but the empreſs dances with the emperor only. In the country-dances their imperial majeſties are ſpectators; but the archducheſſes mingle with the company. The laſt carnival there was ſome difficulty in appointing partners, ſo that the emperor was obliged to order ſeveral of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to make up the party. Some months before the carnival, lots are drawn; and from that time the gallant is obliged to wait upon the lady thus allotted to him every day, with a noſegay of natural or artificial flowers, rich ribbons, and ſuch little preſents. The cavalier is likewiſe to provide his lady's dreſs; ſo that the whole charges are ſeldom leſs than three thouſand *guldens*. Beſides, if the weather prove ſnowy, the expences of a ſledge, *&c.* amount to near five hundred louis-

louis-d'ors: For, on this occaſion, every one ſtrives to outſhine each other in the ſplendor of their liveries.

Another court-feſtivity is at the marriage of one of the empreſs's maids of honour. On the day of the nuptials the bride and bridegroom are dreſſed in white ſattin; and all the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, at that time in Vienna, go in a body, dreſſed in black Spaniſh habits, to the bridegroom's houſe, to fetch him to court. The two ſeniors having placed him betwixt them, the proceſſion proceeds to court, where the empreſs and the bride are ſtanding at a window; and her majeſty very ſtrongly recommends the bride to the care and affection of the bridegroom. The new-married couple have not only the honour of ſupping with the imperial family in the evening, but paſs the night in a chamber at court appropriated for that ceremony: The ſilver-ſtands in the apartments are alſo their perquiſite. Marriage of a maid of honour.

Such nuptial ſolemnities are now diſcontinued; and count Staremberg, the preſent Auſtrian envoy to the imperial diet, was the laſt who lodged on his wedding-night within the emperor's palace. On the contrary, when a lady belonging to the court marries, the new-married couple are not allowed to lodge in Vienna on their wedding-night, unleſs it be privately, and, as it were, *incog.*

On the 4th of November, being the ſaint's-day of the emperor's name, and alſo on the empreſs's birth-day (the 28th of Auguſt) opera's are exhibited, each of which coſts the emperor about ſixty thouſand *guldens*; for the magnificence of the theatre, the ſplendor of the decorations, the richneſs of the habits, and the performance in the *orcheſtra*, ſurpaſs any thing of the kind in Europe. The band of muſic for the imperial chapel and the palace conſiſts of above a hundred and twenty perſons, and ſtands the emperor, at leaſt, in two hundred thouſand *guldens* a year. Though ſeveral of the female vocal performers have a ſalary of ſix thouſand *guldens*, yet it is a ſaying among the Italians, that Vienna is the hoſpital of the *virtuoſi* or ſingers, and that they never go thither till they are worn out; at leaſt here are no Farinelli's, Seneſino's, or Cariſtini's: and though Gioſeppina has a very fine voice, yet ſhe is not to be compared to Fauſtina, Cuzzoni, Turcotti, and ſome others. Opera's.

The ſummer reſidence of the imperial court is generally the *Favorita*, in the Wieden ſuburbs. This palace is indeed better adapted for that ſeaſon than the imperial caſtle, where the court reſides during the winter: but neither the building The *Favorita.*

nor

nor the gardens are of a ſuitable magnificence for ſo great a prince as the emperor. In hot and dry weather, the duſt raiſed by the horſes and carriages betwixt Vienna and the *Favorita* would be ſcarce ſupportable, were it not for carts loaden with water; which, by continually paſſing and repaſſing, lay the duſt, by watering the road as it were with a gentle ſhower.

Schonbrunn. The fineſt of all the imperial pleaſure-houſes is Schonbrunn, which lies at the diſtance of a league from Vienna. It was begun by the emperor Joſeph; however, he did not live to finiſh it. The pleaſant ſituation of this place is attended with one inconveniency, namely, that the little river Wien croſſes the road ſeveral times between this place and Vienna; and, as it is ſubject to very ſudden floods, it often happens, that a perſon who goes through it in his way to Schonbrunn at noon without the leaſt danger, in the evening finds his return rendered impracticable by the ſwelling of the river.

Menagery. The new ſtructure lying about half a mile from Vienna, on the left hand of the road towards Preſburg, ſerves for a menagery; in which are kept ſome foreign and uncommon animals. The great number of towers with which this edifice is adorned, give it an odd appearance. Theſe towers, taken together, repreſent the pavilion of Soliman, the Turkiſh emperor, when he laid ſiege to Vienna in 1530. On this account, when the Turks afterwards, in 1673, became maſters of this part of the country, though they burnt and deſtroyed all before them wherever they came, not only ſpared this edifice, and made it a kind of magazine for their proviſions; but great numbers of them even kiſſed the walls with tears of joy, as memorials of their beloved emperor Soliman II. In this place the emperor Rodolph II. uſed to ſpend a great deal of time in chymical operations.

Stables. A little way out of the city, near the Burg-gate, his preſent imperial majeſty has built very ſuperb ſtables, which have few equals. They were begun when count Althan, late maſter of the horſe, was alive; who, being a favourite of the emperor, was promiſed the main body of the building for a dwelling-houſe. One great fault in theſe ſtables is their narrowneſs, there being ſcarce room enough to walk in them out of the reach of the horſes heels.

The imperial muſeum is in the caſtle; and one cannot, without aſtoniſhment, ſee the infinite variety of curioſities in gold, ſilver, ivory, and mother-of-pearl; mathematical inſtruments

ſtruments of exquiſite workmanſhip; excellent pictures, antique intaglio's; vaſes of agate, jaſper, cryſtal, garnet, emerald, *&c.* jewels of ineſtimable value, and abundance of reliques. One of the moſt remarkable curioſities in this muſeum is a large bowl of agate, three ſpans in diameter; in the middle of which are theſe characters, ſaid to be delineated by nature:

B. XRISTO R. S. XXX. Natural inſcription.

Which is thus decyphered:

Beatori orbis, or *Beatori generis humani Chriſto, Regi Sempiterno, Tri-uno crucifixo.*

'To Chriſt the ſaviour of the world, the King eternal, 'the crucified Triune.'

The three croſſes, and particularly the laſt, are ſomewhat obſcure; and no ſmall ſtrength of imagination is required to make them ſignify *Tri-uno crucifixo.*

This bowl is ſaid to be a *fidei commiſſum*, or feoffment of truſt, brought hither as part of the inheritance of the houſe of Burgundy.

I have already mentioned, that the counteſs dowager of Baden-Baden was poſſeſſed of the ſecret of fixing all kinds of colours and figures on agate. Beſides, amidſt the infinite variety of the agate veins, there are ſeveral natural repreſentations; and even in this muſeum there is to be ſeen, among other pieces, the city of Buda, the duchy of Auſtria, and the arms of Hungary, on three pieces of agate; but how far art may have aſſiſted nature in theſe repreſentations, cannot be determined without an accurate examination. In the mean time, I apprehend, that the above-mentioned agate-bowl will be of no more weight towards the conviction of the Anti-trinitarians, than the natural repreſentation of Apollo and the muſes on an agate in the poſſeſſion of king Pyrrhus, in convincing the ancients of the divinity of thoſe imaginary perſons. *Vid. Plin. lib. 37. c. 1.*

In my letter from Inſprug I obſerved, that the imperial muſeum at Ambras exhibited ſome proofs of the tranſmutation of baſer metals into gold. This collection likewiſe is not without ſuch ſpecimens, to which the favourers of alchymy with great confidence appeal; particularly a very thick Tranſmutation of metals.

Specimen of. thick gold medal, weighing three hundred ducats; on one ſide of which Apollo is repreſented with ſun-beams round his head, and holding a *caduceus* in his left-hand, with this legend:

DIVINA METAMORPHOSIS.

'A divine *metamorphoſis.*'

And underneath:

EXHIBITA PRAGÆ XV. IAN. Ao. MDCXLVIII. IN PRÆSENTIA SAC. CÆS. MAIEST. FERDINANDI TERTII.

'Performed at Prague, on the 15th of January, 1648, 'in the preſence of his imperial majeſty Ferdinand III.'

And on the reverſe:

RARIS HÆC VT HOMINIBVS EST ARS ITA RARO IN LVCEM PRODIT. LAVDETVR DEVS IN ÆTERNVM QVI PARTEM SVÆ INFINITÆ POTENTIÆ NOBIS SVIS ABIECTISSIMIS CREATVRIS COMMVNICAT.

'As this art is known but to few men, ſo it is but ſeldom 'exhibited to the world. Praiſed be GOD for ever, who has 'communicated part of his infinite power to us the meaneſt 'of his rational creatures.'

This wonder is ſaid to have been performed by an adept, called baron *Chaes.* Another bowl, formerly of a meaner metal, but decorated with the images of all the emperors of the Habſpurg family, is now ſhewn here of pure gold: and this tranſmutation of the metal is ſaid to have been made by Wenſel Reinerſberg, an Auguſtine renegado monk, in the preſence of the emperor Leopold. It is of an oval figure, three ells and an half in circumference, and its upper part is ſtill of baſe metal. If this appears a weighty proof of the poſſibility of tranſmuting metals, it is no leſs certain and notorious, that Reinerſberg afterwards, and eſpecially after his death, was diſcovered to be an impoſtor; who had got twenty

twenty thouſand *guldens* from the emperor, and conſiderable ſums from other perſons. The artifices which theſe pretenders generally make uſe of to blind thoſe whom they have once drawn in, are too numerous to be related *. Some beforehand ſlily put ſome gold in the charcoal, which they deſign to uſe in the crucible. Others have falſe bottoms to their crucibles; one of which, during the proceſs, they find means to break or remove, in order to come at the other, which is covered with gold. Others again, in ſtirring about the fuſion of baſe metal, uſe hollow ſpatula's filled with gold-duſt, which, when the ſolder that keeps it in is melted, falls into the crucible. Some, inſtead of common mercury, make uſe of an *amalgama auri*. Sometimes the apothecaries, or druggiſts, who furniſh the materials, combine with theſe impoſtors, who put into their hands ſome prepared gold-duſt, which they ſend for again, calling it by an unknown name, and have for a mere trifle, when they are going to give a ſpecimen of their ſkill. Others, by mere legerdemain, like a juggler with his balls, convey the gold into the crucible unperceived. Impoſtures practiſed by alchymiſts.

Among the pictures in this muſeum, that of Cupid ſcraping and poliſhing his bow, ſaid to be an original by Correggio, is valued at eighteen thouſand ducats. Queen Chriſtina of Sweden had another of the ſame, which, after her deceaſe, came into the hands of the duke di Bracciano; and, laſtly, was purchaſed by the regent of France. The Italians univerſally allow the latter to be an original by that celebrated maſter; but that is no abſolute proof that this of Vienna is only a copy. Correggio's ſucceſs in the firſt piece might naturally induce him to paint another. Picture of Cupid.

* It is really ſurpriſing, that, in our enlightened age, ſuch impoſtors ſhould meet with any dupes to impoſe upon, ſince the hiſtories of former ages have detected ſo many palpable frauds practiſed by them. By the public papers we are informed, that a gang of theſe projectors have been ſtigmatiſed in the forehead at Worms. Their method of deceiving the unwary was this: They melted together one part of fine gold and two of ſilver, which they beat into thin leaves, and cut into very ſmall pieces. Then they made a ſtrong powder of *crocus martis*, which they mixed with corroſive ſulphur, ſalts, and pulverized pumice-ſtone; and incorporating them with the metal prepared as above, they burnt the maſs in an intenſe fire, repeating the proceſs three times. At laſt they ſeparated the ſilver from it with *aqua fortis*, and produced ſome gold, which ſtood the teſt both of the *aqua fortis* and the cupel. Upon this they produced certificates from the aſſay-maſter of ſuch proofs; and the proceſs was accounted juſt and authentic, till, by means of antimony, the impoſture was diſcovered.

Among the antique gems ſhewn here, there is one on which is a repreſentation of the emperors Auguſtus and Tiberius. Albert Rubens has explained this gem in a diſſertation publiſhed upon that ſubject at Antwerp in 1665.

Paintings. In this muſeum there are alſo ſeveral fine paintings; but the picture-gallery and imperial chamber of curioſities particularly deſerve a traveller's notice. In the anti-chamber are two portraits with this inſcription in High-Dutch:

Remarkable inſcription. 'Janos Rovin, aged a hundred and ſeventy-two, and Sarah his wife, aged a hundred and ſixty-four years, both of the Greek communion; they lived together in wedlock an hundred and forty-ſeven years. They were born and lived at Stadova, in the diſtrict of Caranſezeſer and the bannerate of Tameſwaer, and had iſſue two ſons and two daughters, who are ſtill living; the youngeſt ſon is in his hundred and ſixteenth year, *&c.*'

A conciſe and judicious account of the curioſities in the imperial muſeum, and of the pictures in the gallery, being publiſhed at Vienna, and likewiſe in D. Kuckelbecker's deſcription of the imperial court, I ſhall not enter into farther particulars. The pictures in the gallery have been engraven on copper-plates; but I muſt own, that thoſe prints do it no great honour. Among the many noble pieces here, the following are the moſt remarkable, *viz.* a *Pietà*, by Andrea del Sarto; St. Margaretta, by Raphael, which coſt twenty-ſix thouſand *guldens*; and our Saviour ſtanding before Pilate ſitting on the tribunal, by Titian, valued at ſixty thouſand *ſcudi* or crowns. Here are alſo three maſterly pieces by Denner, a native of Hamburgh, who is ſtill living, for each of which he had a thouſand dollars. Two of them are men's heads, and the third a woman's. The rape of Proſerpine, by Solimene, is remarkable for its fine amber frame, which, however, is by no means too good for the painting. His imperial majeſty made a fine addition to the paintings here in the year 1718, by the purchaſe of the admiral of Caſtile's collection, for ſixty or ſeventy thouſand dollars, of the Jeſuits at Liſbon, to whom the admiral had left them by will.

Fine pictures.

Other curioſities. In the fourth apartment of the muſeum is, ſeriouſly, ſhewn a dæmon, or familiar ſpirit, which, being conjured out of a dæmoniac, was confined in a glaſs; but, in reality, it is nothing but a dark-coloured piece of moſs, or ſomething of that kind, naturally incloſed within a triangular piece of cryſtal,

cryſtal, which, in ſhape, has ſome diſtant reſemblance of a little man. In Mr. Zwinger's collection of natural curioſities at Dreſden, he ſhewed ſome ſea-weeds incloſed in cryſtal; and, in my letter from Piſa, I have mentioned a ſimilar inſtance of a fly.

The gratuity for ſeeing the muſeum is ſettled at twenty-five, and for the picture-gallery twelve *guldens*.

The imperial library is a very handſome edifice: over the entrance is the following inſcription: Library.

Carolus Auſtrius D. Leopoldi Aug. F. Aug. Rom. Imp. P. P.
Bello ubique confecto, inſtaurandis fovendiſque literis,
Avitam Bibliothecam ingenti librorum copiâ auctam
Amplis exſtructis ædibus publico commodo patere juſſit
MDCCXXVI.

'Charles of Auſtria, ſon of the emperor Leopold, ſovereign of the Roman empire, and father of his country, having happily put an end to all his wars, for the improvement of literature erected this ſpacious library, enriched the ancient collection of books with very conſiderable additions, and ordered it to be opened for the uſe of the public, in the year 1726.'

This library within is very lofty, and adorned with good paintings in *freſco*, ſculpture, and a ſuperb gallery; ſo that it has the appearance of a temple. When it is completely finiſhed, no library in all Europe will be equal to it for elegance and ſpaciouſneſs; and, indeed, I know but one or two which rival it in number and value of books; I mean the Vatican library, and that of the king of France. Theſe two may exceed it for manuſcripts; but for number of printed books they are inferior to it; the number of volumes amounting to above a hundred thouſand, excluſive of the Hockendorff library, added to it in the year 1720. The importance of the manuſcripts in this library may be ſeen in Lambecci's *Bibliotheca Vindobonenſis*, publiſhed in ten volumes, folio, as alſo in Neſſelius's catalogue. They are ſaid to be about ten thouſand in number. Among the Greek manuſcripts is a very ancient *Dioſcorides*, written in a large character on vellum, with the herbs painted in their natural colours. Augerius Giſlenus Buſbeck, ambaſſador from Ferdinand I. to the Turkiſh court, bought this MS. of a Jew for a hundred ducats. Here are likewiſe a Greek tranſlation of Geneſis, ſup-

poſed to be above twelve hundred years old, illuſtrated with near fifty hiſtorical paintings, Ptolemy's geography, finely written, and Nicephorus's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; the only Greek manuſcript from which all the editions of that author have been publiſhed. Among the Latin manuſcripts is a Livy, which is of great antiquity, being written in capitals, and without points: but thoſe decads which are wanting in the other copies are alſo miſſing here. Here is alſo a vellum manuſcript of the golden bull, illuminated with many golden letters. It was written in the year 1400, by order of the emperor Winceſlaus. On the firſt page, and in the firſt letter, which happens to be a W, the initial of the emperor's name, he is repreſented as in priſon at Prague, bound with hand-cuffs, and his feet confined in the ſtocks. Near him is a repreſentation of his maid-ſervant Suſanna, by whoſe aſſiſtance he made his eſcape. Here are alſo eight volumes of Jacobus da Strada's treatiſe of medals.

Picture of an emperor in priſon.

Medals.

The collection of medals in this library conſiſts of no leſs than ſixteen thouſand, ancient and modern. Here is alſo ſhewn a tooth, weighing ſeveral pounds, which is pretended to have belonged to a giant, but in reality is only one of the *dentes molares* of a whale. The model of the quickſilver mines at Idra will be viewed with pleaſure by all lovers of mechanics. At the end of the library is a particular cabinet, appropriated for ancient Roman monuments and inſcriptions; and a conſiderable collection of them has been already made.

Yearly charges.

The expences of this library, including the ſalaries of officers and ſervants belonging to it, amount yearly to 12000 *guldens* *. In Neſſel's time, it was very difficult to get admittance into this library; which gave occaſion to the following ſevere epitaph:

* Near 400*l.* ſterling.

Hoc

Hoc Lapide premitur
Ne lectum premat
DANIEL NESSELIVS.
Ultza-Saxo,
Bibliothecæ Vindobonenſis Præfectus,
Qui
A vero Dei cultu receſſit
Ut ſuccederet Lambeccio,
Cui ceſſit
Humanitate, Doctrinâ, Induſtriâ, Sobrietate.
Ne igitur mireris, Viator,
In Viri morte
Jacturam feciſſe multos
Oenopolas magnam,
Bibliopolas parvam,
Orbem literatum nullam;
Nunc
Abi, Viator, ingredere.
ἰατρεῖον ψυχῆς.
Patet Bibliotheca Vindobonenſis,
Nam
NESSELIVS latet.

'Under this ſtone, that he may no longer preſs a bed, is 'preſſed Daniel Neſſel a native of Saxony, chief librarian of 'the library at Vienna, who, that he might ſucceed Lam-'becci, to whom he was much inferior in learning, dili-'gence, ſobriety and politeneſs, abjured the true worſhip of 'God. Therefore, traveller, be not ſurprized to hear that 'the death of ſuch a man was much lamented by vintners, 'was a great loſs to booksellers, and none at all to the 'learned world. Now, traveller, enter this repoſitory of 'medicine for the ſoul without moleſtation! For Neſſel be-'ing ſhut up, the library of Vienna is free, and open to 'all.'

At preſent the library is open every day; and the chief librarian is Garelli the emperor's firſt phyſician, a perſon of extraordinary erudition and judgment: but as his other important avocations do not admit of his ſpending much time in the library, two ſub-librarians are appointed under him, namely, Meſſrs. Forloſis and Spannagel, whoſe civilities to foreigners can never be too much commended. Preſent librarian.

LETTER LXXXIII.

Some farther Obſervations on the Imperial Court.

SIR,

Account of general Bonneval.

YOU have not been miſinformed with regard to the pamphlet lately publiſhed by the famous general Bonneval againſt the marquis de Prie; for it is very true, that it was burnt here by the common hangman. Bonneval has always been looked upon as a man void of religion and conſcience; and, by the little diſcretion obſerved in his words and behaviour, he has not taken the leaſt care to remove ſuch ſuſpicions. On the contrary, he has often levelled his raillery againſt thoſe articles of faith which he outwardly profeſſes to believe. In the reign of the emperor Joſeph, he commanded part of the troops who penerated into Commachio and the papal dominions; where he took ſuch care of his own intereſt, as to bring away, among other plunder, a very ſuperb ſervice of plate; on which he had the effrontery to have theſe words engraven under his arms: *Ex Raptu & Benevolentia.* The impropriety of the word *Benevolentia*, in a country over-run by an army, may be eaſily underſtood: and he might even plainly, and with greater truth, have choſen for his motto *Ex raptu vel quaſi.* His misfortunes are chiefly owing to the warmth and precipitancy of his temper; which may ſerve as a warning to all, who, to gratify their revenge or ambition, baſely take part againſt their greateſt benefactors. It is not proper for me to truſt any further account of him to writing; but as Mr. N—— is going to quit Vienna in a few days, I have acquainted him with ſome other particulars, which he will communicate to you; and given him an account of Bonneval's practices againſt the marquis de Prie and prince Eugene.

The ſame gentleman will likewiſe give you a detail of the intrigue in which Richelieu, the French envoy, was deeply concerned; and for which the marquis de Weſterlo fell into diſgrace,

diſgrace, and loſt his regiment. As to your enquiries concerning the character of prince Eugene, and the other counſellors of ſtate; the deceaſed favourite count Althan, the archbiſhop of Valenza, the *compte di* Stella; Bendenridter's good fortune, the preſent miniſters, the adminiſtration of the imperial exchequer, the intrigues of baron Nimpſch and the abbot Odeſchi, Mr. N——— will give you a ſatisfactory account of them. He will likewiſe inform you of the particulars relating to the emperor Joſeph's death, and the marriage of the two archducheſſes his daughters; the prince of Salm, the counteſs of Bathiani, the Neapolitan fiſcal Riccardi, and the chief phyſician Garelli; the emperor's diſpoſition towards the bull *Unigenitus*, *&c.*

But that you may not think I decline anſwering your queries, from indolence, and averſion to any long taſk, I here ſend you an extract of a manuſcript account of the imperial court in the laſt century, under the emperor Leopold, which has been communicated to me. Some paſſages, wherein the houſe of Auſtria is treated with too much freedom by the Swede, I have omitted; but without any prejudice to thoſe hiſtorical obſervations which are beſt adapted to the taſte of judicious readers. You cannot but promiſe yourſelf ſome entertainment in the peruſal of it, from the author's name, and the great reputation he has juſtly acquired as a very able miniſter.

EXTRACT from Secretary ISAIAH PUFFENDORF's Account of the Imperial Court and its Conſtitution, which was read before the King and the Council of Sweden at Stockholm, on the 27th Day of March, 1675.

'THAT your majeſty may have a juſt idea of the imperial court, I ſhall briefly acquaint you, that the emperor is a prince whom God has endowed with a very good genius, and an amiable temper. He is temperate, of a good diſpoſition, and averſe to all kinds of exceſſes. His natural endowments he has improved by the ſtudy of literature; for, beſides his knowledge in the mathematics, he writes and expreſſes himſelf with purity in the Latin, Italian and Spaniſh languages. His intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern hiſtory appears both in his coun- Account of the emperor's manner and diſpoſitions.

'cil and in his ſocial converſations. In affairs of moment 'his prudence makes him proceed ſlowly. This is partly 'owing to his own temper, and partly to the cuſtom prac-'tiſed by the Auſtrian court; and if, at any time, a reſolu-'tion is to be immediately taken, his miniſters find no ſmall 'difficulty in bringing him to it. But when a thing is once 'reſolved upon, he is fixed and immoveable; eſpecially in 'affairs where his conſcience is concerned: for, in this point, 'he is extremely delicate and ſcrupulous. It were to be 'wiſhed that they, from whom he received ſuch inſtructions, 'had not, among other errors, prepoſſeſſed him with the un-'happy opinion, that he is in conſcience obliged to employ 'all means whatever, to bring his ſuppoſed miſtaken ſub-'jects into the boſom of the Romiſh church.

'In external devotion, and a punctual obſervance of the 'ceremonies and inſtitutions of the church, few princes 'equal him; and as he was, till his fourteenth year, when 'his brother, Ferdinand III, king of the Romans, died, 'educated as a prieſt, and deſigned for the church, the 'clergy have a very warm friend in him; ſo that he really 'cloſes with every thing that is deſired of him for the advan-'tage of that body. He is more particularly attached to the 'Jeſuits; for his preceptor, and confeſſor, in his younger 'years, were of that order. He conſtantly aſſiſts at the 'privy-council, and ſummons it whenever the miniſters 'judge it adviſeable. He is eaſy of acceſs to all who are de-'ſirous of ſpeaking to him; though his anſwers are moſtly 'delivered in general terms. The memorials and petitions 'that are preſented to him he firſt peruſes himſelf, and then 'delivers at the offices to which they belong; and ſome-'times ſuperſcribes them with his opinion and intentions 'concerning them. This application to affairs is merely 'the effect of cuſtom, and of an opinion ſtrongly rooted in 'his imperial majeſty, that he muſt make buſineſs his de-'light: for, by nature, he is fond of amuſements and di-'verſions, the chief of which are hunting and muſic; and 'he is ſo attached to the latter, as even to compoſe ſeveral 'pieces.

'As to his conſtitution, he is neither a valetudinarian nor 'an athletic: ſo that it is generally apprehended he will not 'attain to an advanced age. Beſides, he has had ſeveral fits 'of illneſs, when his life has been in danger. The weak-'neſs of his legs ſhews itſelf in the unſteadineſs of his gait; 'but the exerciſes on horſeback he performs with tolerable

'vigour

'vigour and addreſs. He is alſo particularly pleaſed with 'thoſe noblemen who diſtinguiſh themſelves in thoſe exer-'ciſes. He is now entering into his thirty-fifth year, and 'has but one child living, who is a daughter by his firſt Emperor's 'wife, the archduchеſs. This young princeſs, by the neg- daughter. 'ligence of the nurſes and attendants, has ſuch a debility in 'in her limbs, that it is apprehended ſhe will never recover 'the proper uſe of them. Her perſon is not amiſs; and ſhe 'will be the richeſt princeſs in Europe, ſhould either the em-'peror, or the king of Spain, die without male heirs. The 'archduchеſs, her mother, was alſo of a very weak and ten-'der conſtitution, and brought up as if ſhe had been deſigned 'rather to be a nun than a princeſs: for moſt of her time 'was ſpent in prayers and needle-work. I myſelf have ſeve-'ral times ſeen her, when the young nobility have been 'diverting themſelves by ſhooting at a mark, all the time 'embroidering ſome church-ornaments. I remember the 'preacher aſſerted, in her funeral ſermon, that ſhe never 'had committed a mortal ſin. The emperor was very fond 'of her, both as his ſpouſe, and on account of their near 'conſanguinity; for as ſhe was his own ſiſter's daughter, ſhe 'always uſed to call him *uncle*. However, the loſs of her 'was not much lamented, as the weakneſs of her conſtitution 'gave no hopes of a healthy offſpring. Beſides, ſhe was ſo 'ſurrounded with Spaniſh ladies that no German women 'could get acceſs to her; and, in the preſence of the Spaniſh 'chief governeſs, ſhe was not permitted to ſpeak a word of 'High-Dutch. The ſame Spaniſh lady was ſo much the 'more the deteſtation of all ranks of people, as ſhe was 'ſtrongly ſuſpected of being acceſſary to the death both of 'the eldeſt prince and the other princeſs, that the eldeſt 'daughter might be the only ſurvivor; this was done, as is 'pretended, in order to procure for the king of Spain a bride 'who ſhould bring him ſuch vaſt dominions for her portion. 'For theſe reaſons it was reckoned fortunate for the German 'line of the Auſtrian family, that God was pleaſed to take 'this princeſs out of the world in the twenty-firſt year of her 'age.

'The preſent empreſs, a princeſs of Inſpruck, has an The em-] 'agreeable perſon, and a lively chearful diſpoſition. She preſs. 'ſometimes even prevails upon the emperor to lay aſide his 'wonted gravity, and put on an air of pleaſantry. The 'conformity of their inclinations has greatly endeared them 'to each other; for ſhe is alſo a great admirer of hunting

'and

'and muſic, and often ſings, and plays on ſeveral inſtru-
'ments. Her firſt child was a princeſs, who died of convul-
'ſions, notwithſtanding all the ſkill of phyſicians who were
'called to her aſſiſtance. However, from her preſent preg-
'nancy, it is hoped, and rather with too much confidence
'expected, that God will reward the piety of the emperor,
'and the prayers of ſo many thouſands, particularly the ec-
'cleſiaſtics, with a healthy prince; and by that means fix
'the ſucceſſion to the imperial crown in the houſe of Au-
'ſtria, even for three or four centuries to come.

The empreſs-dowager.

'The empreſs-dowager Maria-Eleonora, princeſs of Man-
'tua, is a lady of uncommon wit and prudence, by which
'ſhe gained the affection of the emperor Ferdinand III, her
'huſband; who, beſides conſiderable preſents in his life-
'time, has, by his will, placed her in a condition ſuitable
'to her dignity. Her behaviour has likewiſe entitled her to
'the eſteem of the preſent emperor, her ſon-in-law: for
'when he was ſingle, and alſo in the life-time of his Spaniſh
'conſort, ſhe was in great credit at court; and many impor-
'tant tranſactions were happily conducted by her addreſs,
'which proved of great ſervice to Monſ. Gremonville in the
'beginning of his negotiation. But, after the appearance of
'the preſent empreſs at court, ſome jealouſies aroſe betwixt
'her mother (a princeſs of the houſe of Medicis, and ſiſter
'to the preſent duke of Tuſcany's father) and the empreſs-
'dowager; for the latter, both in her letters and the ſuper-
'ſcription, ſtiled the empreſs's mother only archduchеſs of
'Inſpruck, and not of Auſtria: on which account her for-
'mer authority is not a little declined. The empreſs-
'dowager has ſtill her youngeſt daughter with her, a prin-
'ceſs of a fine perſon and ſweet diſpoſition, who is educated

Princeſs Maria-Anna.

'with the greateſt care. Her mother's only concern at pre-
'ſent is to marry her according to her rank; and the Spaniſh
'ambaſſador has intimated to her, that, as his maſter muſt
'ſtay a great many years for the young archduchеſs, moſt
'people's eyes are fixed on the princeſs Maria-Anna, as a
'proper match for him. Whether this be ſaid in ſincerity,
'or only as an artifice to draw the empreſs into his maſter's
'intereſt, and promote his own intrigues at court, I ſhall
'not pretend to determine: at leaſt, he has raiſed a party
'againſt the French intereſt; and this overture cauſed the
'*commandeur* de Gremonville to be forbidden the court, un-
'der pretence of having uſed too great a freedom of ſpeech.'

Chief miniſters.

'The chief miniſters employed by his imperial majeſty,

'both

'both at court and in ſtate-affairs, are all members of the 'privy-council. The latter is farther compoſed of the prin-'cipal court-officers, *viz.* the lord ſteward to the emperor 'and empreſs, the high chamberlain, great marſhal, and 'the maſter of the horſe; and likewiſe of the great officers of 'ſtate, as the bargrave of Bohemia, the ſecretary of ſtate for 'Bohemia, the imperial ſecretary of ſtate, the governor of 'Lower Auſtria, the preſident of the treaſury, the preſident 'of the imperial council, the chancellor, the preſident of 'the council of war, and ſome field-marſhals. All affairs of 'importance, both foreign and domeſtic, are here debated 'in the emperor's preſence.

'It was found, that among ſo many perſons (this council 'generally conſiſting of between twenty and thirty members) 'ſecrecy, which is as it were the ſoul of enterprizes, has 'been ſo little obſerved, that many reſolutions have prema-'turely tranſpired, and been the ſubject of public diſcourſe; 'by which means they could never be put in practice. This 'induced the emperor, a little before the diſgrace of the 'prince of Averſperg, to ſelect ſome few perſons, under the 'name of *conference-council*, where the moſt ſecret myſteries 'of ſtate are diſcuſſed and determined. This council, at my 'arrival, conſiſted of the following four noblemen: Prince 'Lobkowitz, lord ſteward; prince Schwartzenberg, preſi-'dent of the council; count Lamberg, high chamberlain; 'and baron Hochar, ſecretary of ſtate for Auſtria: but at 'preſent prince Lobkowitz is ſucceeded by Montecuculi. 'The imperial ſecretary of ſtate, count Conigſeg, is alſo fre-'quently ſummoned hither, together with the privy-ſecretary 'Abele, who is the only inferior officer allowed to be preſent 'at theſe deliberations. From hence the difficulty of coming 'at any ſecrets may be conceived, and the artifices and inſi-'nuations that muſt be uſed in order to get any certain in-'ſight into the cabinet. As foreign miniſters addreſs them-'ſelves only to the conference-council, lay their propoſals 'before them, and confer with them, the council minutes 'down every particular debated among them, adding the 'reſult of their deliberations. Theſe minutes are delivered 'to the emperor by the private ſecretary, and the time is 'fixed when theſe articles are to be diſcuſſed in his imperial 'majeſty's preſence: then they undergo a ſecond examina-'tion; and thoſe meaſures which the emperor moſt approves 'of are purſued accordingly.

Conference-council.

'At

'At firſt no reſolution of any importance was taken without conſulting this conference-council: but the preſent Spaniſh ambaſſador, ſoon after his arrival, finding that prince Lobkowitz was not ſo eaſily managed as Portia, (who, being utterly unacquainted with ſtate-affairs, was, as he once told me, led by him like a child) at length found means, through the influence that baron Hocher and Mr. Abele had over the emperor, to carry on ſeveral negotiations of very great importance, of which the conference-council collectively were wholly ignorant. I was informed by the Spaniſh ambaſſador himſelf, that he obtained a verbal promiſe of great importance, which was afterwards ratified by a letter written with the emperor's own hand to the queen of Spain, in the year 1671, unknown to the princes Lobkowitz, Schwartzenberg and Lamberg. In this letter the emperor engaged, before the rupture between France and Holland, that in the approaching war he would in all things conform to the meaſures purſued by the court of Spain. It was on this account that the prince afterwards complained, that there were not wanting perſons, who would make no ſcruple of ſacrificing the emperor to their own ſelfiſh views.

Intrigues of the Spaniſh ambaſſador.

'The fall of the prince of Averſperg proceeded from his oppoſition to the Spaniſh intereſt; and more particularly from the advice he gave the emperor, in 1667 and 1668, not to concern himſelf in the war carried on in the Netherlands. And notwithſtanding this advice, which he delivered in writing, was approved of by the emperor and the privy-council without the leaſt debate, and even at Madrid; yet ſo far was this from ſaving him, that he was ſtripped of all his employments and baniſhed. He unhappily furniſhed his enemies, by his indiſcretion, with an opportunity to ruin him: for, at the deceaſe of his wife, he procured the king of France's recommendation, both to the emperor and the court of Rome, for a cardinalſhip. This raiſed a ſtrong ſuſpicion, that he muſt have done ſome ſecret ſervices to merit ſuch a favour from that monarch. The diſgrace of prince Lobkowitz was owing to a ſimilar cauſe. This miniſter, in his ſixty-fifth year, ſaw himſelf ſtript of all his poſts, forbid the court, and baniſhed to his eſtate in Bohemia, becauſe he had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to diſſuade the emperor from engaging in the preſent war, and being made the dupe of Spain, which was then without counſellors, money, or troops. The Spaniards, to juſtify

Prince of Averſperg.

their

'their proceedings, alledged, that the prince was not ſatiſ-
'fied with giving the emperor his opinion with great free-
'dom, and ſupporting it with reaſons, for which he rather
'deſerved commendation than diſgrace; but that, after the
'reſolution had been taken, he left no ſtone unturned to
'hinder or clog the execution of it. Some miniſters of the
'German ſtates, who were at that time at Vienna, pri-
'vately adviſed him not to attempt to over-reach the emperor
'in that affair. I know alſo for certain, that he uſed all his
'endeavours to divert the elector of Brandenburg from his
'new engagements. This elector's miniſter, to whom he
'had indiſcreetly diſcloſed his ſentiments, abuſed the confi-
'dence he placed in him, and informed his enemies of the
'whole affair; and thus furniſhed them with a handle to
'ruin the prince. The vehemence of the baron de l'Iſola
'contributed alſo to his fall, who adviſed to make prince
'Lobkowitz the ſcape-goat, and to lay the blame of all miſ-
'carriages at his door; in order to perſuade the allies, (who
'were not acquainted with the true ſtate of affairs) that great
'things might be expected by this alteration in the council
'from the Auſtrian arms *.

Prince Lobkowitz.

'Prince Lobkowitz is a man of fine parts, and great pene-
'tration, but, if it may be ſaid without offence, not without
'ſome mixture of madneſs; ſo that thoſe perſons who know
'him beſt, and ſpeak moſt favourably of him, make no ſcru-
'ple to call him a fantaſtical humoriſt, on account of his odd
'whims. He has an extravagant ſelf-conceit, and conſe-
'quently has a mean opinion of others, and gives affronts
'out of mere caprice; ſo that he never had many friends,
'and few, beſides his own creatures, were ſorry for his diſ-
'grace †.

'That

* Another circumſtance that haſtened his fall, was his oppoſing the marriage of the emperor with the princeſs of Tirol, and not obſerving a due reſpect in ſpeaking of her; which ſhe made him repent of when ſhe came to be empreſs.

† This character of prince Lobkowitz, by Iſaiah Puffendorf, agrees with that given him by his brother Samuel Puffendorf, in his excellent work, entitled *De rebus geſtis Friderici Wilhelmi, Lib.* 12. §. 51. *In ejus viri externo actu aliquid erat ab inſania parum abiens. Id unum ipſi negotium datum videbatur, ut omnium Principum Viennæ Legatis perſuadere niteretur, non eſſe, quòd quis in Cæſare fiduciæ quid reponat, - - - quo ipſo impedire ſtudebat, ne Cæſar ullos amicos ſibi adjungere poſſet, eoque ad bellum gerendum inhabilis redderetur. - - - Nec ipſe inficiabatur, conſiliis Hiſpanorum ſe obſtitiſſe, qui Cæſarem bello contra Gallum implicare volebant. Quæ & Aurſpergii antea artes fuerant, quà eſſe-*

'That the Spaniards were laying ſnares for him was what 'he had long been aware of; and had endeavoured to diſcon- 'cert them, by the quarrel he had with M. de Gremonville 'at the opera, in the preſence of the emperor and the whole 'court. But this difference was made up in the very ſame 'year; and he promoted a treaty with France, without let- 'ting the ambaſſador into the ſecret. He likewiſe declared 'againſt ſending away any imperial troops, and the alliance 'with Holland, and, as his enemies give out, retarded it for 'a conſiderable time. Upon this their hatred againſt him 'redoubled, and, as the firſt ſtep to his ruin, his Italian 'ſecretary was taken into cuſtody, in hopes that, either 'from fear or reſentment, he would of himſelf throw up his 'employments, and withdraw from court. But this was 'what he could not be brought to: on the contrary, he de- 'termined to ſtand the iſſue; being confident that the em- 'peror, who had experienced his fidelity in matters of the 'higheſt importance, and particularly in the election at 'Frankfort, would protect him againſt his accuſers, or at 'leaſt permit him to clear himſelf. However, time has 'ſhewn us how much he was miſtaken in this point.

Account of the prince of Schwartzenberg.

'Prince Schwartzenberg is a man of a very graceful pre- 'ſence, and fine addreſs. He immediately ſees into all the

effecerat, ut Cæſar Anno 1667. *otiosè ſpectaret, a Gallo tantam Belgii partem abripi. - - - Sanè tanta tunc Viennæ erat ſecretorum proditio, ut Montecuculus ſuperiore anno Cæſari ſcriberet: ſatius fore, ut curſores non ad ſe, ſed rectè Lutetiam tendant. Eum ruentem nemo miſeratione, plerique lætitia proſequebantur, quòd neminem non ex mera animi petulantia inſultare ſolitus eſſet, aſperæ dicacitati ſine modo indulgens.* 'In the ex- 'ternal deportment of that man there was a particularity but little dif- 'ferent from madneſs. He ſeemed to make it his whole buſineſs to 'perſuade all the envoys of the German princes at Vienna, that the 'emperor was not to be relied on. . . . In this his aim was to bring 'it about, that the emperor, ſeeing himſelf deſtitute of friends, might 'find himſelf incapable of entering into the war. . . . Nor did he 'deny, that he oppoſed the counſels of the Spaniards, who would 'have involved the emperor in a war againſt France. This had before 'been done by the artifices of Averſperg, who had perſuaded the em- 'peror to ſtand as an idle ſpectator in 1667, whilſt the French diſpoſ- 'ſeſſed the Dutch of ſo great a part of the Netherlands. . . . Indeed 'there had been ſuch betraying of councils then at Vienna, that Mon- 'tecuculi wrote the preceeding year to the emperor, telling him, it 'would be as well that no courtiers ſhould be ſent to him, but ſhould 'proceed ſtraight to Paris. His fall none pitied, but moſt people rejoiced 'at it, on account of his inſolent behaviour, and the malignant petu- 'lance of his tongue.' Lobkowitz's diſgrace happened in the year 1674.

'diffi-

'difficulties that may ariſe in any affair, and has a very good 'talent in bringing them to light: however, he is ſaid not to 'be ſo happy in finding out reſources; ſo that he has been 'nick-named *Doctor perplexitatum & dubitator perpetuus*, i. e. "The author of perplexities and endleſs doubts." He is the 'richeſt nobleman in the emperor's ſervice; and this he, in 'a great meaſure, owes to the liberality of the archduke 'Leopold-William, whom he ſerved in the poſt of ſteward 'of the houſhold. He is neither beloved by the emperor nor 'the Spaniards; becauſe he prompted his maſter at Frank-'fort to offer himſelf a candidate for the imperial crown, 'and to reſign the government in the Netherlands. Not-'withſtanding this he not only maintains himſelf in all his 'poſts, but, in conſideration of his vaſt fortune, has found 'means to be created a prince.

Count Lamberg.

'Count Lamberg's chief recommendation is his long ſer-'vices; for he has been high ſteward to the emperor ever 'ſince he was archduke. He is fond of reading, but ſays 'very little in the council. However, he is very diligent in 'his poſt, as firſt lord of the bedchamber, and very aſſiduous 'in his attendance on the emperor.

Count Montecuculi.

'Count Montecuculi is eſteemed at court a very able po-'litician, as he has a cool head, and is not too precipitate 'in affairs: beſides, he has been a member of the council 'many years, and is conſequently a perſon of great expe-'rience. He likewiſe acquired great reputation by the vic-'tory of St. Gothard; and it is the general opinion at Vi-'enna, that the repulſe of the French, in 1673, was owing 'to him. However, Mr. de Souches obſerved to me, that 'he was more of the ſtateſman than ſoldier; and that he had 'learned the art of war rather from books than in the field. 'His declining the command of the army laſt year was ſaid to 'proceed from an apprehenſion that prince Lobkowitz, who 'at that time was of the cabinet-council, might do him 'ſome ill turn, and cauſe ſuch orders to be ſent him, as 'were impoſſible to be executed; and that, if he miſcarried, 'it might affect his reputation. Others are of opinion he 'foreſaw, that, by the alliance then on the carpet between 'the Spaniards and Dutch, whoſe conduct the year before 'at Bonn he had cenſured, little or nothing would be per-'formed; and that the Spaniſh ambaſſador favoured Monte-'cuculi, in order to form a party againſt prince Lobkowitz, 'whoſe abilities might otherwiſe have baffled all his in-'trigues. Montecuculi, after his return from the empire,

'con-

'conſtantly aſſiſted at all ſecret tranſactions, and entirely de-
'voted himſelf to the Spaniſh Intereſt; for which that
'court promiſed to procure him, from the emperor, ſome
'conſiderable fiefs, with the title of Prince. When I took
'my leave of him, he talked to me with an open frankneſs,
'and declared it to be his opinion, "that, in the preſent
"ſituation of affairs, your majeſty could not better conſult
"your own ſafety, than by viewing the deſigns of the French
"in the ſame light as his imperial majeſty does, who, in-
"deed, thinks them chimerical, but, at the ſame time,
"dangerous to all Europe, and ſuch as are mentioned in
"the duke de Sully's memoirs to have been formed by
"Henry IV." He added, "the emperor's views were
"better grounded; and that there was little doubt, but
"that the power and firmneſs of the ſtates of Germany
"would at laſt prove ſuperior to the unbounded ambition
"of the French, which ſeemed to enlarge itſelf under the
"declenſion of their power, and the increaſe of domeſtic
"confuſions."

Baron Hocher.

'Baron Hocher is a man of great learning and eloquence.
'He was brought up to the law, and at firſt practiſed it at
'Bozzen; but afterwards, at the dyet of Ratiſbon, he ac-
'quired a thorough knowledge of the conſtitution of the
'German empire and its defects. At his firſt appearance in
'the political world, he was very little acquainted with the
'intereſts and ſtrength of foreign princes; but I plainly ob-
'ſerved, in my attendance at court, that, by his conver-
'ſation with ſo many foreign miniſters, he daily made im-
'provements in that neceſſary branch of politics. He is a
'man of unwearied application; and of whom, though he
'is often laid up with the gout, it may be truly ſaid, that
'he devotes himſelf to public affairs, and looks upon buſi-
'neſs as his greateſt pleaſure. He is indefatigable, and ex-
'tremely patient. He minutely weighs every expreſſion,
'and takes care that his anſwers be ſo equivocal as always
'to ſecure him a retreat. He has the character of being
'very diſintereſted; and, by what I could diſcern, he is
'zealous of nothing more than to encreaſe the emperor's
'power and prerogative; poſſibly with too little regard to
'the reſt of the Germanic body, with the weakneſs of
'which he is ſufficiently acquainted. This gentleman,
'together with the private ſecretary Abele, are both de-
'voted to the Jeſuits, and conſequently to the Spaniſh inte-
'reſt. They are likewiſe bitter enemies to the Proteſtants,

'and

'and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to introduce arbitrary 'power.

'Count K... is a well-bred gentleman, and very free 'in converſation; ſo that it is no great difficulty to come at 'the knowledge of his ſentiments; eſpecially by eſpouſing a 'contrary opinion, and thus throwing him into a heat in diſ- 'pute. He was at firſt ſuſpected to be of the Furſtenberg 'party, being ſomething related to them: and in the diſ- 'pute betwixt the elector of Cologn and the city of Cologn, 'ſeveral things were tranſacted in the Auſtrian ſecretary of 'ſtate's office, which properly belonged to his department, 'as ſecretary of ſtate to the empire. He has often com- 'plained to me of ſome indirect practices of Mr. Hocher, 'in concealing from him matters which he had a right to be 'informed of. The opinion that he is not proof againſt 'preſents, founded on ſome particulars of his conduct when 'vice-preſident of the council, has been of great diſadvan- 'tage to him: and to this I believe it is owing, that he 'will never be employed in treaties, in concert with an- 'other miniſter, as the baron de L'Iſola was at Cologn. Count K..

'The above-mentioned miniſters, who have the chief di- 'rection of foreign affairs in the imperial court, are obliged 'to regulate themſelves by the direction of the Spaniſh am- 'baſſador: for, partly by penſions, partly from their own 'inclination to the Spaniſh counſels, and partly by fear, 'they are entirely at his devotion; ſo that they dare not op- 'poſe him, eſpecially ſince prince Lobkowitz paid ſo dearly 'for his oppoſition. Though the Spaniſh ambaſſador be 'groſly ignorant of foreign affairs, and hardly knew the 'firſt rudiments of politics when he came to Vienna; yet, 'by his flattery and fineſſe, he has inſinuated himſelf into 'the emperor's favour far beyond his two predeceſſors, who 'were natives of Spain and had all the haughtineſs which is 'the characteriſtic of that nation. In ſhort, he has ac- 'quired ſuch an authority, that he may truly be ſaid to be 'the firſt mover in every tranſaction: and it was no bad jeſt 'of the pope's nuncio, when he ſaid, that the emperor's 'name was Paul, which is the chriſtian name of the Spaniſh 'ambaſſador. Authority of the Spaniſh ambaſſador.

'Count Zinzendorf may alſo be reckoned among the 'privy-counſellors. He is ſteward of the houſhold to the 'empreſs dowager, who privately has a hand in ſtate affairs; 'and in deliberations of extraordinary weight, the emperor 'generally ſummons him to council. Prince Lobkowitz, Count Zinzendorf.

'who could bear with him better than any of the reſt, em-
'ployed him chiefly for keeping up a good underſtanding
'betwixt the emperor and his mother-in-law; and ſome-
'times even to procure the emperor's aſſent to ſome acts of
'the council. By theſe means, and his intimate connection
'with the famous Capuchin father Emmerich, he brought
'himſelf into conſiderable repute; ſo that ſeveral foreign
'miniſters have viſited him; and, as occaſion offered, he
'has been very ſerviceable to them, when it could be done
'conſiſtently with his duty. As he is not of the cabinet,
'nor indeed of any political department, he only meddles
'in ſtate affairs occaſionally, when he is introduced by the
'emperor's order. He is a man of great judgment and pe-
'netration, and is neither too precipitate, nor too ſlow;
'ſo that he might be employed, to advantage, in nego-
'tiations of the greateſt importance. But moſt people, and
'particularly the Italians, think, that he does not fill his
'poſt under the empreſs dowager with the ſame diſcretion as
'his predeceſſors did, and her intereſt requires; for ſo great
'a want of money has never been known in that court, as
'during his adminiſtration.

Father Emmerich. 'Among the regulars the principal is the Capuchin fa-
'ther Emmerich, mentioned above; who ſome years ſince,
'as it were, made a public profeſſion of his being a ſtateſ-
'man at the imperial court. He is not only viſited by the
'foreign and imperial miniſters, and diſcourſes with them
'on their propoſals and requeſts, but alſo takes upon him to
'go and confer with others of the council concerning them;
'and even to lay affairs before his imperial majeſty, and
'make a report of his reſolution. He was confident to
'prince Lobkowitz, who, when he had any point to carry,
'found no inſtrument ſo fit for his purpoſe as father Em-
'merich; and this father likewiſe had the talent of bringing
'the prince to cloſe with his ſentiments in any affair,
'whether public or private. This addreſs has placed him
'ſo high in the emperor's eſteem, that in all affairs of im-
'portance, whether foreign or domeſtic, his advice is
'thought abſolutely neceſſary. The Spaniſh ambaſſador
'himſelf, notwithſtanding the aſcendant he has got over the
'emperor, did not think himſelf above paying his court to
'Emmerich: and, when he could not bring him to con-
'form with his deſigns, would intreat him to forbear all
'oppoſition, and obſerve a neutrality by being ſilent. But,
'for the laſt ſix or ſeven months before I left Vienna, this

'father

‘father was no longer viſited by the Spaniſh ambaſſador;
‘for he had ſtrongly ſeconded prince Lobkowitz in the de-
‘bate on the emperor's making himſelf a party in the war,
‘and likewiſe declared againſt the ſevere treatment of prince
‘William of Furſtenberg, and the manner of it. He was
‘born in Hungary, of German parents. He is now be-
‘twixt fifty and ſixty years of age, and has but a ſlender
‘ſtock of learning, which he debaſes by his pedantry. But
‘ſuch is his mildneſs, candor and probity, that when it is
‘practicable, every body chuſes to truſt him with their af-
‘fairs preferably to the other courtiers. The two qualities
‘laſt mentioned have ſo riveted him in the emperor's af-
‘fection, that it would be a difficult taſk to ſupplant him.
‘It was the opinion of many, that he would have fallen
‘into diſgrace with prince Lobkowitz; eſpecially as the
‘Jeſuits were his antagoniſts, and as at that time he was
‘on ill terms with the Spaniſh ambaſſador. But he has
‘ſtood his ground, and maintained all his former eſteem and
‘power; and the emperor was ſo far from being offended on
‘that account, that he generouſly approved of the ſteadineſs
‘of his affection to the prince. He was indeed the only
‘perſon, who, during the three days allowed the prince for
‘removing from court, converſed with him, and gave him
‘very good advice on ſeveral ſubjects. So far I know my-
‘ſelf, that he earneſtly adviſed the ratification of the treaty
‘concluded with your majeſty in 1668, and, if poſſible, to
‘make it yet ſtronger. He adviſed, on the contrary, not
‘to enter into a war with France without the utmoſt ne-
‘ceſſity, nor to engage too far with Holland and Spain, ob-
‘ſerving, that no ſtreſs was to be laid on the conſtancy of
‘the former, and that the latter, being unable to go through
‘with what it had begun, was for drawing Germany into
‘the quarrel; and then, as he more than once told me, the
‘upſhot would be, that it muſt pay for all. He alſo blamed
‘the violence with which the Jeſuits puſhed the reformation
‘in Hungary and Sileſia: and openly declared, that he had
‘often propoſed to enter into a friendly debate with the Je-
‘ſuits on that head, in preſence of the privy-council; and
‘to produce the reaſons of his opinion, that inſtruction and
‘good example were the propereſt methods for making con-
‘verts. He added, that he would readily concur in uſing
‘ſeverity, whenever they ſhould be able to demonſtrate to
‘him that it was more effectual than gentler methods, or
‘even long practicable. This has much incenſed the Je-

'ſuits againſt him; yet have they not hitherto been able 'to leſſen his intereſt. His ſecurity may be not a little 'owing to the perfect command he has of his paſſions, and 'his ſteady adherence to the dictates of his underſtanding 'and conſcience. For although the Jeſuits had the advan-'tage of being the emperor's ſpiritual directors, and at the 'ſame time confeſſors to the chief nobility; yet the head of 'them, father Muller, was but a mere pedant, without any 'knowledge of the world, and his morals were none of the 'pureſt. Beſides, they had a ſtrong adverſary in prince 'Lobkowitz, who, knowing their inſatiable avarice, and 'that they were for intruding themſelves every-where, kept 'them under to the utmoſt of his power. Accordingly, 'whilſt he was in favour, they never openly intermeddled 'in ſtate-affairs; being contented with the ſecret practices 'of Hocher and Abele, their creatures, who artfully turned 'every opportunity to their advantage. Father Richardi, 'confeſſor to the prince of Lorrain, was the only inſtru-'ment whom the Spaniſh ambaſſador made uſe of, when he 'had any thing to lay before the prince. Richardi indeed is 'a man of great abilities, and in the year 1669 gave a 'ſignal ſpecimen of his addreſs in Poland, in behalf of that 'prince. But as the Jeſuits have never wanted ſubtlety, 'even at a time when, to all outward appearance, their 'credit ſeemed to be at a low ebb, they found means to 'compaſs their ends; ſo that, ſince the diſgrace of prince 'Lobkowitz, they have acquired great credit, and pro-'moted father Montecuculi, one of their order, to be near 'the empreſs dowager. This father now openly negotiates 'what formerly was carried on by indirect means in favour 'of that ſociety.

'When I conſider all theſe things, and weigh them 'within myſelf, all the concluſion I am able to draw from 'them is, that *conſilia Hiſpano-Jeſuitica, &c.* *

Hopes and views of the imperial court.

'The miniſters and flatterers of the houſe of Auſtria are 'in great hopes that God will ſo bleſs the piety and zeal '(as they call it) of the Auſtrian princes, in defending the 'Romiſh religion againſt all cabals, and in extirpating 'hereſy, that they ſhall obtain their deſired aim, and be put 'in a condition to make head againſt the Turks, the inve-'terate enemies of the Chriſtian name, and make them pay 'dearly for their inſults. The means for the execution of 'ſuch a ſcheme do not ſeem to be wanting, if we conſider

'the

'the vaſt revenue of the court of Vienna, and the ſeveral 'other branches of power annexed to the imperial dignity, 'which is now as it were hereditary in the Auſtrian family. 'It is true, the two Ferdinands, II. and III. by an impo- 'litic liberality, gave away a great part of their demeſnes 'and revenues, together with the forfeitures ariſing from the 'civil wars in Bohemia; with this additional clauſe, that 'the debts with which ſuch eſtates were chargeable, ſhould 'be paid out of the imperial treaſury, to the end that the 'clergy in particular, who had got the greateſt part of ſuch 'grants, might not ſuffer by thoſe confiſcations. However, Emperor's 'the free gifts and aids of the eſtates, if the emperor will revenue. 'but a little exert himſelf, would bring in a clear revenue 'of ſix millions of dollars * annually. This is leſs to be 'wondered at, as in the year 1673 they amounted to five 'millions, ſeven hundred, twenty-one thouſand and two 'hundred *guldens*, excluſive of the extraordinary expences 'of the regiments in their march to Triers, the place of 'rendezvouz. It is to be obſerved, that in this vaſt ſum 'the revenues of Tirol, and the other frontier Auſtrian 'countries, as they are called, and thoſe of Hungary, are 'not included. Of theſe I could get no account at Vienna; 'for they are not paid into the imperial treaſury, but make a 'diſtinct fund of reſerve, as it were, for the emperor's privy- 'purſe. Beſides, the account of them is ſo confuſed, as to 'admit of no exact computation; eſpecially at preſent, 'when things are carried on there at diſcretion, and the 'poor Hungarians oppreſſed to the utmoſt. If the remain- 'ing lands, with the ſalt-works and duties; the Hungarian 'mines; thoſe of quickſilver in Friuli, and the revenues of 'Tirol, are computed only at three millions a year, which 'they certainly exceed, the emperor might be maſter of a 'certain revenue of nine millions of dollars †, without any 'defalcations; which is certainly an immenſe ſum, and 'capable of performing greater things than have hitherto 'been done. But it ſeems the Auſtrian miniſters for a long 'time impoſed upon their maſters, with the pretence, that 'to concern themſelves with money-affairs was below their 'dignity; and that calculations were very difficult and 'tedious, and ought to be entirely left to the proper officers 'appointed for that purpoſe. Whereas a proper method

* 150,000*l.* ſterling, a dollar being equal to 3*s.* 6*d.*

† 1,575,000*l.* ſterling.

'might render accounts very eaſy; and certainly the care 'of the revenue ought to be one of the chief concerns of a 'prince, as the beſt concerted ſchemes cannot be carried 'into execution, without conſulting the ſtate of the finances, 'to ſee how far it can ſecond them. It is not my meaning, 'that a ſovereign ſhould be continually engaged in the *minutiæ* of government: however, I myſelf have known 'many affairs of little or no conſequence, ſolemnly debated 'by the privy-council in the emperor's preſence.

Count Martinitz's ſcheme.

'About five or ſix months before my arrival at Vienna, 'count Martinitz, burgrave of Prague, laid before his im-'perial majeſty a long memoir, urging the neceſſity of a re-'formation in the exchequer; and the matter was at laſt 'brought ſo far, that he had a commiſſion, under the empe-'ror's ſign manual, to draw up a plan for putting a ſtop to 'embezzlements, the unneceſſary diſſipation of the public 'money, and other fraudulent meaſures. What is ſaid firſt 'to have put the emperor upon this ſcheme, was the im-'menſe wealth amaſſed by the preſident of the exchequer, 'who, at his firſt entrance on that employment, was gene-'rally thought not to be worth above twenty thouſand dol-'lars: but in a ſhort time he acquired ſuch a fortune, that, 'excluſive of the purchaſes he made of eſtates and lordſhips, 'he paid ſixty thouſand dollars for a pearl necklace for his 'lady. Count Martinitz had made ſuch a progreſs, that 'his plan was to take place, the preſident of the exchequer 'to be called to an account, and the revenue placed upon 'quite another footing. But the preſident not thinking it 'adviſeable to ſtand a trial, and unwilling to ſee the profits 'and emoluments of his office curtailed, ſheltered himſelf 'under the protection of prince Lobkowitz, by offering him 'the immediate payment of a debt due to his uncle, to the 'amount of two hundred thouſand *guldens*; which was 'actually performed, and the ſum paid to the prince out of 'the exchequer. Upon this ſuch an oppoſition was raiſed 'againſt count Martinitz's ſcheme, that, deſpairing of ſuc-'ceſs, and diſguſted at the miſcarriage of his good intentions 'for the benefit of the public, he retired to his eſtate in Bo-'hemia. This money the emperor, in November laſt, 'obliged the prince to refund, when he was leaving the 'court in order to repair to his exile in Bohemia; which 'raiſed a general clamour, as if it had been a bribe the prince 'had received from the king of France.

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The emperor, in his hereditary dominions, can, not only raiſe, but maintain a ſtrong army, being in no danger of wanting men; at leaſt while the enemy is kept from making them the ſeat of war. Of this there are innumerable inſtances in the long wars of Germany; which has never been at reſt ſince the year 1618, but continually raiſing army upon army, and ſending a great number of excellent troops into Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, to the wars in Poland and Denmark, alſo into Tranſylvania, and againſt the Turks. Though this country has been, as it were, continually employed in raiſing and diſciplining new troops, yet in the year 1673, the emperor had no leſs than ſixty thouſand men entertained by the ſtates of the country; but I will not affirm, that all the companies were complete. At length, indeed, this country began to ſink under the charge of ſo great an army; but if Spain would have advanced about eight or nine hundred thouſand rixdollars * annually, they might have been recruited, and year after year kept up in the hereditary dominions. This agrees with what I have heard from Herman, margrave of Baden, namely, that the marquis de Caſtel Rodrigo, when he was ambaſſador at Vienna, propoſed a treaty, by which the king of Spain was to pay an annual ſubſidy of a million and a half of rixdollars, and the emperor was continually to keep up in his hereditary dominions an army of ſeventy thouſand men; thirty thouſand of which were to be kept in conſtant readineſs, for the ſervice of Spain, either in Italy or the Low-Countries. The marquis de Caſtel Rodrigo looked upon this to be a ſaving article, as the charge of an army of thirty thouſand men, if kept up by the king of Spain, would be much greater.

The military forces of the emperor.

Such is the vaſt power of the German line of the houſe of Auſtria; and if to this be added the extraordinary advantages annexed to the imperial dignity, its ſplendor and ambitious views are not to be wondered at. For though the emperor has no pecuniary revenues from the empire, yet the powerful houſe of Auſtria poſſeſſes an ineſtimable jewel in having the imperial crown, as will appear from the following advantages:

Advantages of the imperial dignity.

'I. That by this means it always has an opportunity of interfering, *ex officio Cæſareo*, not only in the differences ariſing between the princes of the empire, but likewiſe in

* A rixdollar is 3 *s.* 6 *d.* ſterling.

'thoſe on the German frontiers between neighbouring 'powers; and of entertaining a great part of the army at 'the charges of the ſtates of the empire. * * *

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'II. By the imperial *aulic* council the emperor is ſupreme 'judge, not only in feudal caſes, but alſo in other diſputes 'betwixt the princes: and this is a prerogative of very great 'importance, &c.' * * * * *

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'III. A third advantage accrues to the emperor from the 'religious differences introduced by Luther and Calvin; to- 'wards the ſuppreſſion of which, as ſome pretend, Charles V. 'did not ſhew the greateſt zeal, &c. * * *

' * * * * * * * * *

'IV. The fourth advantage, and a very conſiderable one, 'is, that the emperor is the fountain of honour, whereby, 'from the prevalence of ambition in the human mind, he 'cannot fail of procuring himſelf creatures, even among the 'miniſters of the chief Germanic ſtates, &c. * *

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Weakneſs of the Germanic ſtates.

'There is at preſent not one ſtate, which, without 'grievouſly oppreſſing the ſubject, can, at its own expence, 'bring into the field an army of fifteen thouſand men, and 'maintain it a year and a day. If there be any prince that 'can do it, it is the elector of Bavaria, who, on account 'of the ſtrict œconomy eſtabliſhed in his dominions, is 'looked upon to be the moſt powerful among the German 'princes: But by the ſituation of his country he lies open 'towards Auſtria; and if he was attacked by the emperor, 'he would be hard put to it to keep the enemy out of the 'heart of his dominions. But ſuppoſing any of the other 'princes could march an army of the above-mentioned num- 'ber againſt an enemy; yet a ſingle miſchance, the loſs of 'a battle, or any other unfortunate accident, would throw 'them into an irretrievable condition. Of this there were ſe- 'veral proofs in the former German wars of Frederic elector 'Palatine, Chriſtian duke of Brunſwic, the margrave of 'Durlach, and the elector of Saxony. The inſtance pro- 'duced of the old elector of Bavaria concludes nothing, as 'the purſe of the whole league was at his command, beſides 'large contributions from ſeveral biſhoprics; ſo that what he 'did was not at all the effect of his own power and opu- 'lence. The like may be obſerved of Heſſe-Caſſel, which, 'from the beginning to the end, received conſiderable ſub-

'ſidies

'ſidies from France, and was alſo ſtrongly ſupported by 'Sweden. Theſe and other weakneſſes of the Germanic 'ſtates, neceſſarily proceeding from the internal conſtitution 'of the empire, are fully known to the imperial miniſters, 'who are firmly perſuaded, that, without putting an un-'limited power into the emperor's hands, the aſſociation of 'the Germanic ſtates would not be a ſufficient ſecurity to 'the empire againſt a foreign enemy. This Mr. Hocher, 'who otherwiſe obſerves great caution in his words, has very 'plainly given me to underſtand. To corroborate this ſup-'poſition, he alledged the inſults offered by Spain and Hol-'land, in the year 1598, to the empire; and particularly 'the ravages committed in the circle of Weſtphalia and the 'electorate of Cologn; againſt which, however, no formal 'reſiſtance could be made. He added, that things would 'be juſt in the ſame ſituation at preſent, and all the arma-'ments in Germany would come to nothing, unleſs the 'princes choſe the emperor for their abſolute guardian.

'As to what relates to the margrave of Baden-Durlach 'and his imperial generalſhip, it might furniſh matter for 'a farce, *&c.* * * * * *

'As I was converſing once on this head, by your ma-'jeſty's order, with count Conigſeck, and earneſtly recom-'mending to him that the feudal affairs, eſpecially as the 'war between France and Holland was drawing to a conclu-'ſion, might at length be ſettled on an equitable footing, 'after a deal of ſophiſtry I brought him to this candid an-'ſwer: "I neither can nor ought to deſire the emperor to uſe "his endeavours for keeping a ſtanding army in the empire; "towards which his houſe muſt furniſh nine thouſand men, "which is near a third part, and yet with no greater autho-"rity than the nomination of a major-general." Hence 'may be ſeen at once the proportion of the quota's furniſhed 'by the provinces belonging to the houſe of Auſtria in Ger-'many and the Netherlands to that of the whole empire.

'The Turkiſh power is but little dreaded at Vienna * * Power of the Turks not feared at Vienna. '* And it is ſolely imputed to the inveterate hatred that the 'Hungarians bear againſt the Germans, that the Turks 'have hitherto penetrated ſo far without any conſiderable 'oppoſition. Beſides, the Ottoman empire, 'tis hoped, is 'upon the decline, on account of the decay of diſcipline 'among the Turkiſh troops; for moſt of the veteran jani-'zaries, who had been trained up from their childhood in 'military exerciſes, have been cut to pieces in the wars

'of

'of Hungary, Candia, and Poland; and the new recruits, 'or preſent janizaries, no longer conſiſt of children forced 'away from Chriſtian parents by way of tribute, (that me-'thod being found to depopulate the country too much) but 'of vagrants and the very dregs of the people. General 'Montecuculi himſelf informed me theſe troops are generally 'ſent into the field when they have not been inliſted above 'two months.

Intereſt of Poland.

'It is well known, that the king of Poland has but little 'reaſon to be a friend to be houſe of Auſtria; it being 'againſt his intereſt entirely that the emperor ſhould grow 'too powerful. But it is thought that the watchful eye, 'which he is obliged to keep upon the Turks, Coſ-'ſacks, Tartars, and Ruſſians, will not permit him to of-'fer any diſturbance to the head of the empire. Hence 'Mr. Hocher, upon the news of king Sobieſki's election to 'the crown of Poland, comforted himſelf with the thoughts 'that he would have buſineſs enough on his hands to employ

Intereſt of the Italian ſtates.

'him at home. Neither has the emperor any thing to fear 'from the ſide of Italy; theſe pope being highly pleaſed to 'ſee the Roman-catholic church recovering its credit and 'veneration in Germany. As for the other Italian princes, 'they have no intereſts to ſerve that are detrimental to Ger-'many. The republic of Venice can never raiſe an army 'from which any thing is to be feared, as the Germans, 'who make no inconſiderable number in their troops, 'would either not be truſted, or elſe would quit the ſervice 'rather than act againſt the emperor. Not to mention that 'they repoſe little confidence in the inhabitants of the con-'quered provinces, and have reaſon to apprehend, that, if 'the republic was to embark in a war againſt the emperor, it 'would ſoon be followed by a general inſurrection on the 'continent. * * * * * * *

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LETTER LXXXIV.

Journey to the Mines in Upper Hungary, and from thence to Buda, Raab, Komara, *&c.*

SIR,

THE pleaſant ſeaſon and fair weather have induced me to make an excurſion into the neighbouring parts of Hungary, of which I take the liberty to ſend you the following account: The diſtance betwixt Vienna and Preſburg is ten German miles; but it is performed in ſeven or eight hours in a poſt-chaiſe. On the left-hand of the road, at a quarter of a league's diſtance from Eberſdorf, an imperial palace, is a pyramid reſting on four globes, erected in memory of the interview betwixt Leopold I. and John Sobieſki king of Poland, with the following inſcription: Road to Preſburg. Memorial of Leopold and John Sobieſki king of Poland.

Anno glorioſi Imperii Leopoldi Primi XXVI. Die XV. Sept. duo longè Maximi Europæ Monarchæ, idem Leopoldus Cæſar Auguſtus, & Johannes Tertius Poloniæ R. liberatâ proſperè obſidione Viennâ, acto in fugam ingenti Barbarorum exercitu, occupatis eorundem æneis tormentis commeatuque, reportatis præterea opimis ſpoliis, hoc loco inter ſuorum victricia arma invicem gratulabundi convenêre, magnâ utrinque Electorum, Ducum, Principum ac Magnatum comitivâ.

'In the 26th year of the glorious reign of Leopold I. and 'on the 15th day of September, the two greateſt monarchs 'of Europe, *viz.* the emperor Leopold I. and John III. king 'of Poland, met in this place with their victorious armies, 'and attended by a great number of electors, dukes, princes, 'and nobles, to congratulate each other after they had ſuc'ceſsfully raiſed the ſiege of Vienna, routed a numerous 'army of Barbarians, and ſeized on their cannon, ammuni'tion, and baggage.'

To

To this I ſhall add the following panegyrical inſcription on the ſame John Sobieſki king of Poland, by an unknown hand:

IOHANNI SOBIESCO
Dominatione Polonico, Lithuanico,
Liberatione Auſtriaco, Pannonico,
Profligatione Ottomannico, Thracico,
Religione Chriſtianiſſimo,
Pietate Catholico,
Zelo & obſequio Apoſtolico
Inter Reges ſapientiſſimo,
Inter Duces præſtantiſſimo,
Inter Imperatores, citra fabulas
Solo nomine tremebundo,
Solo nomine hoſtes profliganti,
C V I
Gloria militaris Regnum peperit,
Clementia firmavit,
Meritum perennabit:
Q V I
Raro Probitatis & Conſtantiæ exemplo,
Propria deſerens, aliena defendens,
Docuit quo pacto ſancta jura fœderum
Ineantur, excolantur, perficiantur.
Ottomannicam Lunam
Fulgentiſſimo Crucis vexillo
Æternam Eclypſin minitantem
Ita properè fortiterque à Chriſtianorum finibus
Eliminavit,
Ut unum idemque fuerit,
Veniſſe, Vidiſſe, & Viciſſe.
Inter innumeros igitur Chriſtiani Orbis plauſus,
Inter vindicatæ Religionis & Imperii lætitiam,
Inter cruentatæ Lunæ extrema deliquia,
Agnoſcant præſentes, fateantur poſteri,
Non tantùm enaſcenti Evangelio, quo promulgaretur,
Sed etiam promulgato, ne profligaretur,
Utrobique fuiſſe hominem a Deo miſſum,
CVI NOMEN ERAT IOHANNES.

'To John Sobieſki, king of Poland and duke of Lithuania, 'the deliverer of Auſtria and Hungary, the conqueror of the 'Ottoman armies, &c. eminent for his devotion, piety, 'zeal

'zeal and ſubmiſſion to the holy ſee, the wiſeſt of kings, the 'braveſt of generals; whoſe name alone was ſo formidable, 'that it might be ſaid without flattery or hyperbole to have 'ſtruck terror into the enemy; who gained a kingdom by 'his military glory, eſtabliſhed himſelf on the throne by his 'clemency, and by his noble endowments will perpetuate 'his fame; who, by a rare example of probity and reſolu-'tion, leaving his own dominions to defend thoſe of others, 'has ſhewn with what religious punctuality treaties of al-'liance are to be formed, cultivated, and kept. The Otto-'man creſcent, which threatened an eternal eclipſe to the 'refulgent ſtandard of the croſs, he drove from the borders 'of Chriſtendom with ſuch rapidity and bravery, that at one 'and the ſame time HE CAME, SAW, AND CONQUERED. 'Amidſt the unanimous acclamations and applauſe of the 'whole Chriſtian world; the joyful exultations of religion 'and the empire, which were ſaved by his conduct; and the 'total eclipſe of the Turkiſh creſcent, which he bathed in 'blood; let the preſent age know, let poſterity acknowledge, 'that not only for the promulgation of the goſpel in its in-'fant ſtate, but alſo afterwards in its maturer ſtate, for its 'preſervation from ruin, "a man was ſent from God "whoſe name was JOHN."

Two miles on this ſide Preſburg there is a large tobacco-warehouſe, belonging to the imperial cuſtom-houſe at Hanburg. It brings in a very conſiderable revenue; for not only the tobacco growing in the neighbourhood, but alſo that of Hungary is brought hither, to be rendered fit for ſale. The beſt ſort of tobacco grows on the banks of the Theiſſe, and eſpecially that betwixt Calo and Carol, which almoſt comes up to Turkey tobacco *.

On the road from Preſburg to Hanburg, and near the latter, is a caſtle built on a high mountain; and, about half a league on this ſide Preſburg, a little river divides Auſtria from Hungary. Preſburg and the adjacent country formerly belonged to Auſtria; and on this is grounded the emperor's attempt, which has been frequently but vainly repeated, of again uniting Preſburg to that province. Limits betwixt Auſtria and Hungary.

* The revenue ariſing from the tobacco farm in the whole imperial dominions is very conſiderable, as may be inferred from that in the Auſtrian provinces, the kingdom of Bohemia, and the incorporated countries; the annual contract for which is ſix hundred and forty thouſand Rheniſh *guldens*.

Preſburg

Presburg. Presburg lies on a spacious plain; its buildings are but mean, and its fortifications consist only of a wall and a ditch. The suburbs are built for the most part on an eminence, and the citadel stands on a steep hill. It is of a quadrangular form, with four towers at the corners exactly alike. In some of the apartments is painted, by eminent hands, the history of the emperor Ferdinand the second, with several instances of his virtues. In every one of these pieces, which are all on religious subjects, is seen an exact resemblance of the emperor's face. The prospect from the citadel is extremely delightful, especially over the vast plain towards lower Hungary and Belgrade. The crown and other regalia of Hungary are kept in one of the above-mentioned towers, but are never shewn. The entrance to this castle is through three iron doors, and the guards posted betwixt the two first doors, by means of a grate, can see every one that comes up the steps leading to the entrance.

Fine prospect.

Armory. In the armory are several ancient arms both offensive and defensive, together with some old machines used in assaults.

Konigsberg. In the lower suburbs is a hill, which seems to be nothing remarkable; but is very famous, on account of its being the place whither the king of Hungary at his coronation goes in great state on horseback, and brandishes his sword towards the four cardinal points, to signify that he is determined to protect his country against all enemies on every side. The ceremony, however, is not limited to this hill, called Konigsberg, *i. e. King's-hill*, on that account, but may be performed at other places, where the king happens to be crowned. Vid. *Reva*, fol. 137.

Revenue-office. The exchequer for Hungary is kept at Presburg, which, however, is under a kind of subordination to that of Vienna. The only person of any distinguished rank at present here is the palatine of the kingdom, count Nicholas Palfi * of Erdöd, who has been for some years confined to his bed by the gout; however he is fond of visits.

* The eleven following hereditary dignities are by the constitution of that kingdom those of the greatest consideration: 1. The Palatine of the kingdom, who, on solemn occasions represents the king. 2. The lord chief justice. 3. The bann of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia. 4. The *weywodes* of Transylvania, Moldavia, and Walachia, who bear the superb title of *hospadar* or despotic. 5. The treasurer of the kingdom. 6. The cup-bearer. 7. The high steward. 8. The master of the horse. 9. The great chamberlain. 10. The master of the ceremonies. 11. The grand marshal.

This

This gentleman's unhappy ſituation puts me in mind of a remarkable cure of the gout, performed by an apothecary at Vienna, on one M. de Pauli, by the frequent uſe of fine turpentine, taking as much as lay on a point of a knife at a doſe with ſpring water. According to his account, all acrid humours are by this diuretic medicine diſcharged by urine; and if it does not entirely remove the gout, it leaves no pain or weakneſs in the joints. By this medicine, the gentleman mentioned above now finds himſelf quite free from the gout, and has been ſo for two years paſt; whereas he had before been ſo afflicted with this hereditary malady almoſt from his childhood, that the effects of it are ſtill apparent in ſeveral chalk ſtones on the joints of his fingers. At preſent he takes a doſe of turpentine every fortnight: however, I am of opinion, that the doſes which are taken often ſhould not be very large, leſt by forcing the urine too much, they ſhould occaſion a *diabetes*. In ſuch a caſe Briſtol water is an excellent remedy againſt that diſorder. Remarkable cure of the gout.

Matthias Bel, the evangelical miniſter at Preſburg, has for ſome years paſt been compiling a hiſtory and geographical deſcription of the kingdom of Hungary, which, from the ſpecimen publiſhed in the year 1723, wherein the knowledge and diligence of the author, and the elegance of his Latin ſtile appear in a very advantageous light, is impatiently expected by the learned world. He hopes to finiſh the geographical part in two years. In the mean time the deſcription of every diſtrict in the kingdom is ſent to preſidents and aſſemblies in order to be examined and reviſed, which, with the farther examination of the work at the ſecretary of ſtate's office at Vienna, neceſſarily retards the publication. The maps and plans are taken with the greateſt accuracy by the beſt engineers. The Jeſuits, out of envy and jealouſy, have ſeveral times endeavoured to put a ſtop to this work; and once they had carried their point ſo far, that a kind of a court of inquiſition ſat upon Mr. Bel. In his defence he proved, that 'he was no foreigner, but a native of Hungary, and was ſo far from having a hand in any practices 'againſt the houſe of Auſtria, that he had been obliged to 'leave his country on account of the diſturbances raiſed by 'prince Ragotzi; that he had entered himſelf in a foreign 'univerſity, and had not returned to Hungary till after the 'happy ſuppreſſion of the diſturbances raiſed by the male-'contents. He added, that it was not at the inſtigation of 'any evil-minded perſons, but from mere love to his native 'coun- M. Bel, compiling a hiſtory of Hungary. Oppoſed by the Jeſuits. His defence.

'country, that he had undertaken the work; which, he 'hoped, was not without its utility both to prince and 'people.' In conſequence of this the Jeſuits were diſmiſſed with a reprimand, and the emperor ſettled a penſion of ſix hundred *guldens* upon Bel, as an encouragement to proceed in the work. *

Journey into Upper Hungary.

As our company conſiſted of four perſons, we paid five *guldens* † for our carriage from Vienna to Preſburg; and being deſirous of ſeeing Upper Hungary, where there are no ſettled poſt-ſtages, we were obliged to hire a carriage with four horſes on purpoſe, for which we paid four *guldens* every day when we travelled, and two when we lay by. The

Hungarian horſes.

Hungarian horſes will bear a great deal of fatigue; but yet have not the ſtrength required to draw a carriage in a heavy ſoil, deep ways, or up an acclivity. When the road lies through a plain, the horſes are put ſingly at length. On the left hand, at the foot of a mountain, about two miles from Preſburg, lies a town called St. George. The vineyards on this mountain being expoſed to the ſouth, and conſequently enjoying the benefit of the ſun for the beſt part of the day, the excellency of the wine made here is no more than what

Wine of Hungary.

may naturally be expected. Formerly the beſt grapes and largeſt bunches uſed to be picked, in order to make a wine of extraordinary richneſs, called *Ausbruche*; ſo that the remainder was very poor and vapid. This practice occaſioned a late order, prohibiting the making of any *Ausbruche* wine. A caſk of the common wine made here, containing forty Brunſwick quarts, is ſold on the ſpot for two Rheniſh *guldens*; and count Erdodi, preſident of the Hungarian exchequer, aſſured me, that in ſome years he could procure ſuch caſks of Hungary wine, equal in goodneſs to the beſt Auſtrian wine, at the rate of fifty-one ‡ *creutzers* per caſk.

* M. Bel, on the demiſe of the emperor, was not only in favour with the great officers of the kingdom, but alſo received, even from pope Clement XII. four large gold medals. This preſent was brought to Vienna by the pope's nuncio Paſſionei, archbiſhop of Epheſus, who, in the pope's name, preſented with it a letter, full of the moſt polite expreſſions, and written in a Latin ſtyle, which might become the Auguſtan age. M. Bel received both the letter and medal by the hands of Garelli the emperor's phyſician. When he finiſhed the firſt part of his *Notitia Hungar.* he was by Charles VI. made hiſtoriographer to his imperial majeſty. This excellent man died on the 29th of Auguſt, 1749.

† A *gulden* is equal to 2*s.* 4*d.* ſterling.

‡ About 2*s.* ſterling

But,

But, beſides the charges of carriage, a heavy duty is laid upon theſe wines when imported into Auſtria.

At Dſacklitz, or, as it is called in the Dſacklian dialect †, Lauſchitz, is a fine ſeat belonging to prince Joſeph Eſterhaſi: and half a league from thence on the left hand, near Neudorbel, is another, belonging to cardinal Cſaki. Country ſeats.

The diſtance from Preſburg to Tyrnau, a town famous for its univerſity and the Jeſuits college, is ſeven miles, which is ſix hours journey. About two miles farther lies Freyſtadt; but the road near Leopoldſtadt is very diſagreeable, by reaſon of the fens. The latter place is regularly fortified, and ſituated on the rapid river Wage, a quarter of a league from Freyſtadt. It was judged the more neceſſary to build ſuch a fortreſs, as by the twenty-years truce, concluded in 1664, Neuhauſel was to remain in the hands of the Turks. It is built *à la moderne*, and all its works are lined. Tyrnau. Freyſtadt.

Freyſtadt is a large town, and ſtands on an eminence. Thus far the mountains lie at a good diſtance on the left of the road; but from Freyſtadt the country begins to grow uneven and mountainous, and the length of the miles alſo increaſes; ſo that the four miles from thence to Topolſchan took us up five hours.

The neareſt way from hence to Cremnitz is by Brynitz, where field-marſhal Palfi has a magnificent palace, with a very elegant warm bath. The diſtance from Brynitz to Cremnitz is three Hungarian miles, which are as long again as thoſe of Germany. All this road is exceeding bad, and croſſes a high craggy mountain; but Cremnitz lies in a very low valley. Length of Hungarian miles.

All this part of the country is exceeding populous and well cultivated; and where foreſts and craggy rocks will not admit of planting vineyards, the inhabitants brew a very good ſort of malt liquor. Beer.

The ſeven royal free towns, as they are called, are Cremnitz, Konigſberg, Schemnitz, Neuſohl, Buggantz, Dullen and Libeten. They are all dependent on Auſtria, having been formerly mortgaged to the houſe of Auſtria by the kings of Hungary; but the ſtates of the country frequently complain that no meaſures are taken for redeeming them. To theſe ſeven mine-towns belong four lordſhips, which are Mine-towns, and why under the Auſtrian government.

† The language, nation, and name of the Dſacklcans, ſeem to be derived from the old *Scythæ* or *Scytulæ*.

three days journey in length, and extend to the borders of Poland. The ſupreme officer in theſe parts is the commiſſioner of the revenue, which office, at preſent, is filled by baron Sternbach, a man of great parts and probity. All orders are directed to him; but he receives them only from the Auſtrian treaſury. All monies likewiſe paſs through his hands; and he judges, without appeal, both in civil and criminal cauſes. He has eighty-three officers under him. His appointment is four thouſand *guldens* a year, and four hundred and fifty for the expence of his table.

Theſe mines are the ſupport of ſeveral thouſands; and the expence of working all the mines amounts yearly to a hundred thouſand *guldens*; of which only ſixteen thouſand *guldens* are aſſigned from ſettled funds; the reſt is paid from the profits of the mines: ſo that, inſtead of laying up any clear gains, the commiſſioner has frequently demands for diſburſements.

Of the ore in the Hungarian mines.

Pure gold-ore, like that of Tranſylvania, is never found in the Hungarian mines; but the latter yield gold-ore, with a mixture of ſilver or lead: and, on the other hand, no ſilver-ore is dug up here which does not contain ſome gold. A quintal of the richeſt ore yields thirty-five ounces of ſilver; but ſome is refined, eſpecially at Cremnitz, that does not yield above two ounces out of a hundred weight. The ore which yields the leaſt ſilver, generally contains moſt gold. The Turkiſh and Hungarian lead, of which the Turks cut cubic bullets for their muſkets, generally yields both ſilver and gold. The mine of Schemnitz annually produces ſomething above five quintals of gold. The emperor's ſhare at Cremnitz amounts to ſeventy, and that of the works to thirty marks *. By means of the mixture of alloy in the coin, half an ounce of gold makes five ducats. In the general mint for all theſe mine-towns, near a hundred thouſand ducats are coined every year; yet ſome pretend, that the clear profit of theſe works, all charges deducted, hardly amounts to ſixty thouſand *guldens*.

Produce of the Hungarian mines.

Neuſohl mine is one of the beſt, on account of the copper it produces, which is appropriated for paying the intereſt of the loan of two millions of *guldens*, advanced by the Dutch on the Hungarian mines. From the year 1680 to 1693, the clear produce of the mines, in Upper Hungary only, amounted yearly to three millions. Indeed, at that time,

* A mark of gold or ſilver is equal to 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

the

the mine of Schemnitz alone yielded every week three or four thouſand marks of ſilver; whereas now it ſcarce produces a hundred. Out of a mark of gold, according to the Vienna-weight, ſeventy-nine or eighty ducats are coined; but the adventurers being obliged to pay the mint-duties, receive only ſeventy-four ducats. The proprietors, for a mark of ſilver, receive only fifteen *guldens* and fifteen *creutzers*; whereas the emperor makes twenty *guldens* and a half of every mark. Standard ſilver muſt be malleable, and contain ſeven ounces ſeventeen pennyweights and twelve grains, or at leaſt ſeven ounces fifteen pennyweights, in order to be accepted at the mint. Beſides all this, the *urbar*, or the tenth part of all kinds of ore, belongs to the emperor, which brings him in yearly ſomething above twenty thouſand *guldens*. The exciſe has not as yet been introduced into Hungary; and the ſeven mine-towns are alſo exempted from being obliged to quarter ſoldiers. To prevent, as far as poſſible, the want of wood, an edict was publiſhed, ſo long ago as the year 1573, in the reign of Maximilian II. by which all perſons within the diſtricts of the ſeven mine-towns were prohibited from keeping goats.

Cautions againſt embezzlements

As a precaution againſt any male-practices or embezzlements, both the ſuper-intendant of the revenue, the comptroller of the copper-trade, with the inferior accomptants and their aſſiſtants, the ſurveyors of the mines, miners, refiners, aſſayers, clerks, and all other officers are ſworn, and excluded from having any *kux*, or ſhare in theſe mines. The word *kux* is of Bohemian origin, *kukas*, in that language, ſignifying a ſhare or portion. The workmen labour eight hours ſucceſſively, their taſk being a *ſchichte*, which is a certain quantity of ore or ſpace of ground; and their week's work is five and a half of theſe *ſchichte*. At Cremnitz ſuch a taſk is not very fatiguing; the ſoil being looſe and free from rocks. The metallic earth, together with the ore, after it is calcined and beat into ſmall pieces by people ſentenced to that hard work, as it were *ad metalla damnati*, is put into a kind of mill, where it is ground to a very fine powder. The water carries off the lighteſt particles, while the heavy metallic parts fall into a receptacle contrived for that purpoſe. What is thus ſeparated is ſo pure, that there is no need of further refining it by fire. When the other fine particles, which were carried away by the water, have paſſed through the mill ſeven times, and been cleanſed in a trough, they call it *ſchlich*, which being mixed with lime that

is moderately burnt, is put into the fire, where it is melted down into a black ſubſtance called *lech*. The latter contains a great deal of arſenic; for which reaſon, whilſt it emits a vapour, it is burnt in the open air. This is done on a kind of loam furnace, on which is laid, in the firſt place, ſome ſmall charcoal; the next layer is of ſplit wood; on this is laid the *lech*, which has been taken out of the crucibles, and broken into pieces of the bigneſs of a walnut; and the *ſtratum* of *lech* is alſo covered with another of coals and wood. This pile being ſet a-fire, burns from five to eight days, according as the wind and weather permit. This method of burning of the *ſchlich* ſaves conſiderable charges; for the melting of every hundred weight would at leaſt amount to three *guldens*, if the proceſs were repeated as often as is neceſſary for the total expulſion of all the heterogeneous parts which it contains. When the *lech* thus burnt has been ſufficiently purified, and undergoes the laſt fuſion, they let it run into melted lead, which attracts all the ſilver that is mixt with the gold. A quintal of lead thus impregnated contains about twenty-five or thirty ounces of ſilver, and is put in the furnace in order to ſeparate the ſilver a ſecond time from the lead. This I had the pleaſure of ſeeing performed at Cremnitz with thirty quintals of ſuch lead. About eighteen or twenty quintals of it were ſkimmed off, or boiled over like ſcum in the fuſion: this is called *litharge*. A great deal of the lead alſo inſinuated itſelf into the furnace, which is made of loam; ſo that only fifty marks of ſilver remained behind, each of which contained half an ounce and four grains of gold. But this was ſome of the worſt Schemnitz ore, of which a quintal contained only from one to two ounces of ſilver; whereas the rich ore and the *lech* of the Cremnitz mines, when they come from the grinding-mill, yield a mixed metal, which being refined in the furnace as above, contains two thirds of gold and one of ſilver. The ſilver in the furnace remains in the fire after the *blick*, as it is called, *i. e.* ignition, till all the heterogeneous particles are conſumed: this is known by the ſilver adhering to an iron wire dipped into it; or when cold by its being malleable, and not flying into ſplinters, as it did before this operation.

When the ſilver is taken out of the fire, it is cooled and weighed, and then granulated. This laſt operation is done by melting, and then pouring it through an iron cullender into water, that it may become grains. The remaining proceſs

proceſs is performed at Schemnitz, whither it is carried in flaſks, every one of which contains ten marks of granulated ſilver. There it is put over the fire with ſome *aqua fortis* in a crucible, and the gold falls to the bottom like a blackiſh yellow ſand; but it does not attain its beautiful colour till it undergoes a ſecond fuſion. The *aqua fortis* in which the ſilver has been ſeparated, is poured into large retorts; but the ſilver adheres ſo tenaciouſly to the bottom, that there is a neceſſity of breaking the retorts. The whole is again put into the crucible; and being melted together, the ſherds are taken off with the *ſcoria*. The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold, and better in quantity than that of Cremnitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more *lech*. It is a general obſervation alſo in theſe parts, that the ore which is richeſt in ſilver, on that account yields the leaſt gold. The old mineral earth and duſt, which are ſuppoſed not to have been carefully examined by former miners, and to contain ſome metallic particles, are now going to be waſhed a ſecond time. When this has been performed eight ſeveral times, and the *ſchlich* is judged to be thoroughly cleanſed, it is worked up, and, as it were, kneeded with quickſilver, which is known to have the virtue of attracting gold. This *amalgama* is laid on a perforated plate of metal, ſecured by a cover; and under the plate are laid ſome coals, with a veſſel full of water, ſo that the mercury in the ſeparation precipitates into the water, and is thus preſerved. The gold contained in the above-mentioned maſs is ſo ſubtile, that it ſometimes paſſes into the water; and ſo volatile, as not to be manageable in a crucible. This gold is alſo ſo pure, that it is eighteen carats fine; whereas the gold extracted from other ores is but fifteen or ſixteen carats. This attractive power of mercury is experienced with regard to ſilver; but goes no lower, for it will not adhere to any of the baſer metals. *. This ſecret was firſt communicated to the Spaniards in 1571 by Fernandez de Velaſco, and has proved of infinite advantage to them in the mines of Potoſi. The cauſes of this are diſcuſſed by Rohault, in the third part of his phyſics, *cap.* 6. *art.* 27. The large veſſels uſed here for fuſions are brought from Paſſau; for there is no earth found in this country proof againſt ſuch intenſe fires.

* With ſome difficulty it will adhere to copper and braſs; but not at all to iron, *&c.*

Mint. All the gold and ſilver refined in the mine towns of Hungary are carried to the mint at Cremnitz: this put me in mind of the following ingenious diſtich, to be ſeen over the door of the mint at Clauſthal.

Quod natura parit, labor atque pericula quærunt,
Hoic trahit in formas ars operoſa ſuas.

'Nature's rich product, but with toil acquir'd,
'From art receives its fair impreſſion here.'

Secret of giving ducats a beautiful colour. The Cremnitz ducats are diſtinguiſhable from other coins by the beauty of their colour; and only one family poſſeſſes the ſecret of giving them this beautiful luſtre. A few years ago the perſon employed in this operation fraudulently uſed more copper, and conſequently leſs gold than the ſtandard, in every ducat. The fraud, however, was ſoon detected; and this ingenious perſon would have been beheaded, as his two aſſiſtants were, had he not found means to eſcape out of priſon, and taken ſanctuary in the Franciſcan convent at Cremnitz. Here he lived five years; and at firſt did not in the leaſt doubt but that he ſhould ſoon obtain a pardon, imagining, that he was the only perſon who was maſter of the ſecret of giving the ducats their beautiful colour, which would conſequently be loſt by his death. But he found himſelf miſtaken; for his brother, who knew the ſecret as well as himſelf, finding that the government choſe rather to let the ducats paſs without their uſual luſtre, than that ſuch a villain ſhould go unpuniſhed, went and offered his ſervice in that employment which his brother had ſo ill diſcharged. This proceeding the delinquent reſented with ſo much rancour, that on his death-bed he could hardly be prevailed on to be reconciled to his brother.

Schemnitz is eight or nine hours journey from Cremnitz, though the diſtance is but three German miles. Near the village of Latemer, which is not above a mile and a half from Cremnitz, are to be ſeen ſome pleaſant vallies; and near the glaſs-houſes on this road is a warm bath, wherein both ſexes bathe promiſcuouſly; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women a ſhift wrapt over their breaſts. Schemnitz lies in a deep vale, but is ſomething larger than Cremnitz. In the Schemnitz mine are found, 1. gold; 2. lead-*ſchlich*; 3. flint-*ſchlich*. A quintal of the

Glaſs-houſes and warm baths near Latemer.

Schemnitz ore.

laſt

laſt contains five penny-weights of ſilver, and a mark of this ſilver yields an ounce of gold.

Here is a kind of ore, a quintal of which yields but $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny-weights of ſilver, and fifty-two pounds of lead. A quintal of this lead ignited yields three ounces of ſilver, if I may call it ſo; from which is extracted an ounce of gold. Here alſo is found cinnabar richly impregnated with ſilver; which ſome ſuppoſe to be an imperfect cinnabar, as it contains no ſulphur.

Though the neighbourhood of Schemnitz abounds in wood, yet they begin to apprehend a want of that material; for three hundred and fifty horſe-loads of charcoal are conſumed every week in the furnaces; and a quantity of wood, to the amount of a thouſand *guldens*, is uſed in the other works every fortnight. Fir is not burnt for making charcoal; it being very uſeful for the ſhafts, *&c.* in the mines. On this account, only the moſt profitable and neceſſary operations are performed at Schemnitz, and moſt of the bad ore is ſent to Cremnitz, where wood is in greater plenty. As water is abſolutely neceſſary to turn the mills, *&c.* every one has a right by the charter of the mines of bringing or conveying water to his works along the ground of another perſon, indemnifying the proprietor for any loſs he may ſuffer. The ſmaller rivulets have alſo been joined; and their courſe, after their conflux, ſo directed, that by little canals all the mills and other hydraulic engines are put in motion. But, after all theſe precautions, the Schemnitz works are ſometimes in want of water in a dry ſummer. Then the works ſtand ſtill, or the hydraulic engines are put in motion by horſes, which greatly increaſe the expence. This country affords a kind of mineral like coal, which general Schmettau endeavoured to render fit for uſe; but all his experiments miſcarried: for it was ſo far from being inflammable when laid on other burning coals, that it burſt into ſeveral pieces with a great exploſion like a ſtone. The water uſed for the works in the mills, *&c.* retains the colour it receives from the ore for ſeveral miles in its courſe. That of Cremnitz is yellowiſh; but that of Schemnitz, on account of the lead-ore, is of a blackiſh colour.

Want of wood.

Colour of the waters here.

At Schemnitz I went down a hundred and fifty fathoms in a ſhaft, on the footman, as they called it, and without any danger, being buckled up within a kind of leather chair; and great care is taken, that the rope by which they let it down be ſtrong. Such a rope, on account of its thickneſs and

length, coſts about ſeven hundred and twenty *guldens*; yet in a damp ſhaft and bad weather it ſcarce laſts five or ſix weeks: but in St. Joſeph's ſhaft, in which I was let down, it holds out ſeventeen or eighteen weeks, as it is the drieſt of all. The whole depth of this ſhaft is more than a hundred and fifty fathoms; but afterwards one deſcends by ladders fifteen fathoms deeper.

Great extent of the mines.

It would require three or four days to walk through all the paſſages of the Schemnitz mine; though ſeveral of the mines here have been ſuffered to go to ruin, becauſe the expence of working them has of late exceeded the produce. The rock where the ſhafts are ſunk is ſo hard, that the miners are obliged to make uſe of gun-powder for ſplitting it. This increaſes the charges in working this mine above that of the other mine-towns.

Preſervative againſt the unhealthfulneſs of the air.

In order to remedy the unhealthineſs of the air in mines, ſeveral ſhafts and ſpiracles are generally made. Windy weather is the beſt for theſe ſubterraneous abodes, becauſe they are well ventilated when the wind blows freſh; hence the miners make uſe of this phraſe, *viz.* 'That is good weather 'which draws in and out.' Thoſe who have the direction of the mines here maintain, that wherever the workmen are ſubject to thoſe convulſive diſorders, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of mine-diſtempers, it is owing to the wrong diſpoſition of the ſhafts and ſpiracles. Even in the quickſilver mines of Idra, the nervous tremors and convulſions to which the miners are ſubject, are, in a great meaſure, owing to their intemperance. In the Hungarian mine-towns ſeveral perſons of eighty and ninety years of age are to be met with: but whether this longevity be the effect of their moderation with regard to drinking, I ſhall not pretend to determine. It is well known, however, that in Cremnitz, Schemnitz, and Neuſohl, forty thouſand caſks of wine and eighty thouſand caſks of brandy are conſumed in a year. It is obſervable, that the air in the mines is never more noxious and unhealthful, than in the foggy weather of Spring and Autumn. When a miner comes to a place where his candle burns faint, as if it was going out, it is a ſure ſign of ſome noxious vapour; and therefore he muſt immediately get into the open air; otherwiſe he preſently experiences a ſweetiſh taſte by reſpiration; which is generally ſucceeded by a deliquium, or rather ſudden death.

Number of labourers.

The number of the ſeveral labourers, *&c.* employed in the ſhafts at Schemnitz, amounts to five or ſix thouſand men; and

and thoſe without the mines, together with the carpenters, *&c.* are computed at two thouſand, excluſive of thoſe employed about the carriages. Fifteen hundred horſes are uſually taken up for theſe works; and a little carriage with two horſes, according as the work is hard or light, is hired for about ſix or ſeven *guldens* a week. The total of the emperor's expences only in the mines of Schemnitz amounts every fortnight to more than twenty thouſand Rheniſh *guldens*; and the whole annual expence is above five hundred thouſand *guldens* *. Charges.

The emperor has a hundred and twenty-three *ruxes* or ſhares in thoſe mines; the remaining five portions are the property of private adventurers, who have alſo their particular ſmelting-houſes and furnaces, and employ fewer ſervants; ſo that their ſhares turn to better account. Some noble families have alſo ſettled in theſe mine-towns; and the greateſt part of their income ariſes from the mines. I could eaſily perceive, that the imperial officers, who preſide over the Hungarian mine-towns, repreſent the produce of the mines at a much lower rate than it really is. This is done partly to avoid envy, but more eſpecially to prevent any ſuſpicions of their clandeſtinely hoarding up great ſums of money, which would ſoon be demanded by the treaſury. This is the cauſe of their diſpleaſure againſt Dr. Bruckman, who, in his *Magnalia* DEI *in Subterraneis*, gives a magnificent deſcription of theſe mines, repreſenting them as an inexhauſtible fund of treaſure. When theſe things are conſidered, Sir, you may ſafely make a very great addition to the ſixty thouſand *guldens*, which a perſon in a lucrative employment here very gravely told me was the whole clear produce annually ariſing from the Hungarian mines to his imperial majeſty. Clear produce of the mines.

No perſon is allowed to draw wine at Schemnitz who is not a proprietor in the mines to the value of four hundred *guldens*, and owner of a houſe to which its builder, or any of its former poſſeſſors, procured ſuch a right. Theſe houſes are called *waldburg* or ring-houſes. This privilege of drawing wine is looked upon with a very evil eye by the other inhabitants of Schemnitz: but, had it not been for the *waldburgers*, the Hungarian mines would never have attained to their preſent flouriſhing ſtate. Every *waldburger* is farther obliged every week to contribute four Hungarian *guilders* †, if the ore Of the *waldburg*-houſes.

*. 58,333 *l.* ſterling.

† An Hungarian *guilder* is fifty *creutzers*, *i. e.* about 2 *s.*

proves

proves good, that it may be worked at their joint charge; but at the ſame time muſt employ his uſual contributions on a mine, where, as yet, no good ore has been found. Their deliberations are decided by a majority of votes; and, as they contribute a third to all the expences of the town, the magiſtracy can make no innovations without their conſent.

The Lutheran miniſter at Schemnitz is now compiling an accurate account of the ſeven mine-towns; which, from this gentleman's conſummate ſkill in minerology, and his other talents, we may hope will prove a valuable work. On a mountain a little way from Schemnitz is to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, where Elizabeth queen of Hungary reſided. The records of this town ſhew, that the corporation preſented that princeſs with five *guldens* *, to bear her expences in a journey to Buda; and that another time they made her a preſent of a horſe which coſt them nine dollars †. Theſe are remarkable inſtances of the cheapneſs of thoſe times. The knights templars had alſo a reſidence at the foot of this mountain.

Herrengrund. Herrengrund is ſituated about a German mile from Neuſohl, and is famous for a ſpring, which, according to the common opinion, is ſuppoſed to convert iron into copper; whereas in reality the water in which the iron is laid is little elſe than a ſolution of copper, which corrodes the iron, and fills up the interſtices with particles of copper. This ſeeming tranſmutation is performed in about three weeks. But when the iron lies too long in this water or *menſtruum*, it diſſolves into a coppery duſt. The like experiment may be made with common water ſaturated with Hungarian or Cyprian vitriol; but the other kind, which is extracted from iron, will not anſwer.

Tranſmutation of iron into copper.

From the water of the Herrengrund ſpring has been produced a great quantity of green borax or *chryſocolla*, which is uſed for a green colour, and is nothing elſe but copper turned into ruſt by corroſion. Herrengrund alſo produces blue, green, red, and white vitriol. Neuſohl lies about three miles from Cremnitz; and it is the beſt way to go thither immediately from the latter, before you viſit Schemnitz.

Of the Konigsberg mines. The mines of Konigſberg formerly yielded immenſe profits, ſo that the city once made a preſent to king Matthias of a *dog* (as the little carriages uſed in the mines are called) full of ducats. But the miners afterwards carrying their works

* 11*s.* 8*d.* ſterling. † 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

too

too near the river Gran, moſt of the ſhafts were overflowed; and this misfortune many conſtrued as a judgment on the proprietors for their pride. A few years ſince a company was formed for repairing theſe works; and as the firſt ſtep to accompliſh that end, was the draining the water out of the former pits, one of thoſe hydraulic machines called a fire-engine was ſet up there. At the head of this work was one Mr. Iſaac Potter, an Engliſhman. Though I am far from depreciating that gentleman's abilities, I muſt ſay, that without the aſſiſtance of M. Fiſcher, the emperor's architect, who had ſeen thoſe engines in England, he would have found it a difficult taſk. This engine anſwered the end, and in eight hours diſcharged as much water as run into the mines in twenty-four. I was further told, that with a moderate quantity of fuel it would raiſe forty thouſand *eimers* of water, every *eimer* containing forty Vienna quarts; but, after an expence of a hundred and fifty thouſand *guldens*, either from diſſenſions among the members of the company, or becauſe the leading men grew tired with frequent diſburſements, or from other cauſes, the whole undertaking is come to nothing. It is affirmed, that the ſilver extracted from the ore of theſe mines contains one-ſixth of gold. At preſent the fire-engine ſtands ſtill, and the miners, whom the company had hired from foreign countries, are employed in the imperial mines till theſe have occaſion for their ſervice, for which there is now but little appearance. New company.

At Slana, near Eperiez, is dug up a whitiſh ore, which yields a great deal of quickſilver. The mercury is not extracted here by diſtillation, as at Idra, but *per deſcenſum*. Theſe mines conſiſt of three ſubterraneous paſſages; one of which is called the *Weiſſenberg* or white-mine paſſage; the ſecond, *Michael*'s paſſage; and the third *Elizabeth*'s paſſage. In the county of Gemer, not far from Eperies, is alſo another quickſilver mine of equal richneſs; but the colour of the earth or ore is red. In ſome caverns in the county of Lipſk are found a vaſt variety of lapideous ſubſtances, reſembling ſugar-candy, *&c.* Quickſilver mines.

Tockay lies about thirty Hungarian * or ſixty German miles from Schemnitz. It is well known that this place is famous for its excellent wine: but what ſome travellers affirm, *viz.* that the ſpot which produces this delicate flavoured ge- Tockay.

* An Hungarian mile is equal to eight Engliſh or two German miles.

nerous

nerous wine is but ſmall, and that the whole vintage does not exceed a thouſand hogſheads, is a miſtake. Thoſe who are acquainted with the country muſt know, that the ſpot of land which yields this noble liquor is above ſeven miles * in circumference. It is called in the Hungarian dialect *Hegyallya*, *i. e.* the land under the hill, and is interſperſed with ſeveral towns, moſt of which are better ſituated than Tockay, namely, on the right of Tockay towards the north, Keretſkitur, Litzka, Tolorva, Bennye, Patack, *&c.* on the left, Tarzal, Zombor, Mad, Tallyatz. If all the waſte ground in this tract of land was duly cultivated, no part of Europe would be without Tockay wine; eſpecially as it is not a proper liquor for common drinking. Miſkoletz and Stzickſtzo produce a very pleaſant and wholeſome wine for the table, which however is ſurpaſſed by the produce of a mountain near four miles in length, that lies between Stzanto and Gontz, *&c.* If a perſon purchaſes a large quantity of the Tockay wine, it is beſt to carry it away in carriages drawn by Hungarian oxen, as a good profit may afterwards be made by the ſale of thoſe animals. The chief place of intelligence for all theſe particulars is Caſcaw.

Gold wire in a vine.

In the emperor's muſeum at Vienna is ſhewn a vine-ſtock, with a gold wire twining round it, which, it is ſaid, naturally grew thus out of the earth. It was found in a vineyard near Tockay in the year 1670, and preſented to the emperor as a moſt extraordinary curioſity. This vine-ſtock is a freſh proof that metals continue to grow in the earth, although not in the ſame manner as vegetables. I ſaw in Mr. Sluter's curious cabinet at Goſlar a fragment of a prop of fir, which had been uſed in a ſhaft in the foreſt of Hartz, part of which was covered with copper, which grew on it in the mine. Had this been only on the outſide of the wood, it might have been looked upon as proceeding from the *lur*, or mineral water with which the wood was moiſtened: but the caſe was otherwiſe; for the copper had inſinuated itſelf into the wood from the earth in which the prop ſtood, and appeared like filaments running through the very pith of part of the wood. Beſides, ſeveral mines exhibit gold and ſilver growing in filaments in the hardeſt ſtones; and I myſelf have brought away with me from Schemnitz a very remarkable curioſity of this kind.

Proof of the growth of metal.

* Probably Hungarian miles, though not ſpecified by the author in this deſcription of Hungary.

Tockay

Tockay lies in a fine country, and is pleaſantly ſituated; the mountains here not being ſo ſteep and craggy as thoſe about Cremnitz and Schemnitz. I have often obſerved, that perſons brought up in a level open country are more taken with hills and vales, than the natives of a mountainous country are with plains and even ground. God himſelf, ſpeaking of Egypt in ſcripture * to the people of Iſrael, ſeems to give the preference to a hilly country, promiſing them a delicious land of hills and vallies, ſprings and rivers, which, in ſuch a hot climate, muſt certainly be very convenient and delightful.

Whether mountainous countries be preferable to plain.

That the air of a country abounding in hills and dales is more ſalubrious to the human body than that of a level country, plainly appears from what may be obſerved in moſt parts, and eſpecially in Hungary; for the inhabitants of Lower Hungary, where there are large plains, many moraſſes and ſtagnant waters which produce fogs, and but few ſprings, are much more ſickly than thoſe who live in Upper Hungary. However, all circumſtances conſidered, the medium between theſe extremes, as in other things, is certainly moſt eligible. Not to mention the unevenneſs of the roads in mountainous countries; the hardneſs of the water, which is ſo great an ingredient in nouriſhing the human body, is apt to produce wens. Theſe excreſcencies are almoſt univerſal amongſt the inhabitants of the mountains of Schemnitz; whereas the water in the vallies near that town is ſaid to be an efficacious remedy for them.

Cauſe of wens.

Womens dreſs.

The womens dreſs in the mine-towns is not unbecoming. They wear knots of ribbons at their ſhift-ſleeves, and others likewiſe hanging down their backs: but the peaſants and lower ſort of people dreſs very meanly. Among the latter the men are very proud of a furred mantle. Moſt of the women wear boots, and many of them a long furred gown, and have a kind of ſhift of a very coarſe linen next their ſkin, with a girdle round it at the waiſt. Their head-dreſs is a piece of white linen with two lappets hanging down behind. Blue is the moſt uſual colour worn here by both ſexes. I once aſked a gentleman concerned in the mines at Cremnitz, why the Hungarians preferred that colour to any other? His anſwer was, that the reaſon of this cuſtom might be ſeen in Barclay's *Icon animorum*, where he ſays, *Amant cæruleum colorem, & profectò iſte animos erectos & cœleſtes*

Blue cloathing of the Hungarians.

* Deut. c. xi. v. 10, 11, 12.

quàm

quàm maximè decet. 'Their favourite colour is blue: and 'indeed there is ſomething in it, which extremely becomes 'exalted and celeſtial minds.' I thought the application was not amiſs, and was the leſs inclined to make any objection, as I had not Barclay's treatiſe by me: but I afterwards found, that this author ſays not a word of the exalted and celeſtial minds of the Hungarians, which azure or blue colour is ſuppoſed to become ſo well. His words are theſe: *Tunicis purpureis maximè utuntur, aut quæ cæruleum colorem acceperunt. Et hic veſtitus egregiè viros decet.* 'They gene-'rally wear purple or blue garments; and there is ſomething 'very manly in this dreſs' *. It muſt indeed be allowed, that the dreſs of the Hungarian gentry is extremely becoming.

Language. The common people in Upper Hungary are for the moſt part unacquainted with the Hungarian language; but ſpeak Latin, German, or Sclavonian †. In the town ſeveral perſons concerned in trade are to be met with who ſpeak all the four languages. The Latin ſpoken by the commonalty is none of the pureſt; of this the Huſſars afford ſeveral inſtances. One of them inquiring after a ſadler, in order to buy a pair of holſters, expreſſed himſelf thus: *Ubinam eſt ille homo, qui facit chirothecas bombardarum*, i. e. 'Where does 'the man live that ſells gloves for piſtols?' Their common phraſe when they happen to fall in with a corps of

Food. foot is, *fuge, fuge, hic infanteria eſt.* In the towns of Hungary their entertainment of every kind is not to be found fault with; but in the country it is often ſo very bad, that beſides the want of good proviſions, there is ſcarce ſtraw to lie upon;

Beds. and where one meets with beds, they are ſo ſhort, that I could not help thinking the Hungarians ſlept in the ſame poſture as they ride. They generally keep hogs, and dry the fleſh of them, when ſalted, in the ſmoke, or hang it up in the ſun, to make bacon of it; and this is what the Hungarian peaſants chiefly live upon. The pigs, geeſe and

* The Hungarians have the opinion of antiquity in their favour, as blue or azure was by the ancients reckoned a ſign of wit and penetration. *Cicero de Nat. Deor. lib.* I. *c.* 30. likewiſe Minucius Felix, in *Octav. c.* 11. informs us, that blue colour in general, and blue eyes in particular, were conſecrated to Minerva, from an opinion that they denote a vivacity of mind.

† *Slawacena*, in the Sclavonian language, ſignifies human, from *ſlawak*, a man. They ſeem to have aſſumed this appellation, as if no other nation but themſelves were entitled to it.

fowls

fowls here live in the ſame apartment or ſtove-room with the owners, as is cuſtomary in Weſtphalia.

Six or ſeven thouſand of the inhabitants of Schemnitz, which conſtitute two-thirds of the city, profeſs Lutheraniſm: however, the magiſtrates are always Roman-catholics; but, at Cremnitz, the magiſtracy is ſhared betwixt the two religions. No proteſtant is capable of any employment in the imperial mines. In Upper Hungary the proteſtants are very numerous, eſpecially in the country; and yet in ſome places they are forcibly driven into the Romiſh churches like ſo many ſheep. At Pilſen, not far from Schemnitz, the popiſh clergy and the proteſtant inhabitants live in ſuch a good underſtanding, that the prieſts read maſs to the proteſtants; and theſe in their turn ſing Lutheran hymns in the Romiſh churches. The proteſtant peaſants likewiſe are ſo complaiſant to the papiſts, that they generally uſe the ſalutation enjoined by pope Benedict XIII. *viz.* 'Praiſed be the Lord 'Jeſus Chriſt;' and repeat it with as much earneſtneſs, as if, like the papiſts, they expected to merit ſome conſiderable indulgence by it.

Religion.

State of the proteſtants in Hungary.

The reformed are more numerous than the papiſts, eſpecially in Upper Hungary. It is remarkable, that the proteſtants have generally more churches allowed them in thoſe provinces that remain under the dominion of the Turk, than where they are ſubject to the emperor; for, on paying the tribute impoſed on them, every one enjoys his own religion without moleſtation. In the other counties the proteſtants are allowed only two churches; and even this ſlender grant ſeems very precarious. Though the Roman-catholics ſcarce conſtitute one-fourth part of the inhabitants of Hungary in general, and their aſſeſſments towards the public expences do not exceed one-ſixth part of the whole, they are inceſſantly contriving to impoſe new grievances on the reſt of their countrymen. In the year 1722, count Erdody, biſhop of Agria, publiſhed a treatiſe, dedicated to the regency at Preſburg, in which he maintained, that all the heretics ought to be extirpated. The fate of the new edition of the bible in the Hungarian language is a recent proof of the behaviour of the regency of Hungary towards the proteſtants. In the confuſions of the late wars, and by other calamities, bibles were grown ſo ſcarce, that many communities had not above one or two at moſt. Upon this the town of Debreczin, apprehending that this ſcarcity of the word of God would neceſſarily be attended with the total abolition of true

Hungarian bible.

true Chriſtianity, generouſly undertook to publiſh a new edition. The work was to be printed in Holland: new types were caſt; and in the years 1716 and 1717 perſons well qualified were ſent to ſuperintend the preſs. Every thing went on proſperouſly; ſo that the impreſſion was happily finiſhed both with accuracy and beauty; and the only difficulty remaining, was, how to convey the copies to Hungary, before the Jeſuits *, by repreſenting the affair in an odious light to the imperial court, could prevent the importation of them; but even means were found to overcome this difficulty; for one Mr. Ruſch, a merchant of Dantzick, who was a zealous proteſtant, offered, at his own expence, to ſend the books into Hungary, under cover of other goods. But the Jeſuits having by their emiſſaries kept a watchful eye on the whole progreſs of this good deſign, did all that lay in their power to inſtigate the imperial court againſt it. Three thouſand copies well bound were already in Poland, in the way to Hungary, and the reſt remained at Dantzick; but when the town of Debreczin received advice that the affair had tranſpired, they ſent directions that the books ſhould be left in Poland, till they had ſent a deputation to the imperial court to obtain a licence for their importation. His imperial majeſty was pleaſed to grant their requeſt: but by the indirect practices of the popiſh clergy this licence was recalled; and the books were ordered to be delivered at Caſcaw, the chief reſidence of the Jeſuits, and there to undergo the examination and cenſure of the biſhop of Agria. The inhabitants of Debreczin at the ſame time were given to underſtand, that if the new tranſlation perfectly agreed with the *vulgate*, their books would be reſtored to them; but no ſuch agreement being found between the two tranſlations, they had only this alternative, *viz.* That the books ſhould either be detained, or burnt; in order to prevent hereſy from ever recovering its ſuperiority in Hungary. It ſeems the proteſtants are not poſſeſſed of a ſingle preſs either in Hungary or Tranſylvania. The importation of all books relating to their doctrinal points is ſtrictly prohibited; and

* To them may be applied Martial's ſaying of another ſet of men:

Turbâ gravis paci, placidæque inimica quieti,
Quæ ſemper miſeras ſollicitabit opes.

'A turbulent race, enemies to peace, and greedy of gain.'

be-

before an Hungarian ſtudent can go to a foreign univerſity, he muſt obtain a licence or paſſport from the imperial governor of the country. Theſe are reſtrictions that muſt neceſſarily cauſe the proteſtant religion to decline in theſe parts *. Few Hungarians of diſtinction are at preſent of the proteſtant religion; and that of Forgat was one of the laſt noble families which left their communion. Some imagine that this family, ſince their apoſtacy, have been very unfortunate in every reſpect; and alledge for a reaſon, that one of their anceſtors, who was palatine of Hungary, left a curſe on thoſe of his deſcendants who ſhould forſake the evangelical religion.

Decreaſe of the proteſtant churches.

In Tranſylvania there are at leaſt five-and-twenty proteſtants to one papiſt. Among the latter, the evangelical Lutherans are by much the moſt numerous. The villages inhabited by the Unitarians, in the diſtrict of Tzack, amount to above three hundred. But as perſons of this profeſſion are excluded from all offices, moſt of the gentry have deſerted it.

State of religion in Tranſylvania.

Buda lies about twelve Hungarian miles from Schemnitz; and on the left hand of this road is to be ſeen the town of Carpen, with its neighbouring mountains, ſo famous for being the ſuppoſed rendezvous for witches.

Meeting of witches.

Waitzen is but a mean town; yet the yearly revenue of the biſhop of this ſee is above fifty thouſand *guldens*. They are building a new epiſcopal palace here, which, when it is finiſhed, will be very ſpacious and magnificent. The diſtance from hence to Buda is four miles, which, as the road lies on a level, are travelled in five hours. In this country I ſaw the ancient manner of threſhing, by horſes treading the corn round in a circle, and thus forcing it out of the ears, which are laid on a hard pavement.

Waitzen.

Ancient way of threſhing.

Betwixt Peſt and Buda one travels in a flying waggon. There is a large lazaretto at Peſt, and likewiſe the imperial magazines for the ſalt brought from Tranſylvania and

Peſt.

Salt magazines.

* The public papers have hitherto taken care to repreſent the proteſtants in Hungary, as treated with great lenity and indulgence, ſo that one would have hoped the Romiſh church had at laſt laid aſide its bloody perſecuting practices; eſpecially in a country, where the proteſtants have done ſuch eminent ſervices to their ſovereigns. But the very reverſe is demonſtrated from accounts of undoubted veracity. One of the moſt recent is, 'A melancholy repreſentation of the proteſtant communities in Hungary,' publiſhed in octavo by Matthias Bahil, late preacher of the goſpel at Eperies, printed at Leipſick in 1749.

Marmaroſch. This foſſile ſalt is dug up in large pieces as at Halleyn near Saltzburg, and is of two kinds, white and black. The whiteſt ſugar-candy, or alum, does not exceed the former in colour and tranſparency; but the latter is opaque and more pungent; and the peaſants generally lay a piece of it at the doors of their cow-houſes and ſtables, ſuppoſing it to be wholeſome for their cattle to lick at their coming in and going out. Within a ſmall diſtance of each other, about Dæs, Coloſch, &c. are fourteen or fifteen of theſe ſalt-works. The foſſil ſalt lies in the earth, about fifteen feet deep. The mouth of the pit is made no larger than is ſufficient for bringing out the large pieces of ſalt; but afterwards it widens, in the form of a bell, to the depth of a hundred fathoms.

Buda. Buda lies about thirty-ſix German miles * from Vienna. It ſtands on an eminence; but its fortifications are very inconſiderable, in compariſon of thoſe in the Low-Countries. The eaſt ſide of Buda, againſt which the elector of Bavaria, during the ſiege in the year 1686, carried on his attack from the oppoſite mountains, has been ſtrengthened with ſome additional works. In that part general Regal had begun to build a new palace for the governor, which would have been a noble ſtructure; but the building was diſcontinued at the death of that generous nobleman.

Waſſerſtadt. Waſſerſtadt lies below the fortifications on the banks of the Danube; and Reiſenſtadt is ſituated on the hill, from whence the Bavarians made their attack in the laſt ſiege.

Warm baths. In theſe two lower towns or ſuburbs are five warm baths; the firſt of which is called the emperor's bath, the ſecond the general's bath, the third the Raizen bath, the fourth the bridge bath, and the fifth the block bath. The emperor's bath is built in the manner of the *Rotunda* at Rome, with a large aperture in the centre of the cupola, beſides ſeveral ſmall holes or windows for admitting more light into the dome. The Raizen bath is alſo round and arched. In the large bath in the centre between theſe edifices both ſexes publickly bathe together; the men wearing only a kind of drawers, and the women what they call a fore ſhift: but the common people, for whom the Raizen bath is appointed, look even upon this ſlight cloathing as ſuperfluous. Perſons not inclined to bathe in company, make uſe of the ſide baths contrived for that purpoſe in each of the five edifices men-

Promiſcuous bathing of both ſexes.

* 134 Engliſh miles.

tioned

tioned above. Near the emperor's bath is a mill, which, like that at Arquato, is put in motion by hot water; it being firſt collected in a pond, where no fiſh can live, though Wernher *de admirandis Hungariæ aquis*, and others, affirm the contrary. But below the mill, where the water grows cold by degrees, but never freezes, fiſhes are often ſeen, which however upon being put into the Danube ſoon expire: the ſame thing happens when a fiſh is taken out of the Danube and put into this water.

In Waſſerſtadt a Turkiſh moſque is ſtill remaining, which is now made uſe of for keeping ſalt, &c. In this part of the town is alſo a monument dedicated to the immaculate conception of the virgin Mary. Among other emblems and inſcriptions on this monument is to be ſeen king Ahaſuerus holding out the golden ſceptre to Eſther *, with theſe words: Moſque. Monument of the immaculate conception.

Non pro Te.

'Not for thee.'

On the other ſide is a dove hovering over Noah's ark †, with this motto:

Tu Sola exempta fuiſti.

'Thou alone waſt exempted.'

In another part is to be ſeen a cloud over the ſea, and the prophet Elijah, who is repreſented kneeling, directing his ſervant to look out for it ‡, with theſe words:

Non obſtat Origo.

'The origin is no impediment.'

In a book held up by a Franciſcan monk are theſe words:

Decuit, Potuit, Ergo.

'It was fit, and therefore he was able to do it.'

* See Eſther, c. v. v. 2, 3.
† Geneſis, c. viii. v. 8.
‡ 1 Kings, c. xviii, v. 43, 44.

And in another part is this inſcription:

En eboris aurique Thronum.

'Behold a throne of ivory and gold.'

Old Buda. From Buda to Vienna it is about three days journey in ſummer. Old Buda lies three quarters of a mile from the former; but it affords nothing remarkable but the ruins of Aqueduct. an old aqueduct, built either by the ancient Romans or Hungarians. Subterraneous paſſage. Not long ſince, a wide ſubterraneous paſſage was diſcovered, leading from hence to the citadel of Buda, with which the Turks ſeem to have been well acquainted. About Neuendorf. half a league beyond Neuendorf, called Nyereg Uiſaſn in the Hungarian language, which is eight German miles * from Buda, you paſs by a fort, of which formerly prince Ragotzi had poſſeſſion; but at preſent it is converted into a charnel-houſe. The country from Buda to this place wears a pleaſing aſpect; the Danube being on the right, and a ridge of hills riſing with a gentle acclivity on the left ſide of the road. The ſoil is fruitful, but not well cultivated; for the inhabitants are obliged to pay great taxes if they make uſe of the land, though the produce cannot be vended. The vineyards near Buda, beſides grapes, produce excellent melons, which are ſold for two or three *pennings* † a-piece. The wine of this country has a good flavour, and the red Buda wine. Buda wine, like that of Agria and Sixar, much reſembles French wine; but that of the villages of Raſcia reſembles Rheniſh not only in flavour, but alſo keeps better than the common Hungarian wines. After the emperor had extended his conqueſts in Servia, a kind of red wine was brought to Vienna from Bethune or Widen, which, by many perſons, was preferred to all the Italian wines. The racy flavour and ſtrong body of this wine make it a kind of cordial or dram; and yet it may be purchaſed at an eaſier rate than the extravagant price paid for the luſcious Hungarian *ausbruche* or virgin wine, made of the ſpontaneous droppings of the grape: but it will not bear long keeping, and conſequently is not fit for exportation. Of the Tokay and St. George wine I

* Thirty-two Engliſh miles.

† About one third of a penny.

have

have already taken notice: the next to theſe in ſtrength is that of Oedenburg. Oedenburg wine.

The diſtance from Neuendorf to Komara is four miles; and about half way between theſe towns lies Neſmel, the village where the emperor Albert II. died ſuddenly, by eating too plentifully of melons *. The inhabitants of this place are all proteſtants; and to this poſſibly may be owing the ſevere proſecutions for pretended ſorcery, carried on againſt this unhappy people for ſome years. It is but a few days ſince three women and a man were burnt, on an accuſation brought againſt them for witchcraft, and making compacts with the devil; and three other ſuppoſed delinquents of this kind are ſtill kept in priſon. The poor wretches, when put to extreme torture, confeſs a hundred things which are manifeſtly impoſſible; and as the reformed are ſeldom tried by equitable and impartial judges, on that account they have no redreſs againſt injuſtice, aggravated by brutal cruelty. Laſt year the judge of the place, with his wife, and thirty-four other perſons, were burnt at Seged. Upon my making ſome objections to a papiſt, who was relating to me the circumſtances of their trial, &c. he anſwered, That as to the ſentence paſſed upon the judge of the town, the juſtice of it was not to be doubted; that nothing could be plainer than his guilt; for, continued he, though he was a tall corpulent man, he weighed but three ounces and a half. I aſked him whether he had been weighed publicly, and by a pair of ſcales? But I ſoon perceived that it was not proper for me to make any longer ſtay in that place. It ſeems, it is the opinion of many ignorant perſons, that they who will not blindly ſwallow all ſuch ſtories, muſt themſelves be concerned in ſuch diabolical practices: others conclude, that he who does not believe the ſtories of witches and apparitions, is not convinced of the exiſtence of God or the devil, heaven or hell.

Albert's death by eating too many melons.

Ridiculous accuſation.

Adolphus Scribonius, in his *Epiſtola de purgatione Sagarum ſuper aquam frigidam projectarum*, i. e. 'Of the trial of 'witches by throwing them into cold water,' not only looks upon it as an indiſputable point, that witches and ſor-

* Hiſtorians diſagree about the place of Albert's death, which happened in the year 1439, after a ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Turks. Æneas Sylvius, Dubravius, Lambecius, and Fugger, call the village where he died Longa; and the laſt imputes the ſuddenneſs of the emperor's death, not ſo much to the melon, as to ſome poiſon ſlily conveyed into it.

cerers weigh much leſs than other perſons of the ſame bulk, but has been keen-ſighted enough to diſcover the cauſe of it: for he tells us, that as the devil is a ſpirit and a ſubtle being, he penetrates every part of the bodies of his votaries, and by that means makes their denſer bodies more light and rare.

Komara. Komara or Comoron is ſituated in the iſland of Schutt, at the conflux of the Wage and the Danube, and is well fortified. Its fortifications were built by Ferdinand I. and it is remarkable, that it never fell into the hands of the Turks.

Country. The country on that ſide of the Danube towards Lower Auſtria is all one extenſive plain, but very ill cultivated. It yields indeed ſome good paſture for cattle, but exhibits very little ploughed land.

Houſes. In ſome parts of it the ſoil is very ſandy, where the houſes, or rather huts, in the villages, are ſo mean, that a *gulden* * is reckoned a very good price for one of them. The top, with ſome ſmall windows or holes projecting above ground, is all that one ſees of ſuch a houſe, the reſt being buried in the ſand.

Particular kind of ſheep. Beſides that kind of ſheep which is common to all countries, Hungary affords a particular ſpecies with large twiſted horns, generally, about two feet in length. Theſe are kept in ſeparate flocks, and great numbers of them are yearly ſent to Vienna.

Raab. Raab, or Javerin, which is a good fortification, lies about five German miles † from Komara; and from Raab to Wiſſelburg (which lies oppoſite to a little town called Hungarian Altenburg) is four German miles further. The diſtance from Wiſſelburg to Regelſbrun is ſix German miles; and ſix more from Regelſbrun to Vienna. The road that lies through Bruck is indeed a nearer way; but then it is much more craggy and hilly. If a perſon who is fond of natural curioſities travels to Vienna by the road on the left hand, through

Petrifactions. Oedenburg, he will meet with beautiful petrifactions, as *Pectines auriti maximi & minores*, petrified bones and fiſhes, *cornua Ammonis*, *gloſſopetræ*, *turbinatæ*, &c. which are very well preſerved in a whitiſh clay or earth.

* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* ſterling.

† About twenty Engliſh miles.

LETTER LXXXV.

Journey from Vienna to Prague, with a deſcription of the latter.

SIR,

THE diſtance from Vienna to Prague is twenty-one poſt-ſtages and a half; but beſides the poſt-road there is another through Snoim, Iglaw, Dzaſlaw, *&c.* which is nearer by four German miles. Snoim, or, according to the country dialect, *Snaim*, lies about ten German miles from Vienna, and is the firſt town on this road belonging to the margraviate of Mahren. The road from Snoim to Iglaw lies through a very fruitful pleaſant country, except the barren mountain of Kleſtaw: the diſtance is eight German miles. Some writers will have the number of towns in Mahren to be five hundred, and the villages fifteen thouſand. This is affirmed by Mr. Hornick, miniſter of Paſſaw, in his book, entitled, *Oeſterreich uber alles wann es nur will*, i. e. 'Auſtria ſuperior to all, if it pleaſes.' The ſame author in that treatiſe attributes to Bohemia ſeven hundred cities and towns, and thirty-four thouſand, ſeven hundred, and ſeventy-two villages. He likewiſe aſſerts, that the duchy of Sileſia contains four hundred and eleven towns, and twenty-nine thouſand villages. On this foundation he builds his political calculations; which, in fact, are very erroneous. Secretary Ludwig, in his *Germania principe*, p. 401, goes ſtill farther; and, according to his computation, the number of cities in Mahren is a hundred and ten, beſides four hundred and ten towns, five hundred caſtles, and thirty thouſand, three hundred, and ſixty-nine villages. The electorate of Saxony was formerly ſaid to contain eighteen thouſand villages; but at preſent great deductions are to be made from ſuch exaggerated computations. For M. Zech, privy-counſellor to the elector of Saxony, has demonſtrated in his *European Herald*, that in the whole extent of land belonging to the elector and other princes of Saxony, of the

Road from Vienna to Prague.

Albertine line, Lawſnitz alſo included, there are not above two hundred and twenty-five cities and towns, and five thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-five villages. Now, Mahren being ſcarce ſo large as one third part of Saxony, it is inconceivable how it ſhould come to have thirty thouſand villages in it. The whole area of this country cannot exceed ſeventy or eighty ſquare German miles; * ſo that, according to the abovementioned computation, every ſuch mile muſt include above thirty villages; which muſt appear very improbable, eſpecially if the great number of craggy and almoſt uninhabitable mountains in this margraviate be brought into the account. I have been at the pains to examine captain Muller's map of Mahren, made by the emperor's order, and engraved by Homann of Nurenburgh; according to which I found the number of walled towns in Mahren to be no more than thirty-nine, which are ſituated as follows:

In the diſtrict of Iglaw	5
In that of Snoim	4
In that of Olmutz	13
In that of Preraw	9
In that of Brinn	6
In that of Hrad	2
	39

And the number of ſmall towns to be 200, as follows:

In the diſtrict of Iglaw	20
In that of Snoim	33
In that of Brinn	65
In that of Olmutz	32
In that of Preraw	23
In that of Hrad	27
	200

In my enumeration of the villages, I have included every gentleman's ſeat, church, chapel and inn, which ſwells the number of them conſiderably; yet I could not make out above two thouſand four hundred of them. They are as follows:

* Every ſquare German mile is equal to ſixteen ſquare Engliſh miles.

In

In the diſtrict of Iglaw about	320
In that of Snoim	300
In that of Brinn	490
In that of Olmutz	590
In that of Preraw	400
In that of Hrad.	300
	2400

Henelius, in his *Sileſiographia*, *c.* 7. affirms, that all Sileſia ſcarce contains four thouſand, ſeven hundred, and ſixty-one villages; which calculation Fibeger, in his notes, augments to ſix thouſand. But the firſt number is ſcarce credible; for Saxony is conſiderably larger and more populous than Sileſia. Upon comparing theſe ſeveral calculations one may conclude, that probably the number of villages in all Germany falls but little ſhort of a hundred thouſand. Conjecture of the number of villages in all Germany.

A few miles from Iglaw lies the ſmall town of Pirnitz, which belongs to count Colalto. Here is an inn which is a large building, and was at firſt intended for a Lutheran church; but before it was finiſhed the Roman-catholic clergy found means to prevent its being applied to that uſe. The Pauline monks got poſſeſſion of it, and made it their reſidence, till their convent, ſituated on a hill near this place, which had been burnt down, was rebuilt. After they quitted it they let it out for an inn, as it ſtill continues, and is known by the ſign of the Eagle. The evangelical communities in Mahren are ſtill pretty numerous; however, they are obliged to attend at maſs, and kneel at the elevation of the hoſt. They are very private in their religious meetings, and ſcarce confide in one another, having often been betrayed. When they are inclined to receive the ſacrament, they are obliged to go into the Hungarian territories. The climate in this country is ſo cold, that fires are neceſſary almoſt during the whole ſummer; and this year cherries were not thoroughly ripe before the beginning of October. There is a good cloth manufacture eſtabliſhed at Iglaw. Pirnitz, ſtate of the proteſtants here. Coldneſs of the country. Cloth manufacture.

Pfauendorf is the firſt town in Bohemia on this ſide. Count Zinzindorff, ſecretary of ſtate, has a fine menagery in this place. At Deutſchbrod the baggage of travellers is ſearched by the Bohemian cuſtom-houſe officers. In the road from hence to the pretty town of Jenkow, you have a delightful proſpect of a charming level country on each ſide, which is inter- Pfauendorf. Deutſchbrod. Jenkow.

Dzaſlaw. interſperſed with above fifty villages and towns. Dzaſlaw, which lies a mile and a half farther on this road, is alſo a very pretty town, and has a large ſquare market-place. From this place to Oval, which is within three German miles of Prague, the road is very rugged and hilly.

Plenty of proviſions. In the inns on this road one ſeldom fails of meeting with good proviſions, as ducks, capons, pheaſants, partridges, and hares; but the lodging is not anſwerable to the other entertainment; being generally only ſome clean ſtraw ſpread on the floor, with a bolſter or pillow for the head.

Bed-chamber behind the ſtove. In the houſes of the peaſants there is a place walled in behind the ſtove, to which they aſcend by a few narrow ſtone ſteps, as into a cock-loft; and in this warm apartment they ſleep away the cold winter nights very comfortably.

Bohemian towns. Bohemia is well peopled, and abounds with towns and villages.

Language. The Bohemian dialect is ſomewhat harſher than that of their neighbours, who moſtly uſe the Sclavonian, and change ſeveral conſonants, and eſpecially the liquid *l*, into vowels. The ladies here uſe a mixture of the German and Bohemian dialects.

Map of Bohemia. The ſtates of Bohemia have been at the expence of above twenty-four thouſand *guldens* for a good map of that kingdom; which was performed to their ſatisfaction by John Chriſtopher Muller, the engineer, and engraved by Kaufer of Augſburg, in 1720. It conſiſts of twenty-five ſheets, which may be put together by comparing it with the general map of Bohemia, publiſhed at the ſame time on one ſheet. The price of the whole, coloured, is thirteen *guldens* *.

Gems. Bohemia produces ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, ſome of which are but little inferior to the oriental gems. The principal are amethyſts, topazes, ſapphires, hyacinths, emeralds, rubies, granates, jaſpers, cryſtals, beryls, turquoiſes, chalcedonies, onyxes, chryſopras, carbuncles, diamonds and pearls. The beſt pearls are found near Horaſdovitz, and alſo near the caſtles of Rabi and Straconitz. Theſe exceed the oriental pearls in whiteneſs; but the latter have more of the argentine luſtre, whereas the whiteneſs of the Bohemian rather reſembles that of milk.

Magnets. The Bohemian magnets excel thoſe of moſt other places, and are ſold very cheap.

Prague. The city of Prague is well laid out, and its ſtreets are broader than thoſe of Vienna; but it does not contain ſo many palaces as the latter.

Bridge. The bridge over the Muldaw

* 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ſterling,

exceeds

exceeds that of Ratiſbon and Dreſden in length, being ſeven hundred and forty-two common paces. The breadth of it is fourteen common paces; ſo that it affords room for three carriages to go a-breaſt. Its conſiſts of ſixteen arches, and is adorned on each ſide with twenty-eight ſtatues of ſo many ſaints. The crucifix and the ſtatue of St. John Nepomuc are of braſs, and the reſt of ſtone. Several votaries are always to be ſeen here on their knees, paying their devotion to theſe ſtatues, eſpecially at noon and in the evening. St. Nepomuc, who, by order of king Wenceſlaus, was thrown over this bridge, becauſe he would not reveal what the queen had entruſted him with at confeſſion, has, by his ſuperior merit, greatly leſſened the intereſt of all the other ſaints among the Bohemians: and it is certain, that they would have been under greater obligations to him, if God, as it was expected, had by his mediation bleſſed the emperor with a male heir. In the year 1724, during the empreſs's pregnancy, a print was publicly ſold, repreſenting this ſaint holding a new-born prince out of the clouds, with this inſcription under it, 'See what St. Nepomuc can do.' St. Nepomuc.

Though this ſaint ſuffered martyrdom by being precipitated from this bridge, yet it ſeems he is the particular patron of bridges; and in a few years there will hardly be a bridge in all the Auſtrian hereditary ſtates and the adjacent countries without an image of this ſaint. The ſolemn canonization of this new patron has been a chargeable affair to the Bohemians. It was in the pontificate of Clement XI. that it received its full completion; and a medal was ſtruck on the occaſion, repreſenting on one ſide a *mauſolæum* on a table placed between the pope and the kingdom of Bohemia, with this chronogrammatic legend: Medal in honour of him.

Vno Is CLeMentIs sVb sIDere fVLsIt In arIs.

And underneath:

RoMæ InDVLta
sanCtI VIrI feſtIVa
TransLatIone. *

* We muſt not look for wit or ſenſe in chronograms; the words being choſen merely for the ſake of the numeral letters contained in them. I have omitted ſeveral quoted by the author, as they are exploded in England, though they continue in high repute in Germany.

On

On the reverſe St. Nepomuc is repreſented lying in the water, ſurrounded with ſtars; the body of the ſaint being diſcovered in the Muldaw, as is pretended, by the appearance of a miraculous conſtellation.

The *apotheoſis* *, or deification of this ſaint, was not performed till the year 1729. The expreſſion I here make uſe of is no other than that on the medal, which was ſtruck by Hamerani, medaliſt to the pope; on one ſide of which is the head and title of pope Benedict XIII. and on the reverſe St. Nepomuc, and an angel putting a crown on his head, with this legend:

APOTHEOSIS IN LATERANO
S. JOAN. NEPOM.
MDCCXXIX.

'The apotheoſis of St. John Nepomuc, performed in the 'Lateran, in the year 1729.'

The life of this ſaint, with the bull for his canonization, and an account of the ſolemnities on that occaſion, has been publiſhed by Paſſi, a canon of Trent, and ſecretary to the imperial ambaſſy at Rome, with a pompous dedication to cardinal Cienfuegos.

Jeſuits college. In old Prague the Jeſuits have one of the largeſt colleges belonging to their order, thoſe of Goa and Liſbon excepted. Two hundred and ten fathers of that order conſtantly reſide there. It is called *Collegium Clementinum* from the church of St. Clement, adjoining to it. Beſides this they have another college in the new city; and in the little city they have a college for profeſſors, a *convictorium*, and two ſeminaries; ſo that the whole number of Jeſuits in Prague may be computed

* The author has called this ceremony by its proper name; and a ſimilar ſuperſtitious practice may be eaſily traced out among the Pagans. *Cicero, de leg. l. 2.* ſays, *Mos eſt Gentibus, eos homines putare deos, quos in cælum vocaverint merita.* 'It is cuſtomary to look upon 'thoſe illuſtrious men whoſe merits have raiſed them to heaven, as 'GODS.' *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. l. II. c. 7.* ſays, *Hic eſt vetuſtiſſimus bene merentibus gratiam referendi mos, ut tales numinibus adſcribantur,* 'It 'is an immemorial cuſtom, by way of gratitude, to rank among the 'the Gods thoſe who have done eminent ſervices to mankind.' *Adam. Brem. de ſit. Dan. c. 233.* ſays, *Colunt & deos ex hominibus factos, quos pro ingentibus factis immortalitate donant.* 'They worſhip men, to 'whom, for their great actions, they aſcribe a divine immortality.'

at

at three hundred at leaſt. Their ſchools are very full: for the number of ſtudents in the twelve claſſes of the Clementine college is no leſs than eighteen hundred, in the profeſſorial houſe five hundred, and in the college at new Prague four hundred. The library of the Clementine college is worth obſerving: it is very light and lofty, adorned with galleries, and well contrived. Library.

The mathematical cabinet, built here within theſe eight years, is under the care of father Klein. Among other inſtruments to be ſeen here are the following, *viz.* a moving armillary ſphere, according to Tycho Brahe's ſyſtem, and a large ſextant, made by that celebrated mathematician; a kind of *perpetuum mobile*, conſiſting of balls running in a circular motion; various ſorts of clock-work, ſeveral *cameræ obſcuræ*, and other optical inſtruments. To the ſame great man is owing the following ingenious invention: by fixing two convex glaſſes, placed at the diſtance of thirty-two feet oppoſite to each other, ſome tinder or gunpowder, laid at the focus of one glaſs, takes fire by blowing on a hot coal at the focus of the other. Theſe glaſſes are of a parabolical convexity; and M. du Fay, in the year 1728, exhibited this experiment before the Academy of Sciences at Paris,, and maintained, that two ſpherical glaſſes would produce the ſame effect, even at a greater diſtance. In the tower of the Clementine college is an obſervatory, which yields a fine proſpect of the whole city. On the top of this tower is repreſented Atlas ſupporting an armillary ſphere. In the church near the *Trinhoſe* is to be ſeen the monument of Tycho Brahe, who acquired an immortal fame in chymiſtry, but more eſpecially in aſtronomy. Over it is his uſual motto in large characters: Mathematical cabinet. New ſort of burning-glaſſes. Obſervatory.

ESSE POTIVS QVAM HABERI.

'To be, rather than to ſeem.'

And underneath, the following inſcription: Tycho Brahe's epitaph.

Illuſtris ac Generoſus Dominus Tycho de Brahe, Danus, Dominus in Knudſtrup, arcis Uraniburgi in Inſula Helleſponti Danici Huenna fundator, inſtrumentorum Aſtronomicorum, qualia nec ante ſol vidit, ingenioſiſſimus idemque liberaliſſimus inventor & extructor, antiquiſſimâ nobilitate clarus, ſuâ auctior, animo quæcunque cælo continentur immortali gloriâ complexus,

Aſtro-

Aſtronomorum omnis ſeculi longè princeps, totius Orbis commodo, ſumtibus immenſis, exactiſſimas intra minuta minutorumque partes, triginta amplius annorum obſervationes, mundo primus intulit; affixa ſidera intra minutum ejuſque ſemiſſem reſtituit; Hipparchi ſolius ab orbe condito vel Diis improbos in octava duntaxat gradûs parte conatus longiſſimè antegreſſus, utriuſque lunaris curſum exquiſitè reſtauravit, pro reliquis erraticis ſolidiſſima Tabularum Rudolphæarum *fundamenta jecit, Mathematicorum peritis inveteratam Ariſtotelis & aſſeclarum doctrinam de ſublunari Cometarum novorumque ſiderum ſitu demonſtrationibus invictis exemit novarum hypotheſium Autor, in Spagyricis & univerſa Philoſophia admirandus. Evocatus ab invictiſſimo Romanorum Imperatore Rudolpho II. mira doctrinæ & candoris exempla dedit, ne fruſtra vixiſſe videretur. Immortalitatem etiam apud Antipodes ſcriptorum perennitate ſibi comparavit, planeque qualis eſſe, quam haberi maluit, nunc vitâ functus æternum vivit. Ejus exuvias uxoriſque, triennio poſt defunctæ, hæredes liberi ſacro hoc loco compoſuerunt. Obiit IV. Kal. Nov. Annî Chriſtiani Dionyſiaci MDCI. ætatis ſuæ LV.*

'The celebrated and noble Tycho Brahe, a native of 'Denmark, lord of Knudſtrup, founder of the caſtle of 'Uraneburg, ſituated in Huen, an iſland in the Sound or 'Daniſh Helleſpont, the ingenious inventor and moſt accurate maker of ſuch aſtronomical inſtruments as the ſun had 'never before beheld, illuſtrious for his noble deſcent, but 'more ſo on account of his perſonal merit; for his capacious 'mind comprehended whatever the vaſt expanſe of heaven 'contains; who, being far ſuperior to all the aſtronomers of 'former ages, for the benefit of the whole world firſt publiſhed at an immenſe charge his aſtronomical obſervations 'of above thirty years, which are accurate even to minutes 'and ſeconds, and aſſigned the place of the fixt ſtars within 'a minute and a half, very far ſurpaſſing Hipparchus, who 'was the only perſon ſince the creation of the world that 'attempted ſuch an arduous taſk, *&c.* He accurately 'marked out the true courſe of both the great luminaries, 'and for the other planets laid the ſolid foundation of the *Rudolphine Tables.* He exploded the ancient opinion of Ariſtotle and his followers concerning the ſublunary motion of 'comets, invented new hypotheſes, which he confirmed by 'demonſtration; and excelled in chymiſtry and every branch 'of philoſophy. Being invited by the emperor Rudolph II. 'he gave admirable ſpecimens of his learning and candor,

'that

'that he might not ſeem to have lived in vain. He likewiſe 'procured immortal fame among the Antipodes by his works; 'and as when living it was his choice to prefer reality to ap- 'pearances, ſo now being dead he lives eternally. His re- 'mains and thoſe of his wife, who died three years after 'him, were depoſited in this ſacred place by his children, 'whom he left his heirs. He died on the 29th of October, 'in the year 1601, of the Chriſtian æra, according to the 'Dionyſian computation, and in the fifty-fifth year of his 'age.'

On a cornice beneath is this line, which is ſomething obſcure:

Non faſces nec opes ſola ſceptra perennant.

Under this Tycho Brahe is repreſented on a *baſſo relievo* of marble, in armour, with a long ſword by his ſide, a band, and whiſkers. He leans with his right hand on a celeſtial ſphere, which is placed over his coat of arms, with theſe words ſtill more obſcure than that above: *Proximi IIII. annates concluſi.* On his left is placed his helmet. Round his tomb-ſtone are theſe words: *Anno Domini MDCIII. die XXIV. Oct. obiit illuſtris & generoſus Dominus Tycho Brahe, Sacræ Cæſareæ Majeſtatis Conſiliarius, cujus oſſa hic requieſcunt.* 'In the year 1603, October 24. died the noble and 'illuſtrious Tycho Brahe, privy-counſellor to his imperial 'majeſty, whoſe remains are depoſited here.'

There is certainly an error in this date, if it be ſuppoſed to ſignify the time of his death; but poſſibly it only denotes the time when this monument was erected; it being certain, that Tycho died on the 4th of November N. S. or the 24th of October O. S. in the year 1601, according to the epitaph firſt quoted above *. On the 13th of October O. S. Account of Tycho Brahe.

* Probably the date in the epitaph firſt quoted above is according to the common computation of the Chriſtian æra; for it is there called the Dionyſian year, which our author ſeems to have overlooked. Dionyſius Exiguus, a Scythian, ſettled the Chriſtian epocha in the time of the emperor Juſtinian; but the exacteſt chronologers differ from Dionyſius's calculation in fixing the time of Chriſt's nativity. Beſides, the epitaph does not ſay that Tycho died on the fourth of November, but on the fourth of the kalends of November, which anſwers to the 29th of October O. S. ſo that according to the epitaph he died on the tenth day of November N. S.

Tycho

Tycho was invited to a ſupper at the count of Roſemberg's. Before he ſat down to table he forgot his uſual cuſtom of evacuating his bladder; and the company after ſupper being ſet in for drinking, he, from an over-ſcrupulous modeſty, remained at table, till at laſt a painful diſtention of the bladder obliged him to withdraw and haſten home. Upon this a ſtrangury or ſuppreſſion of urine ſucceeded. As this diſorder increaſed, the pain and want of reſt threw him into a fever, which deprived the world of this valuable man. He was born at Knudſtrop in Schonen, not far from Helſingburg, on the 14th of December, O. S. in the year 1546; ſo that he did not quite attain to his fifty-ſixth year. The ſtory of his having been ſecretly poiſoned by ſome courtiers, who were jealous of him on account of his being in favour with the emperor, is without foundation. There is another ridiculous fable, as groundleſs, related concerning this great man, *viz.* that he left Denmark, having foreſeen, by caſting his nativity, that he ſhould die by water; that he imagined he ſhould avoid this death by removing to the middle of the continent; but that he met with his fate at count Roſemberg's table, where, being aſhamed to riſe, his bladder burſt; and thus verified the prediction of the ſtars, *&c.* According to the learned Huet, it was a very trifling affair that cauſed Tycho to forfeit the favour of Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, his liberal patron; and prompted him to leave his native country, and the obſervatory in the little iſland of Huen, which he was ſo fond of. It ſeems the envoy from England at Copenhagen had a beautiful Engliſh maſtiff, for which the grand-marſhal Walchendorf and Tycho Brahe were competitors; the latter being very deſirous of having him to keep watch at his Uraneburg obſervatory. The envoy, unwilling to give any offence to either of theſe gentlemen, promiſed them, that on his return to England he would make it his buſineſs to ſend each a dog of the ſame kind. He kept his word; but unfortunately the dogs were not equally handſome. This occaſioned a freſh diſpute, which the king decided in favour of Walchendorf. Tycho, who was of a warm paſſionate temper, reſented this partiality to ſuch a degree, that ſome indecent expreſſions eſcaped him againſt the king; which Walchendorf took care to relate to his majeſty, and thus widened the breach. Nothing now remains of Uraneburg, but ſome ruins; a great part of the materials having been carried away to Schonen by the Swedes, into whoſe hands the iſland of Huen afterwards fell.

I own

I own I am much ſurpriſed that Gaſſendi *, in his life of Tycho Brahe, ſhould make no mention of his monument at Prague.

The church of the croſs near the Jeſuits college in the old city, is an elegant piece of architecture adorned with fine marble pillars and beautiful paintings. In the church on the Karlshofe, or Charles's place, is a *ſcala ſancta*, built of Bohemian marble. The high altar is embelliſhed with ſculpture in wood, which is well executed; but the walls of the church are entirely covered with votive pieces, ſome of which are wretched daubings deſigned for pictures, others filthy rags, ſtockings, coats, &c. which give the church a very diſguſtful appearance. The church of the croſs.

The town-houſe clock in the old city was made at the end of the fifteenth century, by the celebrated aſtronomer Hanuſch, profeſſor of mathematics in this univerſity: it exhibits the revolutions of the ſun and moon, the day of the month, the length of the days and nights, &c. But a great part of the movement is at preſent out of order. Town-houſe clock.

The horſe market is a very large, airy place, and is adorned with an equeſtrian ſtatue of king Wenceſlaus in the center. Horſe-market.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Vitus, ſtands on the Schloſsberg or caſtle-hill. and is very rich in plate, altar-furniture, reliques, &c. Among other valuable ornaments, here is a crucifix of Hungarian virgin gold, weighing ten thouſand ducats. St. Wenceſlaus's chapel is repreſented by ſome as if the walls were all covered with jaſper, amethyſt, and cornelian. Every thing indeed is very rich in this chapel; however, it comes ſhort of that exaggerated account. It is true, a conſiderable part of the wall is covered with the above-mentioned gems, ſome of which are as big as a man's Cathedral. Chapel of St. Wenceſlaus.

* Gaſſendi's account is rather a ſeries of aſtronomical obſervations than a life written according to the rules of biography. The beſt account of this celebrated perſon we owe to the author of the Daniſh magazine. In the year 1566, it was Tycho Brahe's misfortune to loſe part of his noſe in a fray, which ever after expoſed him to a great deal of ridicule. He received many diſtinguiſhing favours from the king of Denmark; but it is doing him too much honour to rank him among the knights of the Elephant. His title of *Eques Torquatus* he derived from two golden chains conferred on him by two of the Daniſh monarchs. His diſgrace appears to be owing to an extravagant ſelf-conceit and obſtinacy; otherwiſe he was in a way of making a very great figure at court. Another misfortune which Tycho experienced was the loſs of a law-ſuit he had commenced againſt a rich eccleſiaſtic, who had diſappointed him of the hopes he had conceived of his daughter.

fiſt, but irregularly ſet without any order; and as for the embelliſhments of gold, &c. the value of them is much more owing to the metal than ſkill of the artificer. The monument of St. Nepomuc is of marble, and the ſculpture is not bad. The like may be obſerved of that of count Schlick, field-marſhal and privy-counſellor to his imperial majeſty, who died here in the year 1723.

Monument of St. Nepomuc.

Statue of St. George.

On a fountain within the area of the citadel a braſs ſtatue of St. George is erected, which was caſt in the year 1373, in the reign of the emperor Charles IV. and, making ſome allowance for the dark age that produced it, it may be reckoned a very good piece.

Proſpect from the palace.

The proſpect from the royal apartments is quite charming; and the hall, where the emperor entertains the nobility, well contrived and very ſplendid. I could not get a ſight of the muſeum; for the keeper of it happened to be in the country. Some good pieces of painting are ſtill remaining here. The ravages committed by the army under count Konigſmark when this city was taken by ſurprize are ſufficiently known; and in the year 1723 the emperor carried away the beſt of thoſe pictures that were left to Vienna.

Three noblemen of imperial party thrown out of a window.

Here is ſhewn the apartment in the Bohemian ſecretary of ſtate's office, from whence, in the year 1618, the lord of Slavata, high treaſurer of the kingdom of Bohemia, baron Martinitz, grand marſhal and governor of Carlſtein, together with M. Fabritius Platter, ſecretary of ſtate, were thrown down headlong, for warmly eſpouſing the intereſts of the houſe of Auſtria, contrary to the ſentiments of the majority who were preſent. Though it was the good fortune of theſe three noblemen to be received by a dunghill in their fall; yet it is ſomething ſtrange that in a fall from ſix ſtories or 28 ells of Prague, they did not receive the leaſt hurt. As their fall was involuntary, Platter's apology to the other two, for his rudeneſs in falling on them, was intirely needleſs. I went down into the palace moat, which is now dry, to take a view of the place where they fell; and under a window facing the city I found, amongſt the buſhes at the very bottom of the ditch, a pedeſtal almoſt covered with earth, on which was a ſquare pyramid with a globe on the apex, and and on that was a crucifix. On one ſide of the pedeſtal is to be ſeen Slavata's arms; on the other M R A; and on the third $\overline{\text{IHS}}$. Both names are ſurrounded with a glory. The fourth ſide of the pyramid exhibits the following inſcription:

Anno

Anno Dni 1618. *d.* 23. *Maji.*
Guilielmum Slavatam Baronem de Chlum
Et Koſchenberg
Nobiles Hæretici,
Quòd eos quantum potuerat tenuiſſet,
Ne in Deum, Cæſarem & Regem ſuum furerent,
Neve Patriam & ſe ipſos perditum irent,
Tanquam frenetici Medicum adgreſſi
Ea rabie de Cancellaria huc egere præcipitem,
Ut proximè abfuerit à morte,
Et ſane ab ea ſe tunc abfuiſſe
In cauſa tam glorioſa hodie doleret;
Niſi illum ſuſtineret ſpectaculum triumphorum,
Quos quotidie de perfidia reportat
Auguſta Pietas Cæſaris Ferdinandi.

'In the year 1618, on the 23d of May, William Sla-
'vata, baron of Culm and Koſchenberg, endeavouring to
'reſtrain the heretics from offending God, the emperor their
'ſovereign, and from deſtroying their country and them-
'ſelves by their lawleſs rage, was by ſome noblemen of that
'faction (who like lunatics were for laying violent hands on
'their phyſician) thrown down headlong from the ſecretary
'of ſtate's office to this place; ſo that he narrowly eſcaped
'with his life. He would have choſe to die in ſuch a glo-
'rious cauſe rather than live, were it not to behold the
'tranſporting ſights of the daily victories acquired over per-
'fidy and rebellion, by the auguſt piety of the emperor Fer-
'dinand.'

About four and twenty feet from this ſpot, juſt under a window, on the other ſide of the apartment, near a common ſhore or drain, in a very filthy ſituation, ſtands a triangular pyramid, on two ſides of which are alſo the names, Jeſus and Maria; and on the third this inſcription:

Anno Domini 1618. *die* 23. *Maji*
Jaroſlaus Borzita Baro a Martinitz,
Quòd erga DEUM & Cæſarem
Regemque ſuum fide eſſet major
Quàm perfidia ferre poſſet,
Ab Hæretica Nobilitate è regia
Cancellaria primus in hunc
Foſſæ locum velut in mortem certiſſimam deturbatus,
Et tribus plumbeis globis eſt ictus.
Verum quos inclamaverat,
Jeſus & Maria
Vere pro vehiculo illi
Et pro ſcuto fuerunt,
Ita neque noxam ſenſit,
Et major à ruina ſurrexit.

'In the year 1618, on the 23d of May, Jaroſlaus Borzita, baron of Martinitz, who, by his loyalty to God and the emperor his lawful ſovereign, had offended the perfidious and heretical nobility, was by them thrown down headlong from the ſecretary's office into this place as to certain death, being at the ſame time ſhot with three muſket balls; but Jeſus and Mary, whom he implored, gently wafted him, and ſhielded him from danger, ſo that he received no hurt or damage, but roſe more illuſtrious from his fall.'

There is likewiſe to be ſeen, in the treaſury of Loretto, a golden triangle ſet with rubies, on which is enamelled the image of the virgin Mary, crowned by the holy Trinity: this was the joint offering of Slavata, Martinitz, and Platter, as a memorial of their wonderful preſervation, which they chiefly attributed to the virgin Mary. Turſellini and other writers who have given a deſcription of the holy houſe of Loretto are miſtaken by inſerting prince Lobkowitz's name as one of the three noblemen mentioned above, inſtead of Platter.

White tower. The white tower is a ſtate priſon. It is ſaid that there was formerly in one of the rooms in this tower a curious machine, made in the ſhape of a woman, which, when any delinquent was brought near it, would embrace him, and with its arms inſtantly break his back and ribs: but no ſuch thing

thing is now to be ſeen. It is the opinion of ſome, that it has been removed to St. Peter's, where the upper conſiſtory is held; and that this machine was formerly more particularly appropriated for the private execution of eccleſiaſtical criminals.

Czernini palace.

On the Ratſchin, is the palace of count Czernini, which indeed in largeneſs is inferior to Walenſtein houſe that ſtands near it, but in the magnificence of the building and richneſs of the furniture it has few equals in any city in Europe. The grand hall is not yet finiſhed, though it be a hundred years ſince it was begun, and the workmen are generally imployed upon it. The noble gallery of pictures in this palace is a hundred and ſeventy-five common paces in length. The ſtair-caſe is broad, light, and finely painted. I ſhall not enter on a particular deſcription of the houſe, furniture, *&c.* But ſhall only obſerve, that count Czernini, whoſe annual income is three hundred thouſand *guldens*, has, for many years, ſpared no expence for the embelliſhment of this noble palace.

Capuchin church. Imitation of the holy houſe of Loretto.

Facing the capuchin church, ſtands an edifice built in imitation of the *Caſa ſanta* at Loretto, the walls of which are black and ſmoaky within, like the original. But in the *baſſo relievo's* on the outſide there is a very great difference; theſe being only of plaſter, whereas thoſe of the holy houſe at Loretto, are of marble; and the workmanſhip is as far inferior to the latter as the materials. The treaſure collected in this chapel is very extraordinary, amounting to ſeveral tons of gold. Among other valuable offerings to be ſeen here, are the following, *viz.* a chalice ſaid to be made out of a thouſand Cremnitz ducats, an *oſtenſorium*, or pyx, ſet with ſeveral pearls of the bigneſs of an acorn, one of which, in the middle, in the ſhape of a heart, is of the ſize of a middling walnut; another *oſtenſorium*, enriched with ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix diamonds, repreſenting the ſun. The ſize of the diamonds gradually decreaſes, and they are curiouſly arranged in order to form the ſolar rays, terminating in a point which conſiſts of one ſingle ſtone. Twenty-five thouſand *guldens* have been offered for this pyx, with a promiſe to ſupply its place with another ſet with falſe ſtones, ſo as hardly diſtinguiſhable from real diamonds. It coſt two hundred thouſand *guldens*; and the artiſt who made it was rewarded with ten thouſand *guldens*, becauſe this curious piece required ten years application before it was completed. Both theſe *oſtenſoria* were the offerings of Ludmilla

Rich oſtenſorium.

Æva Franciſca Collobrad, who was deſirous by this means to obtain a place in heaven, and immortal fame among the clergy. She died in the year 1695, and as a grateful return for ſuch munificence, her portrait, as big as the life, is put up in this treaſury.

Memorial of Drahomira.

On one ſide of the area before count Czernini's palace a ſtone pillar is erected in memory of Drahomira, a pagan dutcheſs of Bohemia, and mother to St. Wenceſlaus, whom the earth ſwallowed up on this ſpot in the year 939*. The ſhambles on one ſide of this area or market-place is remarkable for being at all times free from that ſpecies of flies which lay their eggs in fleſh, and produce maggots. This by ſome is aſcribed to the incantations of a ſorcerer, and by others to St. Procopius; but in the preſent cold ſeaſon all open places are alike in this particular. I had not an opportunity of examining into the truth of this affair; though, in any great city, this may ariſe from natural cauſes, without the intervention of any ſaint or ſorcerer, and is not ſo very extraordinary as the inhabitants of Prague imagine.

Part of the city ſurprized by the Swedes.

In the ſame area is ſhewn the place where the Swedes under count Konigſmark ſurprized this part of Prague, in the year 1648, who would have been maſters of the city, had it not been for the timely reſiſtance they met with from the tower which ſtands in old Prague, at the foot of the bridge. This reſiſtance was the more extraordinary as it was begun by father George Placchi a Jeſuit, one Czibis a ſchoolmaſter, and three ſoldiers; but the townſmen and ſtudents ſoon joining them, after an obſtinate diſpute the Swedes were repulſed with loſs. The following inſcription in golden letters is to be ſeen on one ſide of the tower, in memory of this gallant defence; in which the only fault is, the indecent terms made uſe of in ſpeaking of the Swedes,

* If we conſult the Bohemian hiſtorians, they paint Drahomira in the blackeſt colours.---She is ſaid to have murdered her mother-in-law Ludomilla, and to have endeavoured to diſpatch her own ſon by poiſon. Her terrible end is imputed to her implacable hatred againſt the Chriſtians, and a preſumptuous vow ſhe had made of extirpating them. But it muſt be acknowledged, that the particulars are accompanied with a heap of incredible circumſtances.

Siſte hic pauliſper, viator,
Sed lubens ac volens,
Ubi multa populatus tandem vel invitus
Siſtere debuit
Gothorum & Vandalorum furor;
Et lege ſculptum in marmore,
Quod in perpetuam Boëmorum omnium
Sed imprimis vetero-Pragenſium
Memoriam
Anno Domini MDCXLVIII.
Mars Suecicus ferro ac igne in hac
Turre delineavit:
Hæc turris Gothici fuit ultima
meta furoris,
Sed fidei non eſt hæc ultima
meta Boemæ.
Potuiſſent idipſum cives Vetero-Pragenſes
Triſti ſanguine inſcribere,
Niſi
Pax aurea
Ferdinandi III. Pietate & Juſtitiâ
In orbem Germanicum reducta
Pro ſanguine aurum ſuppeditaſſet.

'Traveller, ſtay a while, (but thy ſtay ſhall be voluntary 'on this ſpot where the rage of the Goths and Vandals, 'after all its cruel ravages, was ſtopped by force;) and read 'this inſcription which informs thee, that, to the perpetual 'glory of all Bohemians, but eſpecially of the citizens of 'old Prague, the Swediſh army, that deſtroyed every thing 'with fire and ſword, was repulſed in this place. "*This "tower was the utmoſt limit of Gothic rage, but it is not the "boundary of Bohemian loyalty.*" Had it not not been for 'the golden age, and peace reſtored to Germany, by the 'clemency and juſtice of Ferdinand III. the citizens of old 'Prague would have inſcribed theſe letters with blood, 'which are now of gold.'

In the extreme part of the city, where formerly ſtood the palace of Wiſcherad, about half-way up the acclivity of a rock, is to be ſeen an old wall with three windows in it, which is the remains of a bath which formerly belonged to the princeſs Libuſſa, from whence ſhe cauſed her gallants

to be thrown into the Muldaw, after they had gratified her luſt.

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Pillar brought by the devil from Rome.

In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the Wiſcherad, is a marble pillar broken into three pieces, which the devil, out of mere ſpite, is ſaid to have ſet down ſo haſtily that he broke it. The cauſe of his indignation was that he came hither a little too late with his burthen; for a prieſt belonging to this church had ſold himſelf to the devil, on this condition, that the latter ſhould bring hither a pillar from the church of S. Maria in Traſtevere, while the former ſaid maſs.

This idle ſtory is repreſented by ſeveral pieces of painting in the church, and is ſo firmly believed by moſt of the inhabitants, that it would be dangerous to queſtion the truth of it. As a proof of it they alledge, that in one ſide of the above-mentioned church at Rome, there is one pillar leſs than in the other. But there is alſo a very great difference betwixt the pillars of the two churches: this at Prague being ſcarce half as thick, yet ſomewhat longer, and of a whiter colour, than the pillars in the church of S. Maria in Traſtevere.

St. Longinus's ſtone boat.

But another curioſity in the ſame church, and much more eſteemed, is a large ſarcophagus or ſtone coffin on the altar of St. Longinus, (the officer who pierced Chriſt's ſide) in which, as in a boat, the ſaint ſailed on the Muldaw *.

Voyage of St. Nicholas and Hercules.

They who can ſwallow ſuch abſurdities, muſt indulge the Ruſſians in their belief, that St. Nicholas, in order to viſit them, croſſed the ocean and ſailed up the Baltic on a milſtone. Olaus Rudbeck, in his *Atlantis*, has given a much more ingenious explanation of Hercules's voyage, ἐν σκυφῳ, *i. e.* in a cup or goblet; for he conjectures, that the Greeks, being ignorant of the meaning of the German word *ſchiff*,

* Others relate that Longinus's body was brought from Rome to Prague, in the year 1409, but that in the year 1420, at the pillage of Wiſcherad, by the Huſſites, it was thrown into the Muldaw, together with the ſtone coffin; that afterwards a light was continually ſeen hovering over that place, and ſeveral veſſels were loſt, till the coffin was diſcovered and brought with due ſolemnity to its former place. St. Andrew's church at Mantua likewiſe pretends to have the body of this convert and ſaint. Probably the Greek word λογχη, uſed by St. John the evangeliſt, to denote the ſpear which pierced our Saviour's ſide, gave exiſtence to St. Longinus, as St. Veronica is derived from *vera icon*; and St. Amphibolus, the ſuppoſed biſhop of the iſle of Man, is no other than *amphibalum* or *amphibolum*, a kind of hood or cloak, from αμφι and βαλλω.

i. e.

i. e. a boat, imagined that it ſignified σκυφος, a cup or goblet.

Near this church is a kind of armory, but no body is permitted to come within the court; ſo that it is only through a grate in the door that one has a ſight of Libuſſa's dancing-place: on which, it is pretended, no graſs ever grows; but, by what I could ſee, the ſpot was quite covered with graſs. Near this door is the place from which Horymir, a ſorcerer, in the time of Krzeſomiſlaus duke of Bohemia, is ſaid to have leaped on horſeback over the river Muldaw, which is above a thouſand paces broad; and this leap has been commemorated by a chapel built on the ſpot where he alighted, on the other ſide of the river, near the village of Zlickow. It is ſaid this extraordinary horſe had alſo the talent of converſing with its maſter. On the parapet, which is of brick, near this door, is ſtill ſhewn the impreſſion of the horſe's fore-feet, one of which more reſembles that of an ox. I will not detain you, Sir, with any more ſuch fables; which abound in this country, and are not only frequently related very gravely in common diſcourſe, but likewiſe, in order to obtain the greater credit, are publiſhed in books. During my travels in this part of the world, I have often wondered at the ſtrange credulity of many of the Auſtrian and Bohemian nobility, who ſwallow improbabilities, without examination, or making uſe of their reaſon, even beyond any other Roman-Catholics. This is the more extraordinary, as greater freedom than formerly in making religious enquiries has been allowed in Bohemia; and as the fathers or grandfathers of the moſt conſiderable noblemen in Bohemia, who are now ſuch zealots for abſurdities, were proteſtants.

Libuſſa's dancing-ground.

Leap of a horſe.

Credulity of the preſent Bohemian and Auſtrian nobility in religious matters.

There are a hundred churches, and almoſt as many convents in Prague. The city is not very populous in proportion to its extent; for the whole number of its inhabitants does not exceed one hundred and twenty thouſand; fifty thouſand of which are Jews, and ſeventy thouſand Chriſtians. The trade of this city is but inconſiderable; for the Muldaw is not navigable, but on the contrary very ſhallow. Near Prague-bridge it forms a kind of caſcade, &c. but below the bridge it is deep enough for floats of timber.

Number of churches and inhabitants.

Prague, October 11, 1730.

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LETTER LXXXVI.

Account of the City of *Dreſden.*

SIR,

THE diſtance from Prague to Dreſden is ſixteen German miles *. Near Lobeſchutz, which is the fourth ſtage, the road is very bad and ſtony for half a league; and is very dangerous, as it lies along the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Elbe. Auſſig is juſtly famous for a ſtrong and ſweet kind of wine, called Poſtzkaltzky, of which not above forty or fifty hogſheads at moſt are made in a year. The vineyard that produces it belongs to the town. This wine is generally thick, and ſeldom bears keeping above a year. The road from Auſſig to Peterſwalda is extremely troubleſome, lying for the moſt part over high and ſteep mountains. Within half a league of the latter we entered Saxony; and from Schitz to Dreſden, which is two German miles, we travelled over a pleaſant plain, terminated on both ſides by fruitful and well-cultivated eminences. Dreſden has been long famous for its ſuperb palaces, ſtraight and uniform ſtreets, agreeable ſituation, and ſplendid court; but in number of houſes and inhabitants, it muſt yield to ſeveral cities in Germany †. The former, including the ſuburbs, are computed at about two thouſand five hundred: And the Rev. Mr. Loſcher, who lives in this city, aſſures me from authentic accounts, that the inhabitants in old and new Dreſden do not much exceed forty thouſand, above five thouſand of which at preſent are papiſts. In this computation the garriſon is not included. Underneath is an account of

Auſſig, Poſtzkaltzky wine.

Dreſden.

* About ſixty-four Engliſh miles.

† Mr. Juſti, in his treatiſe of the Roman expeditions into Germany, endeavours to prove, that the city of Dreſden derives it name from Druſus, that general having penetrated ſo far, and erected a trophy where Dreſden now ſtands; but a moderate acquaintance with ancient hiſtory is ſufficient to convince us of the contrary. See Mr. *Deer de Caſtellis Rom. in Saxon. Lipſ.* 1749.

the

the proviſions which were bought and conſumed in this city in the year 1729, which in the article of wine may poſſibly come ſhort of the quantity drank that year in Dreſden:

Account of the yearly conſumption of proviſions at Dreſden.

8,710	oxen or black cattle.
28,494	calves.
43,551	ſheep.
2,219	lambs.
8,266	goats.
9,910	hogs.
1,389½	quintals of carp.
552	heads of deer.
645	fawns.
311	wild boars, *&c.*
188	*marcaſſin*'s or wild pigs.
27	tame ditto.
772	roe-bucks.
7,214	hares,
3,940	pheaſants.
366	ſnipes.
25	moor-hens.
13,749	partridges.
7	woodcocks.
25	buſtards.
2,734½	caſks of foreign wine.
1,936⅛	— of wine of the growth of the country.
2,940	— of muſt.

Green-room, or muſeum.

The place which will afford the greateſt entertainment to a curious traveller at Dreſden is the *green-room*, as it is called, or the muſeum. This collection was begun by the elector Auguſtus, and placed in a green-room, which name it ſtill retains. There are now ſeveral apartments painted green; the whole diſpoſition is much altered, and the number of curioſities ſo increaſed, that this muſeum or treaſury at preſent conſiſts of ſeven rooms and a cloſet. When the Swedes made an irruption into Saxony, every thing was removed from hence to Hall, in the diſtrict of Magdeburg, and there ſecured in the caſtle. The fee for ſeeing this muſeum is generouſly diſcharged with five or ſix *guldens* * given the attendant, who opens the doors; but the greateſt part of it goes to the ſuperintendant, or keeper of the muſeum. At the entrance the ſhoes of ſuch perſons as are admitted are

* About fourteen ſhillings.

care-

carefully wiped, in order to keep the place as free as poſſible from dirt or duſt. All the apartments are floored with marble of different colours, of the produce of Saxony. In the

Small ſtatues. firſt apartment is to be ſeen a great number of ſmall braſs models of moſt of the famous ſtatues and monuments that are extant, both ancient and modern: and among the reſt the celebrated Toro Farneſe.

Automata. The ſecond room is filled with curious clocks, and other *automata* of gold and ſilver. Among theſe is a ſhip ſailing round a table, while ſome of the ſailors in it weigh anchor, and the reſt are in continual action; and at the ſame time it performs a piece of muſic. Another piece of clock-work repreſents the virgin Mary and Joſeph, with the infant Jeſus in the manger, and the ſhepherds with the eaſtern Magi performing their adorations to the Meſſiah, while the heavens ſeem to open with a ſurpriſing effulgence. Here is alſo a triumphal car drawn by two lions, with an organ in it. The japan-work on the wall of this apartment is a very exact imitation of inlaid-work of jaſper and other precious ſtones. Reinoh, the ingenious artiſt by whom it was made, is ſtill living in old Dreſden.

Curioſities in ivory. In the third room is ſhewn a numerous collection of drinking veſſels and other curioſities in ivory, particularly a ſhip with all its ſails, maſts, and rigging. The ſucceſſion of the electors of Saxony from the beginning of the Chriſtian æra, in raiſed letters, is a moſt ingenious piece of work, and was made by order of the elector Auguſtus.

In the fourth apartment the eye is dazzled with a multitude of ſilver and gold utenſils; but moſt of them are large goblets and other drinking-veſſels, one of which holds five quarts. Many of them are alſo enriched with medals.

Veſſels ſet with gems. The fifth apartment exhibits a great variety of precious ſtones, and curious veſſels made of them, *&c.* The ſeveral *cameo*'s and *intaglio*'s in this room are ſaid to be worth three hundred thouſand dollars. Here is alſo a moſt curious caſket

Florentine-work. of enamelled and Florentine work, and likewiſe a large table

Coſtly table. of jaſper cut in relievo of onyx, chalcedony and other gems, repreſenting a young prince on horſeback, preceded by the virtues, pointing out to him the way to true glory; whilſt the vices, with looks full of rage and confuſion, are flying from him. This is an ancient piece, and coſt eighty thouſand dollars.

The largeſt piece of enamel in the world. Over this table is Mary Magdalene in enamel, which is an ell and a half high: this piece is of an oval figure, and

for

for bigneſs cannot be equalled. I omit ſeveral other enamelled portraits and paintings. In this apartment begins a ſeries of the portraits of the electors of Saxony from the elector Maurice, in the dreſs of the age in which they lived. On the left hand is a cloſet, in which are ſeveral enamelled pictures, with bowls and other veſſels of the moſt valuable gems; a baſon of onyx ſtone, of the ſhape and ſize of half the ſhell of a large cocoa-nut, divided longitudinally; another of amethyſt and ſardonyx, and a little coffer of rock-cryſtal embelliſhed with figures. Here are likewiſe ſeveral figures, conſiſting of gems and pearls, naturally adapted to conſtitute the different parts of them, and ſo curiouſly arranged, that they appear to have been deſigned by nature for the places they occupy. Theſe pieces require an immenſe variety of gems, out of which the artiſt might chuſe what was proper for the conſtruction of his work. One of the largeſt oriental pearls to be ſeen here, before it was ſet, could be of no remarkable beauty or value. It is indeed equal in bigneſs to a large walnut, but withal uneven and rugged; however the artiſt has ſet it in a piece of gold and enamel in ſuch a maſterly manner, that it repreſents the ſhoulders, breaſt, *&c.* of a miſhapen dwarf. Another pearl, in another figure, very naturally repreſents its poſteriors. Among the reſt is a Swediſh invalid begging, who is very well fitted with a body of a ſingle pearl. But what more particularly ſtrikes the eye is the ſtory of the prophet Jonah; the whale, the ſhip, the prophet, and the ſea-ſhore, being made of pearls properly arranged, and the rocks in the ſea repreſented by very large gems. Another curious piece repreſents two perſons carrying in a baſon before them a congeries of ſmall pearls: the baſon and pearls are the work of nature, with very little aſſiſtance from art. Two other perſons are carrying on a pole a large bunch of grapes, imitated to the greateſt perfection with oriental emeralds.

Figures of pearls.

Other pieces made of gems.

From this cabinet you return into the above-mentioned fifth apartment, where the following curioſities are to be ſeen, *viz.* a caſket of enamel almoſt entirely covered with turquoiſes and rubies, ſeveral caſkets, *&c.* of inlaid Florentine work, a crucifix and four ſmall pyramids of a curious ſort of Arabian marble, which is now no where to be found, ſaid to be a preſent from pope Benedict XIII. ſeveral little coffers and ſome ſmall cannon of fine chaſed work, and four tables of oriental marble; a great number of vaſes of rock-cryſtal, and a globe of the ſame which is perfectly tranſparent,

rent, though it be of the ſize of a man's head. Here are alſo ſeveral oſtrich's eggs finely wrought, with a great variety of drinking-veſſels of the ſame ſet in gold and enamel; a great many pieces of coral and amber curiouſly wrought; a box of mother of pearl ſet with pearls; and the repreſentation of a mountain, conſiſting entirely of very fine pearls ſet in gold; but theſe pearls are not all of the ſame roundneſs. Several experiments have been tried to reduce pearls of an irregular figure into an orbicular form, but to no purpoſe; for pearls are obſerved to increaſe in bulk, by pellicles growing over each other from year to year; ſo that if they were cut they would peel off. The king of Poland's dominions yield round pearls, in a little river in the diſtrict of Henneberg, and likewiſe in the Elſter; which are all reſerved for his majeſty's uſe; though none are placed in the green-room but the oriental pearls.

The ſixth apartment is ſurrounded with cloſets, in which are to be placed all the electors of Saxony as big as the life in their proper habits. In the middle of this room is a clock in the form of a woman, which moves the head every minute from one ſide to the other.

Tea-equipage. The firſt object ſhewn in the ſeventh apartment is a tea-equipage, with the table, &c. all of gold enamelled, and ſet with diamonds: they were made by Dinglinger, jeweller to the court, who received forty-ſix thouſand dollars for the whole. 2. A large matrix of emerald held out by a Moor, whoſe collar is ſet with jewels. Oppoſite to this is another Moor, with a baſket full of cryſtals and ſilver and gold ores, which are the produce of the country. 3. On a table an ell broad, and an ell and a quarter long, is repreſented the celebration of the Great Mogul's birth-day. The monarch is exhibited ſitting on a throne, the grandees of his empire are proſtrate before him with their reſpective gifts, and the portico is crowded with his guards, elephants, and every thing belonging to the ſplendor of an eaſtern court. The above-mentioned Dinglinger, and fifteen other ingenious artiſans under him, were ten years and eight months employed on this piece, for which he was paid eighty-five thouſand dollars. The pillar in the middle of this room is adorned with beautiful baſſo-relievo's of Arabian agate. On the ſame pillar is an oriental onyx, which Dinglinger purchaſed for forty-eight thouſand dollars. It is of an oval figure, near a quarter of a Dreſden ell in its longeſt diameter. Near it hang three others of a remarkable ſize. Here is alſo a baſon of oriental

Great Mogul's court.

Onyx.

Baſon of agate.

oriental agate, as large as half a cocoa-nut, cut longitudinally. Among the ſingle gems are a large oriental ſapphire, a topaz of a reddiſh water and a very extraordinary ſize, an *aqua marina* of the bigneſs of a man's fiſt, with a great number of other precious ſtones to an immenſe value; particularly an entire aſſortment of diamonds, being a ſet of buttons for a ſuit of cloaths, and the badge of the order of knighthood, with the ſtar, buckles, and head of a cane, *&c.* Oppoſite to this is an aſſortment of cornelians of very great value, another of emeralds, and three aſſortments of ſapphires, rubies, and roſe-diamonds, beſides another of brilliants. In the golden fleece, belonging to the order of knighthood mentioned above, is a diamond, for which the king of Poland a few years ago paid two hundred thouſand dollars. It exceeds that in the duke of Bavaria's muſeum, and weighs a hundred and ninety-four grains and a half. It is placed betwixt two diamonds, each of which is equal in ſize to a large nutmeg, and on the cane-head is a diamond of the ſame bigneſs.

Single gems.

Aſſortment of diamonds.

In the laſt apartment are, a clock of gold ſet with gems, and a jaſper table with cryſtal and amethyſt veins. This jaſper comes from Treyberg, four miles from Dreſden; and it is but a few years ſince the real value of the Saxon jaſper has been known. Formerly the peaſants uſed this ſort of ſtone, together with others, to incloſe their fields. I have procured ſome large pieces which are very beautiful, but extremely difficult to poliſh.

Saxon jaſper.

I have endeavoured to give you a general idea of the contents of the *green-room* or muſeum at Dreſden; for to ſpecify every particular is ſcarce poſſible; and this difficulty increaſes from year to year, as new acquiſitions are continually made. The *tribuna* at Florence, with its contents, may in value exceed this collection; but the judicious arrangement of the ſeveral pieces here give it an appearance which pleaſes the eye beyond the Florentine muſeum.

Compariſon of the *green-room* with the *tribuna* at Florence.

The palace is furniſhed as becomes the manſion of ſuch a prince; the drawing-rooms are particularly worth ſeeing, were it only for twelve pictures by Louis Silveſter, repreſenting the rape of Proſerpine, the metamorphoſis of Acteon, and other fables from Ovid. Another remarkable piece by the ſame artiſt repreſents the preſent elector taking leave of his father at his ſetting out on his travels. The latter recommends his ſon to Pallas and Mercury. Behind the prince ſtands his governor, and Prudence with a teleſcope in her hand by his ſide, and ſeveral *genii* hold up the maps of the coun-

Paintings.

countries which the prince was going to viſit. The ceiling of the audience-room was alſo painted by Silveſter. The looking-glaſſes in ſome of theſe apartments are between eight and nine feet high, and ſix and ſeven broad. The aſſembly-room for the royal family is hung with rich tapeſtry, repreſenting the atchievements of Alexander the Great. Among the ſurpriſing quantity of plate which is kept in the plate cabinet are four *gueridons* or ſtands, each weighing four hundred and ſeventy-one marks, and twelve others that do not weigh much leſs; two vaſes, each above five feet high, ſcarce to be fathomed by two men, weighing ſix hundred marks each; two pieces of the ſame faſhion, and little inferior in weight; eight ciſterns, with the veſſels ſtanding in them, each weighing eight hundred marks. This ſurpriſing quantity of plate, with much more, has all been collected and made from the year 1717 to the year 1719. The common aſſembly-room is adorned with ſome good tapeſtry, repreſenting the battle of Hochſtedt. I omit for brevity's ſake the great number of curious clocks, beautiful tables, rich cabinets, and other furniture, with which the apartments are filled. A foreigner ſhould not omit ſeeing the confidents-table, a curious piece of mechaniſm by Gartrern, formerly model-maſter to the king, by means of which his majeſty dines privately with his confidents; for this table, with all its appurtenances, is brought up from the lower apartments into the upper, and not one ſervant ſeen in waiting. There is alſo another muſeum in the palace, from whence a great part of the curioſities have been carried into the *green-room*, and part into the Zwinger-gallery. However, I obſerved in it twelve good buſts of the Cæſar's, ſeveral portraits in needle-work, *&c.* The beſt and largeſt pieces of painting to be ſeen here, are a banquet of the gods, and the rape of the Sabines.

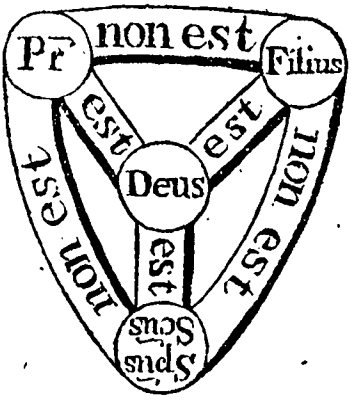
Looking-glaſſes. Hangings. Silver utenſils. Confidents-table. Muſeum.

In the ſecond apartment are a great number of tables of ebony, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ſilver, and ſome curious pieces in glaſs, particularly a glaſs organ. Among the pictures are a capital piece of Auguſtus elector of Saxony, founder of this muſeum, and another of Ladiſlaus Lokietec or Locticus king of Poland, who died in the year 1333, and whoſe ſtature did not exceed an ell: hence he was called *cubitalis*.

In the third apartment are ſeveral pictures glazed, ſome pieces of gold-duſt-work, perſpective views, wax-work, and fine drawings with a pen. Among the mother-of-pearl works

works is a flower-piece and a parrot, which by the refraction of the rays of light exhibit a variety of very beautiful colours. There is alſo a draught-board, with men of ſilver and gold, impreſſed with the heads or portraits of the elector Auguſtus and other princes then living: the work is extremely curious, and every image is repreſented both in gold and ſilver. Among the ancient drinking-veſſels here is ſhewn the horn of a rhinoceros; another, as is pretended, made of the claw of a griffin, which is nothing but a common horn; a third of a Maldiva nut, a fourth of a cocoa-nut; and ſeveral buffalo-horns, all ſet in ſilver *. On one of the laſt-mentioned horns, or rather ivory drinking-cup, are ſeveral baſſo-relievo's, and this Iſlandic motto: *Heilæch rar brenninkar pikkar, i. e.* 'The cup of the holy Trinity.' The ſupreme Being is preſumptuouſly repreſented on it with a triple countenance, and likewiſe the following diagram:

Repreſentation of the Trinity on a cup.



* The cuſtom among the Celtæ of drinking out of horns is ſufficiently mentioned by ſeveral ancient authors. Vide *Cæſar. de bell. Gall. l. VI. c.* 28. *Plin. hiſt. nat. l. II. c.* 37. *Solin. Polyh. c.* 23. *Iſidor. orig. l. XII. c.* 1. According to the mythology of the northern nations, even the celeſtial heroes in the Valhalla made uſe of ſuch a cup. *Edda myth.* 31. *Worm. monum. Dan. l. V. c.* 5. *Stephan. ad Sax. Gram. hiſt. Dan. l. XIIII. p.* 245. *Bartholin. de unicornu, c.* 30. Theſe valuable remains of antiquity, preſerved down to our age, have excited the attention of the moſt learned antiquarians, and by that means Leibnitz's requeſt in *Epiſt. ad diverſ. ad Kortholt. p.* 419. is granted. *Je vous ſupplie de me marquer quelques paſſages d'Herodote, & d'autres anciens ſur la maniere de ſe ſervir de cornes comme de vaſes pour en boire.* 'Be ſo kind as to point out to me ſome paſſages in Herodotus, and other ancient authors, concerning the cuſtom of drinking out of horns.'

On this horn is likewiſe repreſented the virgin Mary, St. Peter with the keys, and the four evangeliſts with their proper ſymbols *. Over the door of this apartment Samſon is repreſented lying in Dalila's lap; but the painter, not being much acquainted with military hiſtory, has drawn his hero in a ſuit of armour.

In the fourth apartment are ſeveral curioſities of ivory turned, among which is the head of a cane, two ſnuff-boxes, and a compaſs made by the Czar Peter the Great; ſome pieces of amber, a caſket of Florentine work on a table of figured Florentine marble, ſeveral pieces of marble of the produce of Saxony, ſerpentine vaſes, an organ of alabaſter decorated with very elegant ſculpture, and a great many other alabaſter veſſels, ſome of which are gilt; a pretty large baſſo relievo, cut in a tophus, repreſenting the ſhepherds going to Bethlehem, and exhibiting the figures of ſeveral animals, like that in the poſſeſſion of count Oldenburg.

In the fifth chamber are to be ſeen the arms of Saxony, as alſo fine landſcapes and houſes of Florentine work, and ſome old pictures of Ruſſian eccleſiaſtics; a curious artificial ſtag's-head; the lifting up of the brazen ſerpent in the wil-

* The northern nations are known to have had an ancient cuſtom at their feaſts and ſacrifices of offering particular cups full of wine or beer to their idols, and drinking them off to their health, or rather in commemoration of them. After Chriſtianity was introduced among them, this cuſtom was ſtill retained, only they ſubſtituted in the room of Thor, Woden, Friga, &c. the holy Trinity, the virgin Mary, and the ſaints. See Sonorro, in the life of Haquin Adelſtan, c. 16 and 18. Oddo the monk's life of St. Olaus, and Dolmer. *in notis ad Hirdſkraa, c.* 49.

Luitprandus (*de Geſt. Pontiff. Roman.*) affirms, that pope John was in a public aſſembly accuſed of having drank the devil's health. A recent inſtance of this northern cuſtom is adduced by Birkerhod, in his *Palæſtr. Antiq. p.* 128. *Noſtis, non ita pridem ruſticum quemdam Norwagicum, qui in convivio Dei immortalis poculum biberat, cauſſam ſuam ad ſupremum, quod hic Hafniæ eſt, juſtitiæ tribunal detuliſſe, & quum crimen videretur ſimplici ignorantiâ atque more majorum recepto commiſſum, ſententia quidem regia in priſtinam bonorum, quibus iniquè nimis privatus fuerat, poſſeſſionem reſtitutum, eccleſiaſtica tamen, quam pro delicto ſubierat, diſciplina adprobata.* 'You know, ſays he, that 'lately a certain Norwegian peaſant, who, having been proſecuted for 'drinking at a feaſt the cup of the immortal God, appealed to the high 'court of juſtice at Copenhagen; and his fault appearing to be an 'effect of ignorance and ſimplicity, in blindly following an ancient 'cuſtom, the ſeverity of the firſt ſentence, by which he had forfeited 'all his poſſeſſions, was reverſed. But the diſcipline of the church, 'with which he had alſo been puniſhed, was approved of and ra'tified.'

derneſs,

derneſs, the crucifixion of Chriſt, and two battles, very ſmall, and curiouſly cut in wood. Each of the two laſt pieces coſt a hundred ducats.

Here is alſo ſhewn a cherry-ſtone, on which, by means of a microſcope, a hundred and eighty human faces, well cut, may be diſtinguiſhed. It is ſurpriſing to behold the great number of beautiful figures curiouſly engraved or inlaid on ſeveral of the tables and cabinets. One cabinet is inlaid with precious ſtones, which are the produce of Saxony.

In the laſt apartment are ſhewn ſeveral clocks and *automata* which perform variety of motions, and imitate an organ and other muſical inſtruments; and the gardener's univerſal clock, calculated for three hundred and ſixty places in different latitudes. Here are two original pictures, one of Albert the Courageous, the other of the elector Auguſtus, painted when he was in the thirty-third year of his age, but with a very long beard. After all, this muſeum very well deſerves to be put into a more regular order.

In the palace is a very fine picture-gallery, of which baron Le Plat has the direction. The painting of the walls in freſco is not yet finiſhed; however there are ſome valuable old pieces to be ſeen in it. On both ſides of the gallery ſtand ſeveral large vaſes of ſerpentine and porphyry, with a great number of large marble and braſs buſts. Among the latter that of Guſtavus Adolphus is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the reſt. A braſs model of the Vatican Laocoon, and ſeveral other celebrated pieces, are great ornaments to this room; which is eighty common paces in length, and twenty in breadth. The room adjoining to the gallery is full of portraits; among which is the picture of Auguſtus king of Poland in very beautiful moſaic work. The electoral prince and his princeſs, as big as the life, are alſo to be ſeen here worked in ſilk. Fruit, flower-pieces, and landſcapes are depoſited in ſeparate apartments. Two others contain ſome celebrated pieces of painting by Holbein, Cranach, *&c.* Gallery of paintings.

In the year 1711, a beautiful edifice, which was deſigned for a very noble green-houſe, was begun in the Zwinger-garden; but as another place afterwards appeared more convenient for that purpoſe, it was converted into an ineſtimable repoſitory of medals, natural curioſities, antiquities, minerals, petrifactions, rare animals, inſects, ſhells, amber, *&c.* In this ſtructure is alſo a library, together with an anatomy room, in which is a collection of all inſtruments and curioſities Zwinger's gallery.

ſities relating to ſurgery, chemiſtry, metallurgy, geometry, aſtronomy, mathematics, mechaniçs and botany.

Library. The library, which has been augmented with M. Beſſer's collection, is not yet properly arranged *.

Cabinet of medals. The cabinet of medals is not yet put in proper order, on which account it is ſealed up.

Mr. Heucher, than whom no perſon is better qualified, is ſuperintendant of the cabinet of natural curioſities †. Lichtewer

* Since the author wrote, father Gotze has greatly improved the utility of this choice collection of books; and the literary world are obliged to him for his accurate account of the royal library at Dreſden. After this juſt encomium on father Gotze, I cannot forbear mentioning my ſurpriſe at the diſpoſition which he has betrayed in his epitaph, compoſed by himſelf, wherein, even after his death, he endeavours to ſeduce the proteſtants, whoſe communion he had forſaken, to follow his example by apoſtatiſing.

† The following pompous work, of which the celebrated phyſician Heucher has publiſhed a plan, does honour to Germany. It is entitled, *Terræ Muſei regii Dreſdenſis, quas digeſſit, deſcripſit & illuſtravit D. Chriſt. Gottl. Ludwig. Lipſ. fol.* 1749. Profeſſor Ludwig has given us an abſtract of the variety of matter contained in it:

Terræ ſunt
The earths are,

Genuinæ, GENUINE, as
macræ, poor or lean.
molles, ſoft,—*morochtus.*
aſperæ, harſh,—*tripela.*
pingues, fat,
ſiticuloſæ, dry,—*bolus*, bole.
non ſiticuloſæ, not dry,—
tenaces, tenacious.
ſaponaceæ, ſaponaceous,—*ſmectis*, or fullers earth.
ſpiſſæ, compact,—*argilla* or potters clay.
fatiſcentes, looſe,—*marga* or marl.

Dubiæ, DOUBTFUL, as,
macræ lineas ducentes, barren, drawing lines,
—*creta*, chalk.
pingues lineas ducentes, rich, drawing lines,—*graphium.*
non ducentes, not drawing,—*lithomarga*, ſtony marl.

Spuriæ, SPURIOUS, as,
rurales, rural,—*humus*, moiſt earth.
ſalinæ, ſaline,—*terra ſalina*, ſaline earth.
metallicæ, metallic.
ſolutæ, looſe, *&c.*—*ochra*, ochre.
comminutæ, ſmall,—*mineræ comminutæ*, comminuted minerals.
inflammabiles, inflammable.

ſul-

tower has the care of the minerals, and Mr. Michael, under-keeper of the muſeum, of the apparatus relating to the mathematics and natural philoſophy.

For the ſight of theſe galleries, *&c.* it would be unhandſome to offer leſs than four *guldens* *, which are put into a common box, and ſhared among the perſons who have the care of theſe apartments.

On the left-hand from the main entrance, the petrifactions are arranged; among which are a human ſkeleton, and that of an animal which muſt have been as big as a calf, both petrified: the feet and ſpine of the latter may be very plainly diſtinguiſhed. This piece was brought from Wurtzburg, and was purchaſed by the king for five hundred dollars. Here are to be ſeen ſeveral kinds of marble, not quite indurated but ſoft, dug up in Saxony, with a collection of various ſorts of *terræ ſigillatæ*. Among the petrifactions are to be ſeen ſome reſembling confections, ſweetmeats, *&c.* the *Ancona Datali del mare* deſcribed in volume III. have found a place here; together with a red kind of marble, the veins of which very naturally repreſent the Weſtphalia or Gottingen ſauſages; alſo the following curioſities, *viz.* ſeveral petrifactions found in a tophus near Pirna, others taken out of the river Weiſſeritz near Dreſden, a petrified head of a buffalo, ſeveral petrified fiſhes brought from the Ilmenau and the Eichſtadt ſlate quarries, a variety of *dendrites* found both in earth and ſlate quarries, and incruſtations, among which are ſeveral from Pappenheim; and the upper and lower jaw of an elephant, both petrified. The former was brought from Lithau, and the latter from Amſterdam: in the upper jaw are the round holes or ſockets in which the long ivory tuſks grew; and in both jaws are ſtill remaining two large *dentes maxillares*, or grinders; theſe are commonly ſuppoſed to be giants teeth. Here is alſo a great variety of petrified cray-fiſh, crabs, ramifications of the *ſtellæ marinæ*, or ſtar-fiſh, from Wirtemberg; *echini*, *cornua Ammonis*, Florentine marble, leaves and branches of trees, together with

Petrifactions.

Elephants or giants teeth.

ſulphureæ, ſulphureous,—*terræ ſulphuratæ*, ſulphurated earth.
tinctoriæ, dying or tinging,—*umbra*.
ceſpitoſæ, turfy,—*turfum*, turf.
lapideæ, lapideous,—
comminutæ, comminute,—*arena*, ſand.
denſæ, denſe,—*terræ lapidoſæ*, ſtony earths.

* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* ſterling.

birds-neſts, incruſtated with a lapideous ſubſtance, like that obſerved in a ſpring near Jena.

Among the *cornua Ammonis* there is one which is two feet in diameter. Here are alſo ſhewn ſeveral pieces of wood full of all kinds of minerals, which by degrees filled the interſtices of the former; a piece of wood converted to agate, and another piece of wood petrified, which was brought from Poland, with the circular *ſtriæ* cauſed by the annual growth of the ſtock plainly diſtinguiſhable. Among the petrifactions brought from Pirna is a very curious one exhibiting a pentagonal *ſtella marina* or ſtar-fiſh, of the ſame kind with thoſe thrown up by the ſea on the ſhore near Scheveling, and other maritime parts of Europe. The curioſity of this piece does not conſiſt only in the impreſſion ſo exactly made in a kind of tophus or ſand-ſtone; but it ſeems more ſurpriſing how a creature, which is extremely ſoft and tender, could impreſs its form on any ſubſtance whatever.

Cabinet of exotic plants &c.

In the repoſitory of exotics, adjoining to this, are a great many uncommon roots, which, but with as little ſkill as propriety, by the addition of a face or ſome limb, are made to repreſent human figures, &c.

Leaves anatomiſed.

Here are alſo a great number of leaves anatomiſed, where the ramifications of the fibres, like veins and arteries, are ſeparated from the pulpous ſubſtance, which is as it were the carneous part of the leaves, and their arrangement exactly preſerved; ſo that one leaf ſeems to form three, conſiſting of the two external membranes, and the reticular fibres in the middle. This is a work of very great labour and delicacy, as the leaf muſt be ſteeped a long time in water; and, when putrified, be carefully waſhed, ſo as to leave its pulpous ſubſtance in the water. Here alſo are ſhewn ſome curious flowers preſerved in ſpirits, two ſhips built with cloves, ſome branches and twigs of the ſame tree, and four gigantic ſtatues of cypreſs wood, brought hither from Venice at the expence of a thouſand dollars each; eight large folio's, full of paintings of inſects and animals, each valued at a hundred dollars; and another collection of painted flowers on parchment, in which it is a pity that the plants have been omitted.

Collection of woods.

A lover of natural curioſities will be entertained here with a variety of *herbaria viva*, and three hundred and fifty ſorts of wood; all formed like ſo many little drawers for medals, and making a complete cabinet. On every drawer is inſcribed the name of the wood. His majeſty bought this piece of M. Clodius, an inhabitant of Dreſden, for five hundred

dred rix-dollars. There was ſuch another collection here before, which ſtill remains, and conſiſts of thirty-two kinds of wood, among which is a piece of the camphire-tree, which is not to be found in Clodius's collection; but this is not ſo curious as the latter. Here is alſo a cup of *lignum nephriticum*, which, beſides its virtues againſt the ſtone, communicates a blue tinge to any liquor poured into it: this cup is valued at two hundred ducats.

Next to this is the *cabinet d'ignorance*, in which are kept ſuch products of nature as have no proper appellation, and belong to no known ſpecies or claſs. Theſe chiefly conſiſt of petrifactions. I obſerved among them however ſeveral of the *lapides polymorphi*, hones, &c. *Quantum eſt! quod neſcimus*, 'How many things are we ignorant of,' is a true maxim; but ſome of the inſtances of it here might very well be removed and ranked among the *cognita*; as the Baden dice, which are now commonly ſold, and may be placed among the deceptions of art; as alſo the little filaments or flints, which appear like fine white worms, &c.

Cabinet d'ignorance.

Baden dice.

In the gallery of animal curioſities are ſeveral heads of ſtags of an uncommon kind, and roe-bucks horns. Among the latter is a horn of which no ſatisfactory account is given; but it very much reſembles another in my poſſeſſion, the hiſtory of which is as follows: About ten years ago a young roe-buck or fawn, being taken on the eſtate of baron W—, was brought home and kept tame. But in time he became very untractable; and particularly uſed to run at the women, tearing their clothes, &c. till at laſt it was found neceſſary to have him cut. Four weeks after this he ſhed his firſt horns; but, contrary to the nature of a gelt roe-buck, his horns grew again, and with this circumſtance, that inſtead of dropping at the time of the annual change, they remained on the animal's head as long as he lived. The ſubſtance of theſe horns wanted a great deal of the uſual hardneſs, but was dilated without forming a point at the ends; and as he never uſed to whet them againſt a tree, the rough ſkin continued on them, and in ſeveral parts hung down looſe, ſo that at laſt the branches of them had ſomething of the appearance of a crown. Whether it was owing to the debilitation which the animal had ſuffered, that the new horn it produced was not as hard and compact as ſuch ſubſtances generally are, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but this to me appeared ſomething remarkable, that by the caſtration the very contexture of the animal ſhould be ſo altered as not to be known

Gallery of animal curioſities.

Obſervations on a remarkable roe-buck's horn.

by its own ſpecies. For, before that operation, he uſed in rutting-time to run away into the foreſts after the does; now, on the contrary, he never returned from the woods at that ſeaſon without three or four roe-bucks at his heels, which followed him even into the very court, where they were generally ſhot.

Hares horns. But to return from this digreſſion. In this gallery are ſeveral horns that grew on the heads of hares, that of a rhinoceros, ſome elephants teeth, one of which is eight feet in length, and a piece of ivory with a braſs bullet incloſed in it, though one cannot diſcern where the ball entered, the ivory being cloſed again; bezoar ſtones, and an oriental bezoar, ſo large, that if it was applied to medical uſes, it might be ſold for above a thouſand dollars. The many *calculi* extracted from the bladder, kidneys, and gall-bladders of human ſubjects, on account of their largeneſs and angular ſhape thought worthy to be preſerved here, afford but a melancholy ſight. The two largeſt of theſe were extracted from Dr. Seligmann and the famous civilian Ziegler: the latter was afflicted with the ſtone in the bladder, gall, and kidneys. Here are likewiſe ſeveral *calculi* extracted out of dogs, horſes, *&c.* Next to theſe are ſeveral ſnakes, one of which has a frog, and another a bat in its ſtomach. Among other venomous creatures here are different kinds of ſcorpions and tarantula's. The next are, a hare with eight legs, the embryo of an armadillo, a crocodile crawling out of its egg, equal in ſize to a gooſe, and a ſpecies of toads called *piwal*, or *pipal*, the female of which depoſits her eggs in *valvulæ* or little cells on the back of the male, ſo that when the young are hatched they ſeem to grow out of the body of the male. Others ſuppoſe that to be the female that ſeems to produce the young; and though it has no *penis*, it ſeems to have two round teſticles.

Bezoar.

Human *calculi.*

Snakes.

Piwal.

Here are alſo ſhewn an Indian bat, a baboon, an hyæna, a pelican, and all ſorts of birds which could poſſibly be collected. Among theſe is a tomenejo, with feathers beautifully variegated with all ſorts of colours, and ſo called by the Spaniards from its ſmallneſs, or rather its lightneſs; for both the bird and its neſt hardly weigh but two ſuch peas as the Spaniards call *tominos*. The hen of this ſpecies is not ſo beautiful as the cock. The collection of eggs ſhewn here is very large, among which are ſome of the monſtrous kind. That of birds-neſts is little ſhort of it, and has a kind of appendix of thoſe of waſps, hornets, *&c.* where the ſpecula-

Collection of eggs.

Birds-neſts.

tive

tive mind often meets with more visible traces of the care and wisdom of the Creator, than one would imagine in things so apparently contemptible. The insects and butterflies take up a great number of drawers. Among the latter is one of a very large species, which only flies in the night, and from a kind of radiancy towards the extremity of its tail, is called in French *le lanternier*. As these insects are very subject to corruption, the drawers are washed every month with a mixture of turpentine, spike oil, and camphire. Some of the other animals, after being killed in spirits of wine, are preserved in an inferior sort of brandy; it being supposed that the sharpness of the spirit of wine must in time erode the fleshy parts. In the passage leading from this wing of the Zwinger gallery to the other, are the ribs and head of a whale. The second part of the gallery is a continuation of the preceding. Accordingly the objects one meets with here, are crocodiles, *ichneumones*, the genitals of whales, a great number of tortoises, a *carcarita* or shark of the size of a man, with double rows of teeth, like the viper-tongues found in Malta; a stuffed sea-dog, which was taken in the Elbe; a stuffed white beaver, a polypus, the horn or rather tooth of a fish called the *narval* or unicorn fish, sword-fishes, flying-fishes, basiliscs, &c. Here is also a kind of star-fish found near Scheveling, curiously anatomised, which was presented to his majesty by secretary Klein of Dantzick. A kind of crabs which is eatable, and distinguished by the name of soldier, from the hard shell with which it is armed up to the head, and its courage in defending itself upon the first apprehension of danger, is likewise to be seen here. If it happens to be on the shore, it immediately buries its head in the sand, and brandishes its two claws to keep off the enemy; and no sooner has it discharged itself from the sand, but it goes in quest of the first empty shell, which it makes use of for placing its head in security. This property of accommodating itself with what belongs to another, is agreeable to its name. The claws of this fish being its offensive weapons remain without the shell; and it is observed to make several assaults upon the enemy, if it be not greatly overmatched. Sometimes nothing will fetch him out of his new intrenchment but fire, to which he at last yields with great reluctancy.

Le lanternier.

Whale's ribs.

Here is a collection of all kind of natural curiosities, presented by the late czarina Catharine. Among these is an ermin kept in spirits of wine, without any black spots, only the

Ermine.

tip

tip of the tail being of that colour, which might be taken for a white weazle. Here is alſo the female of the Indian bag-rat, which has a bag or purſe on the belly. This creature, when her young ones are crept into it, can in ſome meaſure draw it together; and this ſhe does either to keep them warm, or to ſecure them from danger: but this bag is very different from the womb of the animal, as it is ſuppoſed to be by ſome naturaliſts. It goes by the names of Philander, Opaſſom and Corigneja, in Brazile. Among theſe is to be

Puramez. ſeen the Puramez, which is a vegetable, ſaid to grow in the figure of a ſheep near the river Wolga; but this is only a fungous or ſpungy ſubſtance, about ſix or eight inches in length, ſqueezed into that ſhape, with the addition of a head and legs made by art. Next to theſe is a great variety of corals, corallines, and ſea vegetables, which are divided into claſſes, as Lythophyta, Spongophyta, Keratophyta and Potanophyta *. Among the conchylia or curious ſhells in this collection, is the high admiral, as it is called, and the orange admiral; for the former of which his majeſty paid five hundred, and for the latter a thouſand *guldens*. But it ſtill wants that rare ſhell called *cedo nulli*, the Weſt-Indian and Eaſt-Indian, and alſo the vice-admiral.

Amber. Among the amber curioſities are, a moſt beautiful little coffer and a draught board, *&c.* which was a preſent from the king of Pruſſia. Here are likewiſe ſome pieces of amber,

Creatures and leaves incloſed in it. in which animals or leaves with their ſtalks have been naturally incloſed; and few of theſe coſt leſs than fifty ducats a piece. Here are alſo ſome ſpecimens of Mr. Pezold's art of incloſing any ſubſtance in amber.

From this room one enters a large grotto, which, with the coral arbour in it, is ſplendidly decorated with an infinite variety of beautiful ſhells, water-works, *&c.* Adjoining to this is a gallery, where the ſkins of the moſt uncommon beaſts that die in the menagery are ſtuffed and preſerved. The moſt remarkable among theſe are, a horſe with a tail

* Upon the return of Dr. Hebenſtreit, who, together with five other perſons, was ſent, in the year 1731, by the way of Frankfort, Lyons, and Marſeilles, to Africa, in order to ſearch into the natural hiſtory and other curioſities of that country, this collection has been greatly augmented with ſeveral valuable pieces, particularly a very white *porus matronalis* or *rorallium ramoſum*, found in the Mediterranean, near Marſeilles; and likewiſe a moſt curious branch of black coral, inveſted with a ſort of rind, as are alſo the red corals brought hither by the above-mentioned indefatigable naturaliſt.

thirteen

thirteen ells long, and the mane five; a dog without any fore legs, ſuch a one as is to be ſeen alive in prince Eugene's menagery; ſeveral lions, tygers, bears, wolves, an hyæna, a calf with two heads, with a kind of coif growing over one of them; an American wild aſs, with beautiful white and black ſtripes; a large Babylonian ſheep, and a bear which weighed above ſix hundred weight.

In the anatomy room * are the ſkeletons of all the above-mentioned ſtuffed wild beaſts, &c. A large collection of ancient and modern chirurgical inſtruments, portraits of perſons who lived above a hundred and ſeventy-five years; ſeveral embryo's, a man's ſkull near an inch thick, a cock with four legs, two children with only one head, a human ſkeleton with the nerves preſerved, and the embryo of an elephant not above a ſpan long, but all the parts plainly diſtinguiſhable. Among the human embryo's, are thoſe of negroes, which unqueſtionable prove, that even from the time of conception, they incline to black. The ſeveral parts of the human body, as the head, entrails, *pia mater*, *dura mater*, *pericranium*, even the fineſt arteries, veins, &c. which are filled by the injection of coloured wax, cannot be ſufficiently admired; ſome of theſe injections were done by the great Ruyſch. Blackneſs of the Negroes.

Next to this is an apartment full of fine prints, containing ſeveral thouſands of prints, repreſenting eminent perſons, landſcapes, buildings, civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory pieces, emblems, &c. Thoſe of the celebrated painters only take up ſeveral volumes. And it may be ſuppoſed that the number of celebrated courteſans is not ſmall. The hiſtorical and other pieces are to be found with the heads of the ſeveral artiſts whoſe works they are. Prints.

The mineral gallery contains every thing relating to metallurgy, aſſay weights, furnaces, ores of all kinds of metal, and a model of a mine exhibiting the moſt conſiderable operations in mining. Here is a kind of ſilver ore, brought from Annaberg, called hornertz, which is ſo rich, that a medal may be ſtruck on it, as it comes out of the mine; alſo a topaz brought from the diſtrict of Zitto, weighing two or Mineral gallery.

* Since the death of Auguſtus II. the anatomy room has undergone great alterations; the ſkeletons of the beaſts being removed into the afore-mentioned gallery, where the ſtuffed ſkins and other curioſities are differently arranged. As for the anatomical pieces, and chirurgical inſtruments, they have been ſent to the univerſity of Wittenberg, where indeed they will be of more uſe.

three

three hundred pounds, but opaque and very impure. About a year ago an inhabitant of Averbach, about two miles from Saxon topaz. Dreſden, diſcovered a topaz-quarry in a wood; it was in a large rugged rock, ſeventy ells high, which was formerly called the *ſneckenſtein*, *i. e.* the ſnail-ſtone, but at preſent the *koningſcrone*, *i. e.* the king's-crown. This rock is two hundred and forty paces in circumference. The topazes found here cut glaſs like the beſt diamond, exceed the Bohemian and Spaniſh in hardneſs, and are not much inferior to the oriental in luſtre and a fine gold colour. Theſe ſtones however differ much in luſtre and goodneſs. The moſt valuable are thoſe of a gold colour, which ſome naturaliſts think they derive from a kind of a ſubtile *ſulphur martis*, with which they become impregnated from the ferrugineous rock where they are found. Some have a greeniſh hue; but the greateſt part of them are pale, ſo that they are not unlike yellow diamonds. About Freybourg and Zwickaw are found the *hæmatites* or blood-ſtone, ſerpentine, agate, chalcedony, white cornelian and opal. In this gallery alſo is ſhewn a collection of all kinds of ſalts, ſpecimens of ſeveral kinds of foreign marble, and ſome beautiful pearls of the bigneſs of a cherry-ſtone, found in the Elſter.

Mathematical room. Geometrical inſtruments. The mathematical room is over the main entrance of the Zwinger gallery. Among the geometrical apparatus is an old inſtrument uſed by the elector Auguſtus in ſurveying lands. Here are alſo ſeveral plans taken and drawn by his electoral highneſs, who ſeems to have been a complete penman. Thoſe who are fond of northern antiquities will here Ruinic calendar. find ſome Ruinic calendars, on which they may exerciſe their talents *. Here is alſo ſhewn a celeſtial globe brought from Arabic globe. Mocha, inſcribed with Arabic letters, and ſtudded with ſtars of ſilver inlaid in braſs; but does not exhibit one ſtar in the antarctic circle. Near this are ſeveral *viatoria* or perambulators. The large aſtronomical clock, begun in the year 1563, and not finiſhed till the year 1568, was bought by the elector Auguſtus for ſixteen thouſand dollars; and may even at preſent be ranked among the maſter-pieces of that Dialing. kind. Among the gnomonic curioſities, are ſeveral kinds of

* The ridiculous ſuperſtitions with which the Runic calendars abound beyond all others, are judiciouſly expoſed by the following writers: *Worm. in litter. Run.* and *in monum. l. III. p.* 147. *Rudbeck Atlant. tom. II. p.* 165. *Lackmann de comput. temp. per hiemes*, and *Sperling de nomine & feſto Jucl*, §. 24.

ſun-

ſun-dials, inſtruments of navigation, mine and ſea compaſſes; and, among the latter, is a Chineſe compaſs. The moſt remarkable of the aſtronomical inſtruments is a repreſentation of the Copernican ſyſtem, which moves by clock-work, and is an ingenious piece, but not without many imperfections. Here is alſo a great variety of optical inſtruments. among which are multiplying glaſſes, like thoſe uſed laſt ſummer in the ſplendid encampment of the Saxon troops. They conſiſt of a great number of ſmall ſquare glaſſes in a concave diſpoſition, and faſtened together with tacks of poliſhed ſteel; ſo that the lamps through thoſe glaſſes appear innumerable by an infinite variety of reflections and refractions of the rays of light. It is now well known that burning concave *ſpecula* are made even of gilt paper; but the effect chiefly depends on the goodneſs of the gilding and poliſhing. Gartner, who made the *automaton* of the Copernican ſyſtem mentioned above, has acquired great reputation here by his invention of a burning *ſpeculum* of wood, which is near twelve feet, or ſix Dreſden ells in diameter. The focal diſtance of this mirrour is two ells eleven inches and five lines; but another concave braſs mirrour, that ſtands near it, burns much more intenſely. The burning-glaſs *, made in the year 1690 by the famous baron Tſchirnhauſen, is ſmaller than that at Caſſel; and yet, the ſums of money which the king expended for tools and inſtruments to complete it being included, it coſt his majeſty thirty thouſand dollars: The diameter of it is two Dreſden ells and eighteen inches; and the focal diſtance one ell twenty inches and two lines. Here is alſo to be ſeen a new invented machine, by which ſeven ploughs may be moved forward in a direct line by the wind from what quarter ſoever it blows: But I am inclined to think the model ſucceeds better on a ſmooth table, than a large machine would in a rugged ſtony ſoil. This collection in the laſt place exhibits ſeveral optic pictures, one of which repreſents a battle, but viewed through a glaſs is the portrait of the elector John George III †. Beſides the galleries and apartments

Mine and ſea compaſſes.

Optics.

Multiplying glaſſes.

Concave mirrours.

Of paper.

Of wood.

* This, and the other burning-glaſſes, as they are called in the original, of paper, wood, &c. mentioned above, muſt be concave mirrors, as I have rendered them.

† A little before his death, king Auguſtus II. purchaſed the model of the temple of Solomon, which was formerly ſhewn at Hamburg and London. This piece, which is thirteen feet high, and eighty in circumference, coſt his majeſty above ten thouſand dollars, and is now placed in the centre of the Zwinger gallery.

already

already deſcribed, the Zwinger houſe contains ſeveral ſaloons and other apartments which belong to the electoral family.

Ball-room. The moſt elegant of theſe is that called the ball-room. And indeed the gilding, painting, and fine marble ornaments to be ſeen in this room, are very ſuitable to a place of feſtivity. In the pavement are two large oval pieces of marble, about ſix Dreſden ells in the longeſt diameter; and between theſe is another piece of red and white marble cut out of a ſingle block, which is four ells broad and eleven ells or ten common paces in length. This extraordinary piece of marble was brought from Wildenfels in Voigtlande, and coſt fourteen thouſand dollars. This ſaloon opens into fine walks made in the ramparts; from whence one has a view of ſeve-

Bucentaurus. ral boats, and the royal yacht called the *Bucentaurus*, in which her royal highneſs the electoral princeſs, in the year 1719, ſailed up the Elbe from Pirna to Dreſden. On each ſide of this ball-room are ſeveral fine water-works, caſcades, grotto's, and baths.

The preſent king of Poland is a great encourager of arts and ſciences; and has ſhewn a great deſire for improving and bringing into higher eſteem architecture and ſculpture, by generouſly rewarding all good ſpecimens in either art exhibited in his dominions, and by procuring ſuch ſtatues and antiquities as are univerſally allowed to be maſter-pieces. A convincing proof of this may be ſeen in the royal gardens, which are adorned with above fifteen hundred ſtatues. The modern pieces are of white marble, and diſpoſed in every part

Statues. of the gardens; but the ancient and more valuable ſtatues ſtand together, with other remains of antiquity, and are kept in the palace, which is built exactly in the centre of the garden. Some idea may be formed of the value of this collection from this circumſtance, namely, that the king within theſe few years laid out ten thouſand dollars * only for ancient pieces of ſculpture purchaſed in Italy †. Among theſe antiques are ſome heads of porphyry, ſeveral ſtatues of Venus, urns, four pillars of *giallo antico*, two of which formerly ſtood in the *Palazzo di Chigi*; a large vaſe of oriental alabaſter which coſt twelve hundred ducats; an antique marble *ſarcophagus* adorned with baſſo-relievo's; ſeveral antique

* About 1500*l.* ſterling.

† In the years 1733 and 1734, baron Le Plat publiſhed at Dreſden a very pompous work, entitled, *Recueil des marbres antiques, qui ſe trouvent dans la Galerie du Roy de Pologne, Electeur de Saxe, à Dreſden, conſiſtant en CCXXX taille douces en folio Royal*, &c.

idols,

idols, among which is a figure about two feet in height, which is naked and hairy from the head to the *pudenda*, with this dedicatory inſcription under it: Ancient idol.

ΤΩ ΤΗΣ
ΓΕΝΕΣΕΩΣ
ΠΟΙΜΕΝΙ. Greek inſcription.

'To the deity that preſides over generation.'

Among a great variety of remains of antiquity, here are ſeveral daggers or poignards, a large pagan ſacrificatory veſſel *, and three ancient *congii*, on the largeſt of which are theſe words: *Congii*.

IMP. CAESARE
VESPAS. VI.
T. CAES. AVG. F. IIII.
MENSVRAE
EXACTAE, IN
CAPITOLIO
P. X.

Here alſo is an ancient glaſs urn, which ſeems to have been gilt, and, as appears by a written account near it, formerly ſtood on Trajan's pillar at Rome, till, by order of pope Sixtus V. it was taken down to make room for an image of St. Peter. But that Trajan's aſhes were depoſited in this urn is abſolutely denied by ſeveral antiquarians, who maintain, that they lie in the globe ſhewn in the capitol at Rome, with an appoſite inſcription on it. Trajan's urn.

The curioſities in the garden belonging to this palace are under the care of baron le Plat. Among the modern ornaments is an inlaid table in the Florentine taſte. The garden is laid out in a ſquare form, each ſide of which is two thouſand ſix hundred common paces in length. The ſtables, which were repaired in 1729, with the addition of a ſecond ſtory, which may be properly called the old wardrobe, are full of ſuch ornaments as are uſed to decorate the royal apartments on public days, rich habits, with the arms and Extent of the gardens. Stables. Wardrobe.

* Such veſſels were made uſe of at ſacrifices for receiving the victim's blood. And all perſons preſent, together with the beaſts appointed for ſacrifice, were ſprinkled with this blood. *Vid. Strabo. Geogr. lib.* 7.

fur-

furniture of foreign nations. Theſe take up no leſs than forty-two rooms. In the firſt is ſhewn the armour worn by the *corps de guard* on the marriage feaſts of the ancient electors of Saxony, which are ſo ornamented with ſilver, that a ſingle dagger weighs ten pounds; and the quantity of ſilver in the firſt room only is computed at twelve hundred weight. In the ſecond apartment are ſhewn a giant's ſword, ſent as a preſent from Denmark, the blade of which is five Dreſden ells in length, and a horſe with its furniture, which formerly belonged to a cham of Tartary. As I ſhall frequently have occaſion to mention the horſes to be ſeen in this place, it may be proper to obſerve that they are all made of wood, but exactly reſembling the originals, both in ſize and colour. In this apartment alſo hangs the elector Auguſtus's wedding cloaths of black velvet laced with gold, and his powder-flaſk made of a cocoa-nut, with ſeveral pretty figures cut on it, all by his own hand; with another powder-flaſk made of a whale's eye. The elector's turning and gardening tools, and the halberds uſed on ſolemnities by the preſent guard of gentlemen are alſo ſhewn here. In the middle of the room ſtands the horſe, with the furniture, on which the preſent king of Denmark appeared at a tournament in Dreſden. The furniture is enriched with gold and ſilver, and ſet with gems produced in Saxony. Near this is a favourite Turkiſh horſe of king Staniſlaus, with its rich furniture. The ſeats of the chairs in this apartment are made of ſerpentine. Here are models of ſeveral mines, with mineral ore, *&c.* in them, and of the city of Dreſden painted in ebony, done by baron Plug. The Turkiſh horſe and furniture near the latter was the gift of the emperor Ferdinand I. The whole furniture is of ſilver, ſet with turquoiſes; but the rider's ſabre and dagger are a part of a complete Turkiſh horſe-equipage, and are ſet with pearls. The horſe-furniture, uſed by the preſent royal and electoral prince in the year 1719, when, at his nuptial feaſt, he repreſented the element of water, which are of ſilver gilt, emboſſed with mother-of-pearl, and enriched with rubies, and the other ornaments of blue taffety, are alſo to be ſeen here, and ſeveral Turkiſh horſes with rich furniture. Among the old arms depoſited here, large piſtols belonging to the elector's Maurice's *corps de guard* are ſhewn, and likewiſe the elector's own piſtols; on which ſeveral paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament are inlaid in ivory, of very delicate workmanſhip. Here are alſo the following curioſities, *viz.* the firſt fire-lock that was ever made, which is the work

Horſe-furniture.

Firſt fire-lock ever made.

work of Schwartz a monk; an Indian hunting-horn, made of an elephant's tooth; Indian ſhoes, ſmall models of ſkates, old Indian habits, ſhields, &c. all made with feathers or leather; a Japoneſe cuiraſs, made of fiſh-bones, ſeveral birds of Paradiſe, Japoneſe knives and ſwords, ſome of which are poiſoned; an Indian executioner's ſword, made of wood, which ſeems better adapted to break the neck than ſever the head from the body; a Laplander's armour and magic drums, and ſeveral Indian ſhields and javelins. Here are alſo ſtatues as big as the life, dreſſed as officers of the Turkiſh court, and among theſe one repreſenting the grand ſignior ſitting in the ſeraglio; ſeveral muſkets formerly uſed by the janizaries, which are very richly inlaid with gold; Turkiſh enſigns and horſe-tails, Turkiſh bow-ſtrings, and kettle-drums; Tartarian ſpurs; a ſabre and ſcabbard enriched with ſilver wire-work; targets, quivers uſed by the Polacks and Heyducks, at the public entry of the preſent electoral princeſs; ſeveral horſes, finely capariſoned and adorned with gems of the produce of this country, among which is one ſet of furniture, embelliſhed with yellow topazes; ſeveral ſabres ſet with precious ſtones, with the helmet and ſhield wore by king Auguſtus when he repreſented the ſun, and the canopy of the wedding-coach of the preſent electoral princeſs, which is of red velvet embroidered with gold. Several cuiraſſes of ſteel, gilt in the fire, are ſhewn here; and the cuiraſs which the elector John Frederic had on when he was taken priſoner; other cuiraſſes and armour belonging to the ſeveral electors, the armour of the horſe-guards with half cuiraſſes, uſed at the laſt encampment; ſilver half cuiraſſes, and an image of the elector Auguſtus in the habit he wore when he went to be crowned king of Poland. The robe is of blue velvet flowered with gold, faced with ermin, and lined with ſilver tiſſue; the crown, ſceptre, and globe, are only ſet with falſe ſtones. A ſtep lower, and on king Auguſtus's left-hand, ſtands Charles XII. king of Sweden in a ſilver half-cuiraſs, and the czar Peter on his right-hand. In this apartment are alſo to be ſeen a great many lances formerly uſed for running at the ring; the iron chain with which the Frieſland rebels intended to hang Henry the Pious, duke of Saxony; an executioner's ſword, by which fourteen hundred perſons are ſaid to have been beheaded; and the ſword with which ſecretary Krell was beheaded for his Crypto-calvinianiſm. On one ſide of it are theſe words:

Cuiraſſes.

Executioner's ſword.

CONRADUS POLS

CAVE CALVINIANE.
D. N. K.

'Beware, Calviniſt!'

The laſt letters unqueſtionably denote the unhappy victim's name, Dr. Nicholas Krell.

Rich furniture. Remarkable effect of lightning.

In another apartment are to be ſeen ſeveral hunting-equipages and inſtruments, moſt of them ſet with ſapphires and turquoiſes; a hunting-hanger, ſome of the ſilver from the guard of which a flaſh of lightning carried off, and fixed on the blade, nothing elſe being damaged but the ſcabbard. Cloſe by it hangs a powder-flaſk, the ſtring of which appears in ſeveral parts to have been ſinged by lightning, which however did not ſet fire to the powder. Here alſo is ſhewn the horſe and habit of king Auguſtus, when he received the homage of the nobility in Poland, both profuſely enriched with pearls and diamonds, and the ſword of Peter the Great, at the firſt viſit he paid king Auguſtus, when he changed ſwords and hats with him. The hilt of the Ruſſian monarch's ſword is of braſs with ſmall ſteel ſtuds: His hat, which is hung up in another room, is ſet off with a button in the ſame taſte. When the czar viſited this place ſome years after, he was very deſirous of preſenting another ſword and hat in lieu of theſe; but the king of Poland aſſured him that he ſhould always prefer theſe to any other, as they were monuments of the commencement of their friendſhip. Here alſo hangs the ſword and belt given by the heroic Charles XII. king of Sweden to a Saxon officer, who had been taken priſoner and ſtript of every thing. Here is likewiſe kept the electoral ſword carried at the emperor's coronation, with a great number of other remarkable ſwords, daggers, &c. A coſtly horſe and ſledge furniture, ſledges of all kinds, with the bells belonging to them, of immenſe value, are alſo ſhewn here, with rich habits, equipages and figures uſed at tournaments; a ſuit of armour for a man and horſe, of ſteel gilt, on which the labours of Hercules are engraven, made at Augſburg

Sledges.

Augſburg for the elector Chriſtian I. who preſented the artiſt with fourteen thouſand dollars. Among the other curioſities are ſhewn a hundred ſuits of old Spaniſh armour, ſome led horſes with their capariſons, which were part of the cavalcade at the interment of the electors; ten cuiraſſes worn by generals at the laſt encampment, a half cuiraſs of eight and twenty doubles of red ſilk cloſely ſtitched together, which has been found muſket-proof, and a cuiraſs uſed by the elector Auguſtus in tournaments. This prince, in fifty-five tournaments at which he was preſent, according to the cuſtom of that age, miſcarried only in five. Among the rich ſaddles and bridles, which hang in proper order, are ſeveral of a new make, which came from France and England. The ſaddle which belonged to the elector Chriſtian I. is very profuſely enriched with ſmall pearls, and the horſe-furniture of Chriſtian II. is almoſt covered with garnets. On the pommel of the ſaddle is a topaz of the ſize of a hen's egg. Among the great number of houſings are ſixty tygers ſkins, ſeveral rich ſets of mule-furniture, and an ornament for a horſe ſet with red and white ſtones, made in the year 1719 for king Auguſtus, when, at the tournament in honour of the electoral princeſs, he repreſented the ſun, and rode on a white horſe. Here are alſo drums, armour, *&c.* uſed by the Moors, a gilt ſilver cuiraſs wore by Chriſtian I. and a great number of coats of mail and ſmall cuiraſſes made for young princes; the portrait of the pirate Moro, who offered the duke of Florence his weight in gold for his ranſom, but did not obtain it, *&c. &c. &c.*

In this building over the ſtables there are very handſome apartments, where foreigners of diſtinction are generally entertained. The ground-floor contains ſtabling for a hundred and thirty horſes. The Doric pillars in the centre are adorned with baſſo-relievo's of braſs, and by turning a cock in theſe pillars, the ſtables are ſupplied with water for the horſes.

Here are alſo kept the electoral ſtate-coaches, moſt of which were made in France. The two of greateſt value are covered with blue velvet embroidered with gold. The coach in which the electoral princeſs made her public entry is covered with red velvet embroidered with gold in the ſame manner. State-coaches.

The arſenal is ſuppoſed to contain arms for a hundred thouſand men, beſides fifteen hundred braſs cannon, among which the field-pieces are the ſmalleſt. Two large mortars Arſenal.

called Romulus and Remus, which were ſent hither as a preſent from the elector of Brandenburg, throw bombs of five hundred pounds. Two fine pieces of ordnance caſt at Suhla, have lately been brought to this arſenal. Here are alſo to be ſeen the models of a complete train of artillery according to the lateſt improvements. Among the organ cannons is one conſiſting of ſixty-four and another of a hundred tubes. That which was uſed before Grimmenſtein conſiſts of twenty ſimilar tubes, ſix of which form the loweſt row, five the ſecond, four the third, three the fourth, and two on the top; and each row turns ſeparately every way on a ſwivel. Some large Turkiſh cannon, and ſeveral colours and ſtandards taken from the Swedes in the laſt war are ſhewn here, and alſo a great number of portraits of the Albertine line as big as the life, a large æolipile, *&c.*

The king's cellars. Under the arſenal are the king's cellars, conſiſting of four large and two ſmall vaults. Two of the former are a hundred and ſeventy-five common paces long. The height of theſe cellars is by no means proportioned to their length.

Japoneſe palace. The Japoneſe palace near the white gate in old * Dreſden, formerly belonged to count Flemming, but was ſold to the king for a thouſand dollars †, by which bargain the honeſt count got twenty thouſand. It is almoſt impoſſible to enumerate the multitude of pieces of fine porcelain both foreign and home-made that are to be ſeen here. The culinary porcelain veſſels only are valued at a million of dollars. In one of the upper apartments are forty-eight vaſes of blue and white china, for which his Poliſh majeſty gave the king of Pruſſia a whole regiment of dragoons. One chamber is full of veſſels ſaid to have been painted by Raphael. The red porcelain made here, and which ſtrikes fire, is now ordered to be antiquated, *i. e.* it is prohibited to make any more of that kind of porcelain, in order to enhance the value of what is already made. In the mean time the method of making it is drawn up in writing and depoſited in a ſecure place. The manufactory of common porcelain is carried on near Dreſden; but the fine ſort, which bears a high price, is made with the ſtricteſt precaution and ſecrecy in a caſtle at Meiſſen. Within this year and a half an order has been iſſued by the king, prohibiting the ſale of the white

Porcelain ware.

* In 1732, the king iſſued an order, ſignifying his pleaſure that the part of the city ſituated on the other ſide of the Elbe ſhould no longer be called *Old Dreſden*, but *Neuſtadt on the Elbe.*

† 15,000*l.* ſterling.

por-

porcelain; and, to ſecure to the country that profit which foreign artiſts uſed to acquire by gilding and painting it, forty painters are employed here, who paint in miniature with great elegance and ſkill. Dreſden owes the invention of its porcelain to alchymy. Botticher, the firſt inventor of it, died in the year 1719. But he carried it no farther than the white ſort; and it was not till the year 1722, that the art of making brown and blue porcelain ware was found out. It receives no damage either in boiling or baking, but the intenſe heat of the fire in gilding breaks many a valuable piece. The artificers are now at work on a ſervice, which is to conſiſt of four dozen of plates, ſix and thirty diſhes, ſix ciſterns, four candleſticks, a dozen handles for knives and forks, a dozen of ſpoons, and four caſtors in a ſtand. The whole is valued at four thouſand dollars *.

Invention of the Dreſden porcelain.

In the Japoneſe palace there is a ſtate bed, with ſome chairs made of beautiful feathers of different colours, which coſt thirty thouſand dollars. Part of this fine palace at preſent is pulled down; and it is to be entirely new built in a quadrangular form with four grand entrances. The direction of this expenſive work is committed to general Bodt, and three architects, namely, Poppleman, Longlue and Knevel. The elegance of the main entrance is a noble ſpecimen of the above-mentioned general's ſkill in architecture. The rooms on the ground floor will be twenty feet high, and all the ornaments are to be of Indian porcelain. In the apartments of the ſecond floor, the height of which is to be no leſs than thirty-eight feet, nothing will be admitted but Meiſſen porcelain. In this ſtory is to be a gallery of a hundred and ſeventy feet in length; which will be ornamented with all kinds of birds and beaſts, both wild and tame, made intirely of porcelain, and in their natural colours and ſize. Some of theſe pieces are already finiſhed, and cannot be ſufficiently admired. Among the figures of animals, will be placed a great number of vaſes and jarrs of different ſorts and colours; and that the former may be the more valuable, the moulds in which they are made are to be immediately broken †.

* 600*l.*

† The reſt of the deſcription of this new palace is omitted, as the author gives a tedious detail of what furniture, ornaments, &c. were deſigned only; for, perhaps, that plan was never put in execution.

The Japoneſe palace yields a very delightful proſpect over the Elbe to Dreſden and the adjacent hills; and probably this palace is pulled down and rebuilt on account of its fine ſituation.

The gardens are likewiſe to be enlarged two hundred feet farther towards the Elbe. The baſon is lined with marble, and the great number of ſtatues deſigned for its ornaments are to be of marble and porcelain. Even the court of the palace is to be paved with marble, and large marble urns are to be placed in the walls.

Turkiſh gardens.

The Turkiſh gardens and palace are ſituated in the Plauſtreet. The firſt floor of this palace exhibits a great many pieces of painting, repreſenting the ceremonies uſed in the Turkiſh ſeraglio, with the baths, audiences, *&c.* a proſpect of St. Sophia's church, and ſeveral habits worn by the Turks in general, but eſpecially by the great officers of ſtate. In the ſecond ſtory are the pictures of ſeveral celebrated beauties, who have made no little noiſe at the court or Dreſden, in Turkiſh dreſſes. The tapeſtry hangings and other furniture of this palace are either Turkiſh or Perſian manufactures; and ſeveral tables are here ſet off with oriental curioſities, as knives made in Tartary, a Perſian enamelled tea-equipage, three vaſes of Corinthian braſs inlaid with gold, a caſe of leather embroidered with gold, in which the Turks uſually deliver their credentials at foreign courts, and a large bowl of *lapis nephriticus*. This ſtone is of a greeniſh colour, and coſt four thouſand dollars * before it was made into a cup. This is called the *welcome*, *i. e.* a cup to be emptied by ladies on their arrival here; as a large bowl, made of a Maldiva nut, ſaid to have been uſed by the cham of Tartary, is, on ſuch occaſions, preſented to gentlemen. Here are alſo ſhewn ſilver-cymbals, to which the Turkiſh women generally dance; ſeveral Perſian ſmelling-bottles, Turkiſh clocks, and a tobacco-pipe of a vaſt length, the head of which runs upon two ſmall wheels; ſo that a perſon may ſmoke with it and walk about the room without holding the pipe in his hand. This is a Turkiſh invention for the uſe of the ladies. In the hall is a Turkiſh horſe-tail, which was uſed in the late encampment, together with a kind of creſt made of the feathers of the Indian bird *foca*: this plumage is ſaid to have coſt no leſs than a thouſand dollars †.

Welcome.

* 600*l.* † 150*l.*

The

The dutcheſs's garden lies near the city-moat, towards Neudadt-oſtra, and is famous for a green-houſe, which contains five hundred large laurel-trees, and three hundred orange-trees. Among other exotics here are the Italian *azareli*, the camphire-tree, dragon's blood, ſtrawberry-trees (the fruit of which is much larger than the common ſort) the coffee-tree, and the tulip-tree. The two laſt were brought hither from baron Munckhauſen's famous garden at Schwebber. Here is alſo ſhewn a fig-tree of that kind, with the leaves of which it is ſuppoſed Adam and Eve covered their nudity. The dutcheſs's garden. Green-houſe.

The menagery, or lion-houſe, is in old Dreſden; and in it are kept lions, tygers, porcupines, lynx's, a civet cat, a corax, ſeveral monkeys, and the ichneumon. This creature has a long tail and ſnout, and is ſaid to be the crocodile's irreconcileable enemy. Here are likewiſe two leopards, each of which coſt two thouſand dollars, which, like mules, never propagate, being of a heterogeneous breed: the ſire of this animal is a lion, and the dam a tygreſs; and from the latter it derives its ſwiftneſs. The baiting-place is ſo contrived, that the doors of all the dens of the wild-beaſts open into it. It was looked upon at Vienna as a very ſtrange phænomenon, that ſome apes kept in the menagery there brought forth young ones this year. It muſt be owned that this very rarely happens in Europe; but the menagery at Dreſden affords ſimilar inſtances. In this part of the city alſo are the magazines for proviſions, and a very handſome building for the company of cadets. Menagery. Young apes. Cadets.

At the king's country-ſeat at Neuſtadt-oſtra are kept fourteen tame ſtags, which draw in a carriage, and one is uſed for the ſaddle. They generally ſet out with great ſpirit, but ſoon flag. Here are alſo to be ſeen a large white ſtag, another with two branched horns growing on the right ſide of the head, and ſeveral Indian ſtags. Draught ſtags.

Beſides the king's library, that of count Bunaw is alſo worth ſeeing. Many foreign books of great value are to be found in M. Schonberg's, a gentleman no leſs eſteemed for his politeneſs and learning, than famous for his travels; which perhaps have been equalled by few. Libraries. M. Schonberg.

Not far from the city of Dreſden, towards Plawen, ſtands a mill for cutting and poliſhing jaſper, which was firſt built by the celebrated M. Tſchirnhauſen, and afterwards greatly improved by Bottichern. Near this mill ſome cart-loads of Saxon jaſper are ſtill to be ſeen; but the work is now totally Jaſper-mill.

Poliſhing of looking-glaſſes.

diſcontinued, and the mill is made uſe of to poliſh looking-glaſſes. The glaſſes are ground in the firſt ſtory, and poliſhed in the ſecond. The water puts eight-and-thirty machines in motion; and two or three ſmall glaſſes are placed under ſeveral of them. The whole management of it requires but few hands; and it is in every reſpect better contrived than the looking-glaſs manufacture at Paris, where ſeveral hands are taken up in poliſhing one ſingle plate of glaſs of any largeneſs. As wood for fuel is ſomething ſcarce at Dreſden, the glaſſes are blown, *&c.* at Senftenberg, about five miles from that city. Looking-glaſſes of ninety or a hundred inches in length are now often made. At commiſſary Zurner's are to be ſeen deſigns of maps of the electoral dominions for the *Atlas Auguſti*, which would have been one of the moſt pompous geographical works in the whole world, had his majeſty been pleaſed to have permitted the publication of it. The ſcheme of the whole undertaking has been inſerted by Mr. Hauber, in his appendix to the *Hiſtory of maps*, p. 12 and ſeq.

Largeneſs of looking-glaſſes.

Atlas Auguſti.

Dinglinger.

John Melchior Dinglinger, who has immortalized his name by ſeveral works in the royal muſeum, is one of the moſt ingenious artiſts in this city. He had ſix-and-twenty children by five wives, and, among the eleven who are ſtill living, he had one ſon, a youth of great hopes, who excelled in his father's art, but he died a few years ago. Another of his ſons is at preſent on his travels, in order to perfect himſelf in the knowledge of gems, enamel, and chaſing. When the czar Peter the Great was at Dreſden in 1712, his majeſty choſe to lodge with Dinglinger; with whoſe ingenious contrivances in his little box he was ſo pleaſed, that he ordered a model of it in wood to be made, and ſent it to Ruſſia, as a perfect ſpecimen of a commodious dwelling-houſe. On the top of it is a ciſtern, which one man, by means of a machine placed below in the yard, fills with water in a very ſhort time; and from this reſervoir the water is diſtributed all over the houſe. On the ſtair-caſe at every landing there is a braſs cock with two leathern buckets, ſo that in caſe of fire there is water at hand to be carried into any part of the houſe where it may be wanted. The leads on the top of the houſe ſerve alſo for an obſervatory; and a complete collection of teleſcopes and mathematical inſtruments is kept near it, and arranged in the exacteſt order. Among other curioſities to be ſeen here, are a water-work which chimes a ſet of glaſs bells, a cabinet of ſhell work, and a machine for forcing a

loaded

loaded waggon up hill by the help of water. Dinglinger has two curious pieces now in hand, which, when finiſhed, will be of infinite value. One of theſe repreſents Egyptian religious ceremonies, in which moſt of the figures are of oriental jaſper, enamelled in the moſt beautiful manner, and ſet with gems; the other is a bacchanal on a ſardonyx, eighteen inches long, and eight inches broad, in the middle of which is a baſſo relievo, repreſenting Bacchus's triumph, and on each ſide maſked ladies, harlequins, and groteſque figures, revelling, *&c.* In this piece are alſo ſome baſſo relievo's on pieces of agate of the ſize of a large ſnuff-box; the whole is enamelled and ſet with pearls, rubies, amethyſts, emeralds, turquoiſes, and diamonds *. The curious are indebted to Mr. Ferrand, painter to the king of France, for an ingenious treatiſe on the art of enamelling. This kind of painting it ſeems is ſo extremely precarious, eſpecially in the third burning, that, as Dinglinger informed me, the leaſt miſtake or accident will cauſe a piece to fly or crack, and ſo deſtroy the labour of ſeveral years, beſides all the expences. The ancients enamelled only ſmall pieces; but three years before the death of the emperor Leopold, Boet, a Swede, enamelled a tablet of gold, with the pictures of the whole imperial family then living. After the piece was finiſhed, and extremely approved of by the emperor, it was unluckily laid in a chair, where he happened inadvertently to ſit; and by that accident it was cracked through. The flaw may ſtill be perceived, notwithſtanding all the endeavours of the artiſt to mend it. This piece, which is now in the imperial treaſury at Vienna, coſt twenty thouſand *guldens* †, though it be but eighteen inches in length and twelve in breadth. It was there accounted the largeſt piece of enamel in the world. But the picture of Mary Magdalene, in the royal muſeum deſcribed above, greatly exceeds it in dimenſions, and was made by a brother of the famous Dinglinger, who is now dead.

Repreſentation of Egyptian rites.

M. Potſchild has a fine collection of pictures; and M. Panthaleon Hebenſtreit, never refuſes to gratify ſtrangers with a ſight of the Panthaleon, a muſical inſtrument called by his own name, who was the inventor of it. At preſent

The Panthaleon, a muſical inſtrument.

* This curious piece was purchaſed for the green room or muſeum; and ſoon after, namely, on the 6th of May 1731, died the incomparable artiſt, from whoſe hands it came. He was born on the 24th of December 1664, at Liberach, four miles from Ulm.

† About 2300*l.* ſterling.

there

there is another at Vienna; the emperor having ſent a perſon to Dreſden on purpoſe to learn to play on it. This inſtrument is hollow, and is ſtrung and played on both ſides with two wooden *plectra* like a double pſaltery. The length of it is thirteen ſpans and a half, and the breadth three and a half. The ſtrings on one ſide of the inſtrument are of cat-gut, and on the other of ſteel wire. The expence of keeping it in repair amounts to near a hundred dollars * a year, for it has no leſs than a hundred and eighty-five ſtrings; and the ſound of it is ſo loud that it is fit only for very large rooms.

Bridge. The bridge over the Elbe, which joins the old to new Dreſden, has been lately enlarged and repaired, with ſo many additional ornaments, that it may be ſaid to be the fineſt in all Europe. I ſpeak of bridges over large rivers; and indeed many elegant ſmall bridges, as that over the Tiber near the caſtle of St. Angelo at Rome, cannot come in competition with it. The length of this bridge is ſix hundred and eighty-five common paces, and the breadth ſixteen or ſeventeen ſuch paces, including the raiſed foot-way on both ſides †. There are ſeveral round projections with ſeats in them on each ſide of the bridge, and a fine iron baluſtrade all along. On the fifth pilaſter on the right hand, in coming from the new city to the old, the arms of Poland and Saxony are neatly cut in ſtone; they are ſupported by two ſtatues repreſenting Poland and Saxony. Oppoſite to theſe a bronze equeſtrian ſtatue of the preſent king is to be erected, which at preſent ſtands under cover in the Zwinger gallery.

* 15*l.* ſterling.

† This bridge, by the late alteration, has loſt in length what it has acquired in beauty and elegance. It formerly conſiſted of four and twenty pilaſters or piers, on which the arches reſted; and the length of it was eight hundred paces. At that time it was juſtly obſerved, that Ratiſbon bridge was the fineſt, that of Prague the ſtrongeſt, but that of Dreſden the longeſt bridge in Germany; whereas now that of Prague is the longeſt, and that of Dreſden the fineſt. It reaches to Georgenburg, and is adorned with a piece of painting called death's dance, in which duke George permitted himſelf to be repreſented. On this bridge is a chapel dedicated to St. Alexis, whoſe canonization is founded on no other grounds, than that from an exceſs of chaſtity he privately ſtole away from his bride without ever returning to her. The words *remoto omni ſuperſtitioſæ adorationis cultu*, in the inſcription under the braſs crucifix, were inſerted at the repeated ſolicitation of Mr. Geries chaplain to the king.

Under

Under a braſs crucifix erected on this bridge, in the year 1679, by the elector John George II, is the following inſcription: *Joh. Georg. II. Dux & Elector Saxoniæ, S. R. I. Princeps, hanc Chriſti Servatoris Patientis ſtatuam remoto omni ſuperſtit. Adorationis cultu, & æternæ memoriæ gratitudiniſque prætereuntium in redemtorem generis humani provocandæ cauſâ P. C. Anno Sal. MDCLXXIX.* 'This ſtatue of our crucified Saviour was erected by John George II. duke and elector of Saxony, not as an object of ſuperſtitious worſhip, but in order to excite in thoſe who paſs by an eternal and grateful remembrance of the merciful Redeemer of mankind, in the year 1679 *.' Braſs crucifix.

For the more convenient intercourſe between the towns, a new bridge has been built on the new Dreſden ſide, near the old one; and carriages going towards the old town, paſs through the old gate, keeping on the right-hand ſide of the bridge; and all that come towards new Dreſden keep on the other ſide, and paſs through the new gate. By obſerving this rule all ſtoppages and quarrels are prevented. This bridge conſiſts of nineteen arches; and over every pier are four pedeſtals, with a ſtone urn on every pedeſtal. It is alſo very beautifully illuminated at night.

The court of Dreſden, in his preſent majeſty's time, has always been diſtinguiſhed for its ſplendor. Repreſentations of all the ſolemnities, tournaments, public entries, &c. where the king has diſplayed his magnificence, are to be engraved on copper-plates; the expence of which will come but very little ſhort of two hundred thouſand dollars †. But Encampment.

* This crucifix, which is nine ells in height, was in the year 1732 removed to the place appointed for the above-mentioned equeſtrian ſtatue of king Auguſtus II. Inſtead of the old inſcription, all that is now legible on it are the following words cut in the rock on which the crucifix ſtands:

Joh. Georg. II.
Elector.
Ære fudit,
Frider. Auguſt.
Rex
Ornavit &
Lapide
ſubſtruxit.

'Firſt caſt in braſs by order of the elector John George II. decorated and placed on a ſtone pedeſtal by his preſent majeſty king Frederick Auguſtus.'

† 30,000*l.* ſterling.

theſe

theſe fine prints are intended only for preſents to ſovereign princes, and perſons of the higheſt rank. It may eaſily be imagined, that the encampment which was made this year at Muhlberg will not be omitted, as the expence of it is ſaid to have exceeded five millions of dollars *. And that, from ſmall articles, ſome idea may be formed of the expences of the encampment, it is ſaid that no leſs than five hundred new beds, with taffety curtains, were made up on that occaſion. If to this magnificence, which carried a great deal of money out of the country, be added the calamities of the Poliſh war, when the Swedes raiſed above twenty-four millions † of dollars by contributions on the inhabitants of Courland, it may be eaſily conceived how great this prince would be, if by peace, moderation in his expences, and eaſy taxes, he would ſtudy to relieve his ſubjects, that they might chearfully apply themſelves to the promotion of trade and manufactures, for which Saxony wants neither a ſituation nor proper materials.

Opulence of the country.

Beſides the great increaſe of all kinds of grain, hops, and other fruits of the earth, in this country, the mines have for a long time brought in a conſiderable revenue to the ſovereign. This is paid in kind, or certain proportions of tin, lead, copper, iron, ſilver, and ſeveral ſorts of minerals, which have been a foundation for very beneficial manufactures. Tin and latten are made in ſeveral parts of Saxony, and ſent to Hamburg, and braſs at Auerbach. Sulphur is found at Freyberg and Grunhayn; allum at Belgern, Schwemſal, Schmiedeberg, and near Muſcaw; and vitriol at Wieſenbade. A fine blue colour is made of cobalt, with a mixture of arſenic, *quartz*, or a kind of flint and potaſh at Schneeberg, Waldkirchen, Niederſchemma, and Zſhhopenthal. Leipſick is noted for gold and ſilver lace, and rich ſtuffs. A cinnabar-mine has been diſcovered near Zittau. Mention has already been made of the pearls gathered at Elſter. According to Peter Albinus, in his *Erzgeberg*, Chron. tit. 16. §. 124, John Frederick, elector of Saxony, had a chain of gold made out of gold duſt that was gathered out of the Elbe near Torgau. It weighed fifteen marks and a half ‡. Gold duſt has alſo been found in the Muldaw. Veins of cornelian have been lately diſcovered at Meiſſen; and the hyacinth, agate, amethyſt, porphyry, and topaz; and a kind of ſtone

Mines.

Minerals, &c. found in Saxony.

Gold duſt.

Precious ſtones.

* 700,000*l.* ſterling.
† 3,600,000*l.* ſterling.
‡ A mark is 9 oz. 12 dwts. Troy weight.

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in which is to be found jaſper, chalcedony and amethyſt, dug up here, might be turned to better account than they have been hitherto. Here I muſt take notice of a kind of agate, with veins of ſilver in it, found in a rock near Georgen-ſtadt, a ſpecimen of which may be ſeen in counſellor Trier's collection of ſhells and minerals at Dreſden. The diſtricts of Annaberg, Zoblitz, Stolpen, Freyberg, Crotendorf, Kalchgrun, Schneeberg, Maxen, Plauen, Keichenbach, Buſſendorff, Wiederau, and Zwickau, abound in various kinds of fine marble. Blood-ſtone is found in the Irrgang mines near Auerbach, and magnet or load-ſtone near Ehrenfriederſdorff, Schwartzenberg, Eibenſtock, and Breitenbrunnen. Serpentine-ſtone is dug up at Zoblitz, and fine ſlate at Maxen, Weſenſtein, Schonberg, and Zwonitz. Out of the quarry of the laſt-mentioned place, not many years ſince, was dug up a ſlate two-and twenty ells long, and one ell broad, of which a handſome table was made. Stone quarries.

The quarries of Chemnitz, Zwickau, Rochlitz, Liebethal, and Pirna, afford ſuch excellent free-ſtone, that great quantities are exported down the Elbe, and even as far as Copenhagen, and uſed for the royal buildings there. The glaſs manufactories at Dreſden, Pretſch, and Porſchenſtein, are in a very flouriſhing condition.

The Dreſden, or rather Meiſſen, porcelain, is famous all over Europe. Porcelain.

A great trade is carried on in wood and timber at Grimma, from whence a vaſt quantity of boards, cheſts, boxes, *&c.* are exported down the Elbe to Hamburg. A great quantity of paper is alſo made in Saxony, eſpecially at Dreſden, Zwickau, Pforta, Freyberg, Kirchberg, Tannenberg, and Luntzenau, and exported the ſame way. Liebenwerda, Dippoldiſwalda, Waldenburg, and Wurtzen, carry on a conſiderable trade in earthen-ware; and this, as well as other branches, might be improved to the great benefit of the country, were not all the veſſels ſailing on the Elbe obliged to pay toll at three-and-thirty places betwixt Pirna and Hamburg, which is a great clog to trade. Timber. Paper. Tolls on the Elbe.

Muſcaw, Torgaw, Wurtzen, Eulenburg and Merſeburg, are noted for very good beer. Beer.

Meiſſen, Torgaw, Grimma, Hayn, Pirna, Chemnitz, Zwickau, Leiſning, Dobeln, Roſſwein, Waldhayn, Gorlitz, Zittau, Reichenbach, Camentz, Bauzen, Oederan, Stolberg, *&c.* have their linen manufactures. Good ticking Linen,

is

is made at Zchopaw, Zittaw and Hirſchfeld; and Borna, Frankenberg and Gera, are noted for ſtuffs.

Trade to Hamburg. An advantageous branch of trade is carried on with Hamburg in canvaſs and ſail-cloth; and the returns from thence are drugs, wine, butter, herrings, dried fiſh, *&c.*

The fine linen manufactories are at Geringſwalda, Konigſbruck, Steinigt-Wolmſdorff, and eſpecially in ſeveral places of Upper Lauſſitz; where they alſo begin to make cloth, ſtockings, and hats. Flax grows to great perfection in Lower Lauſſitz, and the diſtricts of Lengefeld, Pretzch and Hartmanſdorff. At Grimma and Laubegaſt are ſpun great quantities of thread; but this is far ſurpaſſed by that of Annaberg. The latter is alſo famous for laces of all kinds.

Plush, velvet and ſilky ſtuffs, are made at Leipſick, Borna, Biſcoffwerda, Stolpe, Mitweyda and Oſchatz. Salt wanting. Reichenbach is famous for dying. Salt is the only neceſſary commodity wanting in Saxony, with which it is chiefly ſupplied from Halle, a city belonging to the king of Pruſſia. Poſſibly this inconveniency might alſo be remedied, if proper care was taken of the ſalt ſprings, of which there are ſeveral in the diſtricts of Mansfeld, Merſeburg, and other parts of Saxony. Theſe ſprings, under the management of ſkilful perſons, would yield a ſufficient quantity of ſalt, both as good, and at as cheap a rate, as that imported from Halle, *&c.*

Dreſden, October 23, 1730.

LET-

LETTER LXXXVII.

Deſcription of the King's Country-Seat or Palace at Pillnitz, the Fort Konigſtein, and his Majeſty's Hunting-Seat at Hubertsburg.

SIR,

FORT Konigſtein is ſo famous for its uncommon ſituation, that when I was at Dreſden I could not forbear making an excurſion thither. The royal palace of Pillnitz, which is a German mile * from Dreſden, on the other ſide of the Elbe, lies but a little way out of the direct road to it. This palace ſtands in a pleaſant country; and when the electoral family are there, *Treck-ſchuyts*, or boats drawn by horſes, daily paſs and repaſs from Dreſden to Pillnitz. In the new-built part of this palace are a great number of portraits of the celebrated beauties of the court of Saxony; among whom the counteſs of Orzelſka is not omitted; but is drawn in a man's habit in ſeveral pieces. Pillnitz.

About a German mile from Pillnitz lies Pirna. The caſtle of Sonnenſtein in that town is a kind of ſtate priſon for perſons of diſtinction, but is not remarkable either for its architecture or fortifications. The neighbouring country affords a very fine ſort of white ſand and free-ſtone, which are carried down the Elbe to Dreſden, Torgau, *&c.* Pirna. Sonnenſtein. Quarry near Pirna.

The diſtance from Pirna to Konigſtein is a long German mile †; and, without a written order from the governor of Dreſden, no perſon is admitted into this fort. It ſtands on a rock, which is cut ſo ſteep that it appears quite perpendicular; and the fort in many places has projections or baſtions, which command the ſides of the rock. The aſcent towards Dreſden is the leaſt difficult; but it is well fortified and planted with three batteries of cannon. Wood and other neceſſaries are lifted up to the fort by the help of cranes. The Konigſtein.

* About four Engliſh miles.
† About five Engliſh miles.

garriſon

garriſon conſiſts only of a hundred and fifty men; but, on the firſt alarm from the governor, the neighbouring villages are obliged to furniſh ſome hundreds more. This place, however ſtrong, is not ſufficient for covering the country, or annoying the enemy: this was evident in the irruption of the Swedes, who over-ran all Saxony without ever being in poſſeſſion of Konigſtein. It may be indeed of great ſervice for ſecuring the archives and other things of value in any dangerous emergency, like the caſtle of Hohentwiel in the duchy of Wurtemberg, which ſtands on a much higher rock, but is quite ſeparated from the reſt of the duke's territories. Konigſtein is always ſtocked with proviſions for ſix-and-twenty years; and on the top of it is a large green area, a wood, and ſeveral gardens, in which there are eight-and thirty different kinds of foreſt and fruit trees. It takes up half an hour to walk round the ramparts; and travellers are always ſhewn the place from which a ſhoe-maker, now living in Dreſden, when a child, fell down the rock without receiving any hurt. In another place is an inſcription on a ſtone, dated the 1ſt of March 1720, in commemoration of one Clettenberg's execution, who was beheaded on that ſpot for a murder he had committed at Frankfort, and for ſome alchymiſtical frauds. The fortreſs is provided with fine ciſterns or ſmall ponds, as reſervoirs for the ſnow and rain water; and in them are ſeveral kinds of fiſh for the governor's uſe. The water which the garriſon drinks is drawn up by a wheel from a well nine hundred Dreſden ells deep. The ſinking of this well was a work of forty years, before a ſufficient quantity of water could be obtained, which is at preſent eighteen ells deep. I obſerved, that when a pitcher of water was poured down the well, it was exactly forty-five ſeconds before it reached the ſurface of the water in the well. It is always kept very clean, and in good repair: for this end general Kyaw *, though he was no water-drinker, contrived a machine for letting down workmen to the bottom of the well.

An extraordinary large wine caſk.

The general has alſo perpetuated his memory by the large wine-caſk, which was begun at Konigſtein in the year 1722, while he was governor there, and finiſhed in the year 1725. The length of this caſk is ſeventeen Dreſden ells, and its

* Kyaw, lieutenant-general of foot, was every-where known for his jeſts at court, and the uncontroulable licentiouſneſs of his tongue. He died in the beginning of the year 1731, a little before king Auguſtus II.

diameter

diameter at the bung is twelve ells. It conſiſts of a hundred and fifty-ſeven ſtaves, which are eight inches thick, and fifty-four boards for the heads, ſix-and-twenty for one, and twenty-eight for the other. Each head weighs above ſeventy-ſeven hundred weight and a half. This caſk was filled with ſix thouſand quintals of good Meiſſen wine, which coſt above forty-thouſand dollars *, reckoning the quart of wine only at four *groſhens* †. It holds three thouſand ſeven hundred and nine hogſheads of Dreſden meaſure, being ſix hundred and nine hogſheads more than filled the former veſſel. Till this was made, the ton of Heidelberg was reckoned the largeſt in the world; but, according to the computation current here, this of Konigſtein contains ſix hundred and forty-nine hogſheads more than that of Heidelberg. Upon one head of this caſk is the following inſcription:

Inſcription on it.

SALVE VIATOR
ATQUE MIRARE
MONVMENTVM
BONO GENIO
AD RECREANDAM
MODICE MENTEM
POSITVM A. R. S. MDCCXXV.
A PATRE PATRIAE
NOSTRAE AETATIS TITO VESPASIANO
DELICIIS GENERIS HVMANI
FRIDERICO AUGUSTO
POL. REGE ET ELECTORE SAX.
BIBE ERGO IN HONOREM ET PATRIS
ET PATRIAE ET DOMVS AUGVSTAE
ET KOENIGST. PRAEFECTI
LIB. BAR. DE KYAV
ET SI PRO DIGNITATE VASIS
DOLIORVM OMNIUM
FACILE PRINCIPIS VALES
IN PROSPERITATEM
TOTIVS VNIVERSI
VALE.

'Welcome, traveller, and admire this monument, dedi-
'cated to feſtivity, in order to exhilarate the mind with a

* 6000 *l.* ſterling. † 3 *d.* ½ ſterling.

'chearful glaſs, in the year 1725, by Frederic Auguſtus, king 'of Poland and elector of Saxony, the father of his coun-'try, the Titus of his age, the delight of mankind. There-'fore drink to the health of the ſovereign, the country, the 'electoral family, and baron Kyaw, governor of Konig-'ſtein; and if thou art able, according to the dignity of this 'caſk, the moſt capacious of all caſks, drink to the proſpe-'rity of the whole univerſe: and ſo farewel.'

The top of the caſk is railed in, and affords room for fifteen or twenty perſons to regale themſelves. There are alſo ſeveral kinds of *welcome* cups, which are offered to thoſe who delight in ſuch honours. I muſt own myſelf at a loſs what anſwer to give to a queſtion often put by foreigners, namely, Why the Germans ſeem to place ſuch great honour in caſks of a prodigious ſize? But this I may venture to ſay, that exceſſive drinking is in a great meaſure left off in ſeveral courts and other places in Germany; and, that I have been converſant with other nations, whom it is impoſſible that either the ancient or modern Germans could exceed *.

Arſenal. The vault where, as in a temple of Bacchus, the Konigſtein caſk lies, is hard by and directly oppoſite to the church. In the arſenal is ſhewn the mark which was ſhot at when the emperor Matthias was here; and on every impreſſion is the name of the perſon who ſhot the ball that made it. Among the cannon there are ſome which were ſent as a preſent by the

Hero-apartment. emperor Maximilian II. In the hero-apartment, as it is called, beſides the old Saxon warriors, which the painter has drawn according to his own fancy, are to be ſeen the portraits of all the generals employed by king Auguſtus, from the beginning of his reign to this time, amounting to a hun-

* This method of exculpating by recrimination, which our author makes uſe of, is far from excuſing his country. Mr. Schutz, in a note, draws a compariſon between the Germans and ancient Romans in this reſpect, and concludes, that the latter out-did the former in hard drinking; he adds, however, that he does not intend to excuſe the modern times, and quotes *Cluver. German. antiq. l. I. c.* 19. *Nunc ſi reviviſceret Tacitus, prob ſumme Deus! quanto juſtius vitium ebrietatis genti noſtræ opprobraret? ut quæ ſola pene etiam humanioribus jam moribus ceteris in rebus mitigata mordicus id retinet, quod reliquæ abjectum abominantur exſecranturque.* 'Was Tacitus to come to life again, 'with how much more reaſon might he reproach our nation with 'drunkenneſs; to which, though exploded and abhorred by the reſt 'of the world, the Germans, however civilized and poliſhed in other 'reſpects, are ſtill tenaciouſly addicted?'

dred

dred and twenty-three. It is well known that Konigſtein is the place of confinement for ſtate-priſoners, whoſe unhappy ſituation is made more ſupportable than in other priſons, by the governor's humanity and politeneſs; for which baron Kyau has been greatly commended. The *drink-money*, as it is called, or gratuity for ſeeing this fortification, generally amounts to ten or twelve *guldens* *. For, beſides what is given at the well, the large caſk, the arſenal, and the hero-apartment, the lieutenant and barrac-maſter, who always attend on ſtrangers, muſt alſo be gratified. A poſt-chaiſe and horſes from Dreſden to Konigſtein may be hired for nine *guldens* †. Towards the eaſt and ſouth of this fort are to be ſeen huge rocks, which, though at ſome diſtance, are in appearance cloſe to it. One of the higheſt of them, which is almoſt inacceſſible, is at leaſt three quarters of a mile from Konigſtein. Another to the eaſt, beyond the Elbe, is at leaſt two cannon ſhot from it: on this rock a monument is erected on the ſpot where king Auguſtus and Frederic IV, king of Denmark, dined together.

Other rocks near it.

The diſtance from Dreſden to Meiſſen is three German miles; and the road lies through a very pleaſant country. Among other improvements which the preſent king has introduced into his electoral dominions, that of ſetting up ſtone pillars on the roads, with directions, by which a traveller is in no danger of loſing his way, at every quarter of a mile, is a very commendable one. Theſe pillars are of ſeveral ſizes. The largeſt are erected at the gates of the cities, and ſhew the diſtances from Dreſden to the moſt noted towns to which that road leads. The pillars next to theſe in largeneſs indicate the whole miles or two hours journey. The mile is two thouſand rods, each rod being computed at eight Dreſden ells, and is the diſtance from one poſt-ſtage to another. The third ſort of pillars, which are ſtill leſs, ſhews the diſtance to the neareſt ſtage or town; and theſe are met with every half mile, or hour's journey, the hour being a thouſand rods. Laſtly, betwixt the mile and the half mile pillars are placed the ſmalleſt ſort, at the diſtance of every quarter of a mile, or half hour's journey. Whether ſuch pillars, or mile-ſtones, were in uſe among the ancients, is diſcuſſed by Schrammius, in his *Saxonia Monumentis, Viarum illuſtrata*, publiſhed in quarto in the year 1726. Chriſtian V. king of Denmark, in the year 1692, cauſed mile-ſtones to

Mile pillars.

* 1*l*. 8*s*. ſterling. † A guinea.

be ſet up in Zeland and Finnen, under the direction of M. Romer, an able engineer.

Cathedral at Meiſſen. In the cathedral at Meiſſen are the monuments of ſeveral biſhops. The tower of this church, and the ſpire on the top of it, are built with ſtone. On the high altar ſtand the ſtatues of three margraves of Meiſſen, namely, Dedo, Thimo, and Conrad, repreſented in the character of the eaſtern magi bringing gifts to the infant Jeſus; and a great number of monks, ſurrounding the brazen ſerpent in the middle choir, repreſent ſo many eccleſiaſtics who lived at that time.

Bridge acroſs the Elbe. The bridge over the Elbe is ſupported by ſtone piers; but the upper part is of wood. It is obſerved, as a maſter-piece of art, that a ſingle wooden peg keeps together the middle arch, which is ſeventy-five paces wide. This bridge was built in the year 1422.

Albrechtſburg-caſtle. At the caſtle of Albrechtſburg, which ſtands on an eminence, is ſhewn the chamber in which the unfortunate John-Frederick, duke of Saxe-Gotha, lodged in his way to Vienna, where he was carried after he was taken priſoner.

The country hereabouts produces a good ſort of wine; but of all the Meiſſen wines, that of Torgau is the moſt eſteemed.

Wermſdorf. From Meiſſen to Wermſdorf are four computed German miles and a half. The firſt ſtage is at Stauchitz, a mile and a quarter from Meiſſen. The hunting-ſeat built at Wermſdorf for the electoral prince, is called Hubertſberg, and ſtands in a pleaſant country. Moſt of the ornaments, &c. of this palace relate to hunting. Betwixt each ſtall in the ſtables a ſtag's head with the horns on is nailed up. The vanes for ſhewing the ſitting of the wind, repreſent ſtags inſtead of cocks. Even on the altar-piece of the chapel St. Hubert is repreſented in the chace, and met by a ſtag with the crucifix on his head. The original, of which this piece is a copy, was painted by Albert Durer, and is in the poſſeſſion of the learned baron Schonberg, whom I have had occaſion to mention before. Not a few families in Picardy, Artois and Flanders, boaſt of being the deſcendants of St. Hubert; and that by virtue of ſuch relation they are inveſted with the gift of curing perſons bit by a mad dog. In the year 1649, one of theſe pretenders actually obtained a patent from the king of France, with the approbation of ſeveral biſhops, for the exerciſe of his miraculous power; as may be ſeen in *Fiſen's Hiſtoria Eccleſiæ Leodienſ. fol.* 183. *Memoires de Madame la Guette, p.* 276, &c. and in *P. Le Brun's Hiſtoire Critique*

Hubertſberg.

Hunting-piece in a chapel.

Critique des Pratiques ſuperſtitieuſes, T. I. Notwithſtanding St. Hubert's ſanctity, hunters are repreſented in a very bad light in the canon law: *Can. qui venator* 2, *Diſt.* 86, it is ſaid, *Qui venatoribus donant, non homini donant, ſed arti nequiſſimæ*; 'They who give alms to hunters, do not relieve 'their fellow creature, but encourage a moſt wicked profeſ'ſion.' And in *Can. Eſau Diſt.* 86. *Eſau venator erat, quoniam peccator erat. Et penitus non invenimus in Scripturis Sanctis ſanctum aliquem venatorem, piſcatores invenimus ſanctos.* 'Eſau was a hunter, becauſe he was a ſinner; and in all the 'holy ſcriptures we do not find one perſon of any piety who 'was a hunter; but many of the ſaints were fiſhermen.'

Severe clauſes in the canon law againſt hunters.

The diſtance from Wermſdorf to Wurtzen is two German miles, and three more from the latter to Leipſick. A little beyond Wurtzen we croſſed the Muldaw. This river by its frequent inundations cauſes great damages to the adjacent country.

I am, &c.

Leipſick, October 29, 1730.

LETTER LXXXVIII.

Account of Leipſick and Halle.

SIR,

LEIPSICK, both on account of its trade and univerſity, is deſervedly famous through all Europe. The civility and politeneſs of the inhabitants, its elegant buildings, and the delightful gardens with which it is ſurrounded make it appear ſuperior to many capital cities. I did not ſend you the names of the profeſſors from Vienna, Prague, and other Roman-catholic univerſities; and I ſhall, though from quite different motives, alſo omit them here. As to the former, I had little inclination to fill my letters with the names of obſcure perſons, which probably will ever continue ſo; and here I am ſcrupulous of ſwelling my letter with the names

Beauty of the city of Leipſick.

and account of the writings of perſons who are already well known throughout the learned world.

University library. The univerſity-library is in the *Collegium Paulinum*, and conſiſts of about twelve thouſand volumes, ſix thouſand of which are folio's. The catalogue of the manuſcripts has been long ſince publiſhed by Fellet. The moſt remarkable among theſe are Geneſius's Byzantine hiſtory, from the emperor Leo Armenus to the death of Baſilius Macedo, and Joſephus's Jewiſh wars, both in Greek; alſo the Greek epiſtles of Hermogenes, Aphthonius, and Syneſius. Here alſo is Dr. Meyer's collection of all the writings relating to Jewiſh ſynagogues. Under a portrait in this library, I obſerved theſe words: *Chriſtophorus Preibiſius, Sprota-Sileſius—Hic mortales eſſe Rectores Lipſienſes primus exemplo ſuo docuit. Ergo memento quiſquis es, quòd ſis homo.* 'Chriſtopher Preibis, 'a native of Sileſia;—who by his own example firſt demon-'ſtated that the profeſſors of the univerſity of Leipſick were 'mortal: Therefore reader, whoever thou art, remember 'that thou art a man.'

Among the old printed books are the *Conſtitutions of St Clement*, in two volumes in folio, printed by John Fauſt and Peter Schoiffher of Gernſheim in 1460, and Juſtinian's Inſtitutions in folio, printed in the year 1468. This library is open, for the uſe of the public, from ten to twelve, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

Magiſtrates library. On the ſame days, but in the afternoon, free acceſs is allowed to the magiſtrates library, which conſiſts of above twenty-five thouſand volumes. In this library are many valuable printed books, as the *Vulgate* printed at Venice in 1483; an Italian verſion of the Bible, at Venice in 1477; a German tranſlation of the ſame at Nurenberg, 1483, and another in Low Dutch at Halberſtadt, 1523; the New Teſtament printed on parchment in 1523, St. Matthew and John's goſpels in the Formoſan language, and St. Luke in the Malayan, and many other valuable oriental books. Here is alſo a conſiderable number of manuſcripts; among which I muſt not omit the *Onomaſticum Hiſtoricum*, written by a Dominican monk of Pirna, about the beginning of the ſixteenth century; the *Chronicon Schwarzahenſe* from Procas king of the Albanians to the year 1126, and *Petri de Vineis Epiſtolæ*; *Krenzheimii Opus Chronologicum*, to the year 1596; a Hebrew MS. containing the Pentateuch, the book of Ruth, the Song of Solomon, and the beginning of the book of Eſther, which is allowed by the Jews themſelves to be ſix hun-

hundred years old; a Latin Bible written on vellum in the year 1273, and ſeveral copies of the *Alcoran*, very curiouſly written. Here is alſo ſhewn a Turkiſh ſhirt inſcribed with Arabic ſentences, prayers and benedictions, beſides ſeveral methematical diagrams delineated all over it. The Turks imagine that ſuch a ſhirt is a ſort of charm to ſecure the wearer from being wounded; ſo that when the grand vizir takes the field, the mufti generally makes him ſuch a valuable preſent. The magical ſword kept here, which not long ſince was falſely given out to be that uſed by the great Guſtavus Adolphus in his wars, has been treated of in three elaborate diſſertations by Dr. Wallin, librarian of Upſal, publiſhed in the years 1728 and 1729 *. This is not the only ſword which is pretended to be that of Guſtavus Adolphus. The cabinets of urns, antiques, and medals are kept in very good order. Here are alſo ſeveral volumes of copper-plate prints, and deſignings, by the moſt celebrated maſters; an *herbarium vivum*; the *hortus Aichſtetenſis* finely illuminated; an Egyptian mummy intire, with its coffin and hieroglyphical characters, which has been deſcribed by Kettler in his *Schediaſma Hiſtoricum de Mumiis Ægyptiacis*; four globes, the two largeſt made by father Coronelli of Venice, and twelve feet in circumference. Here are likewiſe ſhewn petrifactions, foſſils, minerals, and other curioſities of nature and art; mathematical inſtruments; a *clepſydra* and two *antliæ*, uſed by the ancients; the horn of a ſea unicorn four ells in length, on which is a very delicate baſſo relievo, repreſenting the metamorphoſis of Daphne; and ſeveral pictures and portraits. Four of theſe laſt, namely, Martin Luther, his wife Catharine von Bohren, Philip Melancthon, and John Bugenhagen, otherwiſe called Pomerani, are done by the celebrated Luke Mullern, of Cranach.

Cabinets of urns, antiques, and medals.

Cabinet of curioſities.

Among ſo many reſpectable perſonages, is to be ſeen the portrait of a peaſant of the village of Sommerfeld, within the diſtrict of Leipſick, who by mere dint of natural genius attained to ſuch a ſkill in aſtronomy, that he made ſome very judicious obſervations in that ſcience, which are kept in this

Picture of a learned peaſant.

* The learned Doctor, however, is out in maintaining, that the ſword, which Guſtavus uſed at the battle of Lutzen, was carried to Sweden, and that it is ſtill kept in the arſenal at Stockholm. See *Glaſſey diſſ. de gladio, quocum Guſtavus Adolphus rex Sueciæ in prælio Lützenenſi occubuit*, 'or a diſſertation on the ſword of Guſtavus Adolphus at the Battle of Lutzen, in which he was ſlain, printed at Leipſick, 1749."

library in manuſcript. This extraordinary perſon was honoured with the correſpondence of ſeveral eminent mathematicians.

His name was Chriſtopher Arnold; he died in the year 1695, and in the forty-fifth of his age *. Over the library door is the following inſcription:

Auſpiciis
Sereniſſimi. & Potentiſſimi. Principis. ac. Domini.
Dn. FRIDERICI AUGUSTI.
Poloniarum. Regis. ac. Electoris. Saxoniæ. S. R. Imperii Vicarii
Patris. Patriæ. Pii. Clementis. Fortis. Magnanimi
Bibliothecam. hanc
Ab. Hulderico. Groſſio. pro. ſingulari. quo. ferebatur
Ad. juvandas
Literas. amore. ultimo. elogio. primùm fundatam
Poſt æmulâ. aliorum. liberalitate. quin. & ſuâ. haud. mediocri
Impenſâ. auctam. & inſtructam. ne quid. urbis
Honori. deeſſet
Bonæ. Menti. Lubens. dedicavit. Publicis. que
Uſibus. aperuit
Senatus. Lipſienſis
Abrahamo. Chriſtophoro. Plazio. JCTO. Tertium. Conſule
Ipſis. Nonis. Aug. A. R. S. MDCCXI.

'Under the auſpices of the moſt ſerene prince our ſovereign Frederick Auguſtus, king of Poland and elector of 'Saxony, vicar of the holy Roman empire, father of his 'country, the pious, the merciful, the brave, the magnanimous, this library, which was firſt founded by Hulderick Groſs, out of a generous diſpoſition to promote 'learning and knowledge, and afterwards increaſed by the 'emulous liberality of others at no ſmall expence, was with

* For farther particulars ſee Mr. Weitzen's brief account of the magiſtrates library at Leipſick.

'the

'the highest pleasure dedicated to literature, and opened for 'the use of the public by the citizens of Leipsick, on the '5th day of August 1711, that nothing might be wanting 'to the honour of the city.'

Dr. Pezold, professor of chemistry, has a collection of several skins of small animals stuffed, and dried birds and insects invested with fused amber; but the latter is not comparable in hardness or transparency to the natural: for it has a large addition of an oily menstruum, half of which boils away, and requires five days, or longer, to indurate. Dr. Kerkering of Hamburg, affirmed that he could include a whole fœtus in amber which should retain its colour, shape, *&c.* I have often wondered that no attempt has been made to include the bodies of adults in this factitious amber, as such transparent tombs would be very proper for persons eminent for their station or beauty.

Mr. Richter the banker has a very curious collection, especially of minerals. But Mr. Linck's excellent collection of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms deserves particular notice. The owner has been at the pains of writing an accurate description of it, which is inserted in Dr. Kanold's appendix to his *Museographia*; but this treasure of natural curiosities is greatly increased since that account was published, and daily additions are made to it. The animal class takes up eight hundred glasses filled with all kind of creatures preserved in a balsamic spirit; and among these are American serpents; Tonquinese flying cats and rats; a small Guiney roebuck; crocodiles; six species of apes; a great number of lizards and scorpions; a cameleon; tortoises, East-India fishes, *&c.* Mr. Richter's collection of minerals.

Here is a species of Surinam frogs called *pipal*, from the back of one of which its young are plainly seen partly excluded; but on the others the *cellulæ* or *ovula* are closed. Here are also human embryo's of different sizes, a child with a face resembling that of a lion, born at Leipsick; and the skeleton of a child of six months. The *conchylia* and shells take up betwixt ninety and a hundred glass cases; among these are thirty sorts of sea stars, in an exact description of which Mr. Linck has been some time engaged, and for that end has caused several copper-plates to be engraved. Fifteen glass cases are full of all kinds of sea-crabs. Forty-five are taken up by gnats, flies, wasps, butterflies, and other insects, and four cases of all kinds of *echinæ marinæ*. A rat

with

with five heads, and a *caput Meduſæ*, were both brought from Muſcow.

Curious petrifactions.

The mineral claſs, conſiſting of petrified ſhells, fiſhes, plants, *dendrites*, crabs, *ſtellæ marinæ*, &c. which may alſo be partly claſſed among the animal and partly among the vegetable petrifactions, takes up a hundred and thirty glaſs caſes.

Among theſe are the following curioſities, *viz.* a petrified bird's neſt; * half the head of an elephant petrified, which was dug up in Siberia, with a very large tooth in it; and a block of ſlate ſtone weighing ninety-four pounds, (deſcribed in the *Acta Eruditorum Lipſ.* 1718, *Menſ. April.*) in which is incloſed the complete ſkeleton of a crocodile, excepting a piece of the head which is wanting. This extraordinary petrifaction was brought was from Suhla. In the year 1718, another much reſembling it was found in England, and is now kept in the Royal Society's muſeum at London. But in both theſe ſkeletons the bones of the legs appear to me much too long for ſuch an animal as a crocodile. In the tranſactions of the Royal Society at Berlin is a copper-plate repreſenting a petrified crocodile kept in the cabinet of Dr. Spiner, phyſician to his Pruſſian majeſty.

Mr. Linck has alſo a hundred caſes full of ores, glebes, ſalt, alum, amber, *terra ſigillata*, talc, *amianthus*, *tophus*, quartz, (a kind of flint in which ſometimes are found veins of gold) cryſtal, alabaſter, marble, chalcedony, agate, jaſper, and oriental gems. Among the laſt are three pearls, valued at twelve thouſand dollars †. Among the vegetable claſs are the following: a very large *herbarum vivum*, and exotic roots; foreign and domeſtic ſpecies of wood, with barks and ſeeds of trees; fruits, ſpices, gums, corals, ſea weeds, &c.

Among the artificial curioſities are microſcopes, burning-glaſſes, and concave mirrours; curious goblets caſt by the celebrated chymiſt Kunckel, being a mixture of ſeveral metals, &c.

* A like curious petrifaction, in which are five white eggs alſo petrified, was found near Kindenbruck, in Thuringen; and near Landſpreitz, in the dutchy of Carniola.

Valvaſor found, among a great number of ſea-ſhells, a little bird ſitting upon eggs, all petrified and adhering together. *Vide* Valvaſor's Hiſtory of the dutchy of Carniola. *Lib. IV. c. 2. p. 478.*

† 1800*l.* ſterling.

The

The exchange is an elegant building, and the cieling of the great hall is very well painted. The Appel gardens are planted with a great number of yew trees, and adorned with ſtatues, water-works, and canals. In a ſtructure in this garden is carried on a manufactory of gold and ſilver tiſſue, velvet, *&c.* Exchange. Appel garden.

The Boſen gardens are very large, but not laid out with that ſymmetry and beauty which appear in the Appel gardens. However, here is a fine orangery; and in a pavilion, adorned with ſome paintings, is to be ſeen a numerous collection of curioſities in the animal and botanic kingdoms. In an incloſure within the garden are kept ſome ſmall white ſtags of a different ſpecies from the common deer, as appears by their horns. Boſen gardens.

Leipſick ſignifies a grove of linden trees, being derived from the ancient word *leipo*, a linden tree. All the neighbouring country is very pleaſant and well cultivated. Its fertility draws hither multitudes of larks, which are very fat, and have a delicate flavour; ſo that the Leipſick larks are famous all over Germany. The exciſe on theſe birds produces ſix thouſand dollars * a year to the city. But it is not only here that they are taken in ſuch numbers, but alſo in the country about Naumburg, Merſeburg, and Halle. The revenue accruing to the ſovereign from the city of Leipſick is computed at four hundred thouſand rix dollars † a year. In the ſandpits about Leipſick, corals, *aſteriæ* or ſtar-ſtones, ſhells, and other marine productions are dug up, which ſeem to confirm the account of the univerſal deluge. For though the land be moſtly level, yet it lies pretty high: the Pleiſſe, Elſter, and Bahra are never known to overflow this country, and the Muldaw and the Elbe are at too great a diſtance; nor are the marine productions dug up here to be found in thoſe rivers. Country about Leipſick. Larks. Petrifactions.

The diſtance from Leipſick to Halle is five German miles. This town was originally a village, called Dobreſol, or, as the country people to this day pronounce it, Diebreſuli, which ſignifies good ſalt. In all probability theſe are the ſalt ſprings mentioned by Tacitus, when he ſays, that a bloody war was kindled between the Catti and the Hermenduri, chiefly from a ſuperſtitious notion, that the gods were Halle. Salt-works.

* About 900 *l.* ſterling.

† 70,000 *l.* ſterling.

more

more propitious in ſuch places than elſewhere *. And this conjecture is not at all confuted by the following words of Tacitus: — *Amnis et fluminis gignendo ſale fœcundi.* 'A 'ſtream and river which produces a great quantity of ſalt.' For that hiſtorian is evidently miſtaken, there being not a ſingle ſalt-water river in all Germany; ſo that he could not even mean the Saaldre.

Method of making ſalt practiſed by the ancient Germans.

The method of making ſalt, practiſed by our anceſtors [the ancient Germans] according to Tacitus and other hiſtorans †, was very troubleſome: for they poured the ſalt-water, or *ſulze*, on burning wood, and afterwards extracted the ſalt, with which the aſhes and charcoal were impregnated, by boiling them. Even ſo late as the end of the ſixteenth century, the only method known in Zeland and Walkern for preparing ſalt, was to dig up a kind of black ſaline earth near the ſea-ſhore, and burn it to a coal; which,

* *Tacit. Annal. lib. XIII. c. 57. Super libidinem cuncta armis agendi, religione inſita, eos maximè locos propinquare cœlo, preceſque mortalium à Diis nuſquam propius audiri. Inde indulgentia numinum illo in amne illiſque ſilvis ſalem provenire, non ut alias apud Gentes eluvie maris areſcente unda, ſed ſuper ardentem arborum ſtruem fuſa, ex contrariis inter ſe elementis, igne atque aquis concretum.* 'Their paſſion for de-'ciding all diſputes by the ſword was further animated by a ſuper-'ſtitious notion, that thoſe places had a kind of affinity with the ſeats 'of the gods, and that ſupplications offered to heaven from thence 'were always favourably received. Hence, as a ſingular mark of the 'complacency of the gods, that river and thoſe woods were known to 'yield ſalt; which was not produced here as in other countries by a 'deſiccation of the ſurf of the ſea, but by throwing water on a pile of 'burning wood; and thus was the ſalt concreted by the oppoſition of 'two contrary elements, namely, fire and water.' How the Burgundians and Allemanni went to war about ſalt-ſprings, is related by Ammian. Marcell. *lib. XXVIII. c. 5.*

† Pliny, ſpeaking of ſalt, and the manner of making it, ſays, *Galliæ Germaniæque ardentibus lignis aquam ſalſam infundunt.* 'In Gaul 'and Germany they make it by pouring ſalt water upon burning 'wood.' *Varro de Re ruſtica, lib. I. In Gallia Tranſalpina initus Rhenum, cùm exercitum ducerem, aliquot regiones acceſſi, ubi nec vitis, nec olea, nec poma naſcerentur, ubi agros ſtercorarent candida foſſicia creta: ubi ſalem nec foſſicium nec maritimum haberent, ſed ex quibuſdam lignis combuſtis, carbonibus ſalſis pro eo uterentur.* 'When I led the army 'into Tranſalpine Gaul, on this ſide the Rhine, I paſſed through 'ſome countries which produced neither vines, olives, nor apples: 'where they manured the lands with white foſſile chalk, and where, 'having neither ſea nor rock ſalt, they make uſe of the ſaline charcoal 'of certain kinds of wood, which they burn for that purpoſe.' But I very much queſtion, whether the nations Varro ſpeaks of did not boil the ſaline charcoal, inſtead of uſing it without any farther preparation.

being

being well waſhed by throwing water upon it, produced good white ſalt. What was thus prepared from the above-mentioned ſaline earth was called *zilt-zout* *. The whole proceſs is repreſented in a piece of painting, which is about nine feet by three, of which I met with ſeveral copies in the Netherlands, and particularly at the celebrated Mr. Reland's at Utrecht. This tedious method of making ſalt has been wholly laid aſide, ſince ſuch plenty of Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſea-ſalt has been imported, which is boiled and refined at a ſmall expence.

There are four rich ſalt ſprings at Halle, from which the water is taken and boiled about ſix hours; and for this purpoſe pit-coal wetted is very ſerviceable, as wood is ſcarce in this country. The new regulations made in the ſalt-works at Halle within this century, and his Pruſſian majeſty's order for boiling the *ſulze* in a particular ſort of pans, are well known.

The magiſtrates library at Halle is kept in very good order, and is open ſeveral days in the week for the uſe of the profeſſors and ſtudents of the univerſity. Here is to be ſeen a book, entitled *Leonardi de Vtino Sermones aurei de Sanctis*, publiſhed in the year 1446, without the name of the place where it was printed. Magiſtrates library.

The noble foundation of the orphan-houſe in this city has been the ſubject of many juſt encomiums: and it is certainly an inſtitution which does honour to the preſent age in general, and to the proteſtant religion in particular. It were to be wiſhed, however, that in regard to the doctrines of Chriſtianity, the ſcholars might be allowed to diſſent; and that all religious compulſion, or making them Chriſtians by conſtraint, and againſt their will, were exploded, as it tends only to promote hypocriſy, and a prophanation of the moſt ſacred truths. Orphan-houſe.

In the univerſity library are to be ſeen a great number of Greek and Ruſſian books; and more Malabar manuſcripts, written on palm-leaves, than any library in Europe can ſhew. It is ſome years ſince a collection has been begun here of various curioſities, among which are ſeveral of the natural kind, peculiar to the ſea-coaſts; as alſo all Library.

* *Vide Lemnius Medicus Zirizæi in occultis nat. mir. L.* 3. *c.* 9, *p.* 340. *Hadr. Jun. Batav. p.* 278. In ſeveral parts on the ſea-coaſt of England, it was likewiſe uſual to throw up great heaps of ſand, which were continually wetted with the ſea-water. The latter being exhaled by the ſun, left the ſand impregnated with a great quantity of ſalt, which was afterwards refined by boiling.

kinds

kinds of minerals, the *materia medica*, ſhells, a ſorcerer's drum, &c. In a particular cloſet is ſeen a repreſentation of the two ſolar ſyſtems of Tycho and Copernicus, with all the viſible ſtars. Each of theſe armillary ſpheres is ten feet in diameter; the whole is of ſteel and wire, and is gilt in ſome parts. The maker is M. Semler, miniſter of St. Ulrich's church in this city; who alſo made the fine tabernacle to be ſeen here, and the repreſentation of the city of Jeruſalem, with the adjacent country.

Large armillary ſpheres.

Yellow colour of the houſes.

The fronts of all the houſes in Halle are, by the king's orders, painted yellow; which, by reaſon of the cheapneſs of the oker, is done at a ſmall expence; but this is no great ornament to the city.

I am, &c.

Halle, Nov. 4, 1730.

LETTER LXXXIX.

Journey from Halle to Eiſleben, and from thence through Merſeburg, Jena, Weymar, Erfurt, Gotha, and the Foreſt of Thuringen, to Coburg.

SIR,

Eiſleben.

THE deſire of acquiring ſome further knowledge in metals induced me to go from Halle to Eiſleben, where the copper-works, before the late war which laſted thirty years, were in ſuch good condition, that in the country between Eiſleben and Mansfield there were at leaſt thirty ſmelting-houſes; which generally produced above a thouſand tons of copper in a year; and every ton contained near two hundred ounces of ſilver. And though at preſent there are ſeveral good ſhafts overflowed with water, and the ore is not ſo rich in copper, nor does the latter yield ſo much ſilver as

it

it did formerly, yet theſe mines turn to good account *. On the ore dug out of the Eiſleben mines are often found the figures of fiſhes, eſpecially herrings, perches, and pikes, impreſſed. But ſome fanciful perſons have gone ſo far, as to diſcover the portrait of Luther on ſeveral ſtones found there; which certainly no more confirms the truth of his doctrine, than the image of the pope or ſome other figure, agreeable to the Romiſh tenets, pretended to be found on marble or gems, conduces to the eſtabliſhment of popery. Eiſleben is Luther's native place; and, among ſome other relics of that famous reformer, the wooden bedſtead on which he lay is ſhewn there. This is ſaid to be of ſuch extraordinary virtue, that whoever carries a bit of it about him, will never be troubled with the head-ach; and a tooth-picker made of it infallibly ſecures a perſon from the tooth-ach. The Swedes, who are very fond of being thought the genuine ſons of Luther, carried away as many pieces, ſaid to be cut from this bedſtead and a table that belonged to Luther, as would have made ſeveral tables and bedſteads. As this afforded great ſatisfaction, ſo it yielded no ſmall profit to thoſe who ſhewed theſe relics; for a very ſmall part of the gratuities they got on this occaſion was ſufficient to buy ſuch another lucrative bedſtead.

Superſtitious practice among the Lutherans.

Not only the Pagans, but moſt other religious ſects, have their relics; and, by the veneration they entertain for them, they have often been carried to a ſuperſtitious adoration of ſuch trompery. However, this difference is obſervable, that in ſome ſyſtems of religion this undue veneration for relics has been approved of, preached up, and enjoined by the ſpiritual guides; whereas the clergy of other ſects have ridiculed and inveighed againſt ſuch practices, and uſed all their endeavours to bring their flocks from theſe errors.

Relics preſerved by moſt ſects.

In the conſiſtorial chamber at Eiſleben is ſhewn a print of Luther, which is ſaid to have been wonderfully preſerved in

* We have no certain account of the origin of mines in Germany. They ſeem to have been firſt known in the reign of the emperor Henry the Fowler, or rather of Otho the Great, as appears by M. Meibom's *Diſſ. de metallifodinarum Harzicarum prima origine & progreſſu.* Even Albinus, in his chronicle of the Meiſſen mines, and Matheſius, in his *Sarepta*, allow that the mine-works in Upper and Lower Harte are of a much longer ſtanding than thoſe in Saxony. Among the late writers M. Rohr has inriched his deſcription of Upper Hartz with ſome ingenious hiſtorical and phyſical annotations. The learned Mr. Calvor, miniſter of the mine-town of Altena, has promiſed a complete account of thoſe mines.

a fire

a fire that happened at Artern *. On one ſide of it are theſe verſes:

Baumichii flagrante domo in cinereſque redacto,
Omnibus effigies ſalva, Luthere, Tua eſt.
Quamlibet in mediis ſit conſepulta favillis,
Non tamen hic aliquid flamma nocere poteſt.
Janua quippe perit rapidæ dans pabula flammæ,
Non tamen affixa huic diſperit effigies.
Scilicet hinc omen depromimus haud fore quicquam,
Perdere quod poſſit quæ docuiſſe ſoles.
F. M. Bartholomæus Beck.

'Amidſt the flames which reduced Baumich-houſe to 'aſhes, thy picture, Luther, remained unhurt; and though 'it was buried in the hot embers, the fire had no power 'over it. 'Tis true, the door on which thy picture hung 'was conſumed by the devouring flames; however, the lat-'ter eſcaped the general ruin. Hence this happy omen may 'be deduced, namely, that thy ſalutary doctrines will ever 'flouriſh in ſpite of all the fraud and violence of its ene-'mies.'

On the other ſide is a hymn, which is publiſhed, and well known in Germany.

Underneath are theſe words:

Regiſtravit Felix Bauer, aſſerente eam Hiſtoriam Superintendente Arterenſi,

'Recorded by Felix Bauer, on the atteſtation of the ſu-'perintendant of Artern.'

* The people of Magdeburg boaſt of another relic of Luther's, *viz.* they ſhew the cell and bedſtead which belonged to Luther, when in the year 1497 he viſited that univerſity. John George, elector of Saxony, came thither to ſee it in the year 1636, after it had eſcaped the conflagration of the city of Magdeburg in the year 1631. Tenzel, in his *Bibliotheque curieuſe*, ſays, 'That very great honours were 'ſhewn at Magdeburg to Pomarius in 1659: and that this cell was 'fitted up for his lodging, on which he was congratulated by ſeveral 'perſons.' Edward Brown, in his Travels, mentions an inſcription in Luther's cell in German verſe to this purpoſe: 'This was the cell 'of Luther, and this his bed, when he graciouſly condeſcended to 'viſit this convent: and they are both preſerved in memory of that 'faithful ſervant of God.'

Such

Such accounts may indeed ſerve for *argumenta ad hominem*, againſt thoſe who are continually alledging ſuch miracles as inconteſtable proofs of the truth of their religion. But if the fire of Artern ſpared Luther's picture, it ſhewed no reſpect of perſons at Eiſleben, where it totally burnt down and conſumed the houſe in which Luther was born. House burnt in which Luther was born.

However, that the memory of Luther's houſe might not be loſt, a ſchool has been built on the ſpot, and a ſtone buſt of Luther placed over the door without. In the ſtove-room alſo ſtands a ſtatue of Luther, with a crucifix in his hand; and theſe words in High-Dutch under it:

Anno 1483. *iſt D. M. Luther in dieſem Hauſe gebohren und zu S. Peter getaufft.*

'In this houſe Dr. Martin Luther was born, in the year 1483, and was baptiſed in St. Peter's church.'

And lower down this Latin diſtich:

Hoſtis eram Papæ ſociorum peſtis & hujus:
Vox mea tum ſcriptis nil niſi Chriſtus erat.
Anno poſt O. R. 1594. *menſe Majo renovata.*
B. X. T.

'I was an enemy to the pope, and a plague to his follow-ers: the name of Chriſt continually dwelt on my tongue, and was the theme of my writings. This monument was repaired in the month of May, 1594.'

In the great church of St. Thomas is ſhewn Luther's pulpit; which, for the extreme veneration entertained for it, is only preached in three times a year, namely, on the anniverſary of Luther's birth-day, the day on which he died, and at the opening of the catechetical lectures. Luther's pulpit.

Seeburg lies half-way betwixt Halle and Eiſleben, and is famous on account of its two lakes, which are almoſt contiguous; and yet the water in one is freſh and ſweet, but ſalt in the other *. Whether the latter has any communication with the ſalt ſprings of Halle is uncertain. Some are of opinion, that both at Halle and Seeburg little labour would be Seeburg. Two remarkable lakes.

* Mr. Baring, in his deſcription of Lauenſtein, mentions a ſpring of ſweet water which is ſcarce five paces from the ſalt ſprings.

required to come at the ſalt rocks, from which theſe ſprings derive their ſaline quality. But if this were true, I do not ſee the advantage of ſuch a diſcovery, ſince, in order to make the rock-ſalt fit for uſe, it muſt not only be diſſolved in water, but afterwards be refined by boiling. As to the pretence that ſalt might be prepared in greater quantities in ſuch a caſe; let it be conſidered, that already they make more ſalt in other places than they can diſpoſe of. Salt I own to be a very neceſſary commodity in our country; however, the number of ſalt-works is daily increaſing, ſo that I could enumerate above ſixty * of them in Germany.

The diſtance from Halle to Merſeburg is two German miles. In the cathedral of the latter are ſhewn the bones of the right-hand of Rudolph duke of Swabia, which he loſt in the year 1080, in a battle againſt the emperor Henry VI. near the river Elſter; after which he died at Merſeburg of his wounds †. In this church are two reliques of the Popiſh times, namely, the robes of the emperor Henry II, and his empreſs Cunigunda, who are both reputed ſaints. If a man puts on the emperor's robe, he may promiſe himſelf ſucceſs among the ladies; and if a woman puts on that of the empreſs, ſhe may expect the love of the other ſex. How a virtue of this kind came to be attributed to theſe robes, is the more unaccountable, as ſuch lofty panegyrics have been beſtowed on the chaſtity of this extraordinary pair, who are ſaid to have preſerved their virginity, though they lived many many years in the married ſtate. On the right-hand, at entering the cathedral, ſtands the image of a woman holding a

* Mr. Baring, in the appendix to his deſcription of Lauenſtein, has given us a very long liſt of writers on this ſubject. The ſalt-works at Hall have been particularly treated of by Melancthon, Gulielmus, Schlegel, Struv, Hondorf, Hofmann, Jager, and Bodinus.

† Albericus ſays that the unfortunate Rudolph received his fatal wound from the famous Godfrey of Boulogne: And, if *Albert. Stadenſ. ad an.* 1080. *Conrad. Urſperg. fol.* 228. and *Auct. vit. Henr. p.* 783. may be credited, Rudolph in his dying moments expreſſed a great concern at having been ſeduced into his laſt preſumptuous meaſures. According to Otto Friſing and Leon. Oſtienſ. both writers of credit, it was that incendiary, pope Gregory, who inſtigated him to take arms againſt the emperor, by ſending him a crown with theſe words engraved on it:

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rudolpho

'Chriſt gave the diſpoſal of monarchies to Peter, and Peter has given the imperial diadem to Rudolph.'

plough-

plough-ſhare in her hand. This is ſaid to be deſigned for the empreſs Cunigunda, and to have been erected in memory of her having cleared herſelf from a ſuſpicion of adultery, by walking barefoot over red-hot plough-ſhares *.

From Merſeburg to Naumburg, is a ſtage and a half; and Weiſſenfels lies on the left-hand of the road. Jena ſtands about three German miles from Naumburg; and a mile on this ſide Jena, we croſſed the Saale near Dornburg, a place famous for the deſtruction of a party of Croatians in the thirty years war, who in a dark night were driven by the enemy down the precipices in the river. From hence to Jena the road lies along a pleaſant valley. The moſt remarkable things in the city of Jena are compriſed in this diſtich: Dornburg. Jena.

Ara, Caput, Draco, Mons, Pons, Vulpecula turris,
Weigeliana Domus ſeptem miracula Jenæ.

'An Altar, a Head, a Dragon, a Mountain, a Bridge, 'a Tower, and a Houſe, are the ſeven wonders at Jena.'

By the Altar in this diſtich, is meant a paſſage out of the church contrived under the altar. The Dragon alludes to the ſkeleton of a ſerpent with ſeveral heads, but long ſince broken

* Cunigunda's extraordinary chaſtity has given riſe to a late controverſy betwixt Schurzfleiſch *in diſſ. de innocent. Cunigund.* and Gundling in his *Otia*, part III. One aſſerts what the other denies; and both have ſome favourable appearances on their ſide, but no certainty. All hiſtorians agree that the emperor Henry II. loved Cunigunda moſt tenderly. In his public letters he calls her *Imperatrix Auguſta, conjunctiſſima, dilectiſſima conjux, i. e.* 'Auguſt empreſs, my beſt beloved wife, 'Sc.' and in a *diploma*, he expreſsly ſays, *qui duo ſumus in carne una.* 'We, who are two in one fleſh.' In the year 1002, he cauſed her to be crowned empreſs at Paderborn, and to gratify her devotion he inſtituted a thouſand pious foundations; ſo ſhe might be truly ſaid to be miſtreſs of his heart. On this account the eccleſiaſtics cannot but ſpeak well of her. Though her marriage, from plain natural cauſes, was attended with no iſſue, yet ſhe is honoured with the appellation of *conjux virginea, i. e.* 'The virgin wife.' Pope Innocent promoted her to a ſaintſhip by a bull, which is to be found in Bolland's *Vitæ Sanctorum*. However, it cannot be denied, (even allowing that her ſuſpicious commerce with the archbiſhop of Magdeburg and the biſhop of Paderborn might be proved to be only calumny, and the ſtory of the red-hot plough-ſhares to be a mere fiction) that at laſt the emperor conceived a jealouſy of her; having ſeen a very handſome man in a hunting-dreſs going out in the morning from Cunigunda's chamber.

to pieces; ſo that nothing of it now remains. The Head was a piece of clock-work in the ſhape of a head, moving its tongue in and out. The Mountain is the Fuchſberg, and the Tower the Fox-tower, where in the corrupt times of popery the young ſtudents, who were obliged to be ſlaves to the others for two or three years, were, with certain ceremonies, as it were enfranchiſed. By the Bridge is meant the arch built over the little river which runs through ſeveral ſtreets in this city, or the bridge over the Saale; and laſtly, by the Houſe, that of Mr. Weigel, famous for ſeveral mechanical inventions, which are now utterly gone to ruin.

Braſs image of Luther.

Near the altar of the church belonging to the city, Luther is repreſented in a braſs baſſo relievo; which formerly ſtood over his tomb at Wittenberg. The Latin verſes under it are by Oſius.

Univerſity.

Academia pauperum.

Chancellor Ludwig, in his account of the univerſity of Jena, calls it *Academia pauperum, i. e.* 'The academy of 'the poor:' But at preſent that name little ſuits it; there being, among the ſtudents in this univerſity, who are no leſs than two thouſand in number, five counts, and above two hundred and fifty young gentlemen of diſtinction. The univerſity library, of which the polite and learned Mr. Buder has the care, exceeds any in Jena for philological books. It conſiſted at firſt of the books brought from the old electoral library, which formerly was kept at Wittenberg; but has ſince been enriched by legacies, *&c.* In ſome books which once belonged to Mr. Gerhard's library, are theſe words:

D. O. S.
Bibliothecæ Gerhardinæ
Pars ſum.
Cave,
Ne macules,
Ne laceres,
Ultra menſem ne è dicta
Bibliotheca
Apud te retineas,
Furari noli.

'I belong to the Gerhardian library; take care not to blot 'or tear me, and do not keep me out of the library above a 'month; above all, do not offer to ſteal me.'

Among

Among the books which were brought hither from Wittenberg are ſix miſſals, beautifully illuminated by Luke Cranach, for which he was handſomely rewarded by the elector Frederic III. and a curious Bible printed in the year 1541, which belonged to the elector John Frederic; but its great value is chiefly owing to its fine illuminations by the abovementioned Cranach, who painted no more than two other copies in the ſame manner; one of which was preſented to the margrave Albert, and is ſtill extant at Konigſberg; the other was ſent to Denmark, and periſhed in the laſt dreadful fire at Copenhagen. On the firſt leaf, where the pope, the cardinals and other eccleſiaſtics are exhibited in hell with their miſtreſſes, is to be ſeen a ſmall dragon which was Cranach's mark. Two manuſcripts of the goſpels and epiſtles for every Sunday in the year, ſhewn in this library, were a preſent from pope Leo X, in the year 1507, to the elector Frederic the Wiſe. It is obſervable, that, according to Dr. Kanold's *Muſeograph.* p. 398, the pope ſtiles the elector in it, *Locum tenens, S. R. I. i. e.* 'Lieutenant of the holy Roman empire, a title not to be met with in any other place except 'on a ſingle dollar.' Here is likewiſe a parchment manuſcript of the four evangeliſts, illuminated by the ſame maſter; another manuſcript written on parchment, embelliſhed with ſeveral gilt letters and flouriſhes, which belonged to Charles V, king of France, containing all kinds of phyſical and chymical experiments from Ariſtotle and the modern naturaliſts. Some perſons have very induſtriouſly turned it over to find in it the art of making gold; but they may take my word for it, that all the gold they will be inſtructed to make by that book will never equal the quantity uſed in decorating it. It was written in the year 1377. The French tranſlation of *Boethius de conſolatione Philoſophiæ* was written on parchment by David Albert in the year 1476, and was dedicated to an Engliſh princeſs who was queen to Charles the Bold. Here are alſo ſeveral other manuſcripts which were brought hither from Burgundy, when one of the dukes of Cleves married the princeſs Sibylla of the houſe of Saxony.

The French tranſlation of the whole Bible, in two volumes in folio, was written in the fourteenth century, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral pictures: it formerly belonged to the duke of Croiz. Here is alſo a large miſſal finely illuminated, which contains a great number of portraits of eminent perſons of the royal family of England, and of the houſe of Auſtria.

In this library are alſo ſhewn the following MSS. *viz.* a very curious German martyrology, written in the 12th century, with paintings of the ſeveral kinds of tortures ſuffered by martyrs, and the martyrology of the venerable Bede, alſo written in the 12th century; *Geographus Nubienſis* in Arabic, copied by Velſch, but never printed in that language; and a German manuſcript in rhyme, deſcribing the childhood of Chriſt, written in the 12th century. But one of the moſt curious pieces to be ſeen in this library is the manuſcript containing letters written by ſeveral popes, collected by Ivo Carnatenſis. Here is alſo a manuſcript of the chronicles of Otto Friſingenſis, which is much more perfect than the copy publiſhed by Urſtiſius: It was written in the 12th century, and the moſt remarkable paſſages in it are illuſtrated with paintings exhibiting the ſeveral dreſſes of thoſe times. In this collection are to be ſeen likewiſe ſeveral manuſcripts of the fathers, ſome copies of the Alcoran, Gratian's Decretal, a manuſcript of decretals differing in ſeveral paſſages from our printed copies, a digeſt with a gloſſary of the 13th century, Sophocles with notes written about three hundred years ago, *Marcus Paulus de Venetis de conditionibus regionum Orientalium*, two manuſcripts of Petrus de Venetus's epiſtles, *Chronica Conradi Urſpergenſis*, *Anonymi Hiſtoria Principum Anhaltinorum*, which has never appeared in print; *Chronicon Schwartzacenſe*, a manuſcript of great uſe for compiling a hiſtory of Saxony, as it contains all the particular privileges, *&c.* belonging to that electorate; ſome muſic books, a chronicle of Nurenberg, in High-Dutch, written in the year 1585; the art of preparing the philoſopher's ſtone, by Henry Cunrad, which ſecret he picks out of the Song of Solomon; a chronicle of German orders of knighthood, *&c.*

Here is alſo a manuſcript of Campanella's *Atheiſmus triumphatus*, ſaid to be written with his own hand, which treatiſe he compoſed a ſecond time during his impriſonment at Naples. In the moſt eſſential points it agrees with the printed copies. In paſſages of leſs conſequence there are great alterations; however, the different hand-writings in it plainly ſhew that Campanella did not write the whole. Thoſe who are of opinion that the Saxon municipal law is no longer extant in its original High-Dutch, may have the pleaſure of ſeeing a manuſcript of it here, written above three hundred years ago. It is well known that in the time when John Huſs made his appearance, the followers and ſcholars of Conrad Candelburg, as it was dangerous to uſe freedom of ſpeech in detecting the

errors

errors of popery, uſed to repreſent the true and falſe religions under a variety of emblems. Theſe being afterwards improved by Luther in conjunction with Cranach, were reduced into a volume, one of which may be ſeen here: It is entitled *Antitheſis Fratrum Candelburgicorum.*

Among the printed books is that copy of Luther's tranſlation of the Bible which he himſelf commonly made uſe of, who has in ſeveral places corrected it with his own hand, ſo as to make it come nearer the original than the other copies of that tranſlation. This may impoſe ſilence on thoſe who look upon it as a *Crimen leſæ orthodoxiæ* to make the leaſt objection, though it be manifeſtly well grounded, againſt Luther's German tranſlation of the Bible, ſince he himſelf never recommended it as a perfect work, and above any amendment *.

Laſtly, here is ſhewn the ſtaff of St. Boniface the apoſtle of Thuringen, and afterwards archbiſhop of Mentz. It is made of a kind of black wood; but the worms, without regard to the ſanctity of its canonized owner, have made great depredations on it †.

* A retroſpect on the preceding times will ſhew the excellency of Luther's tranſlation of the Bible. It was in a barbarous age, at the firſt happy dawnings of literature in our country, that Luther undertook his tranſlation, when he was deſtitute of the moſt neceſſary aids. Beſides, he has given us the plaineſt marks of his humility and candour, in the following words: *Tom. VIII. Altenb.* f. 302. '*Any cenſures accompanied with inſtruction, relating to the miſtakes I have committed in the tranſlation of the Bible, I ſhall moſt gratefully acknowledge.*' Bellarmine and Hoſius betray no leſs effrontery than malice in calling this tranſlation *Idolum Iſlebienſe quod omnes Lutherani adorant.* '*The idol of* Eiſleben *worſhipped by all the* Lutherans:' And ſome of our own witlings might have ſpared their carpings. They ſeem to forget that an original always loſes more or leſs of its beauty and energy in a tranſlation; however, religion cannot ſuffer from Luther's tranſlation. But, as Luther himſelf wiſhed for an amendment of it, the application of learned men to that end ought to be thankfully acknowledged: But the misfortune is, that moſt of the tranſlations which have hitherto been publiſhed in Germany, are ſo far from ſurpaſſing that of Luther, that they do not even equal it.

† Writers in few things differ more than about St. Boniface; ſome exalting him to the third heaven, and others caſting him into the loweſt pit of hell. And indeed it is matter of doubt whether his indefatigable zeal for the propagation of Chriſtianity be more praiſe-worthy, than his fury and obſtinacy are blameable. Gaſpar Sagittarius, who has followed the moſt impartial writers, ſpeaks thus of him in his preface to the antiquities of Thuringen: '*I have placed Boniface in a new candleſtick, but not as a very extraordinary luminary: For after all that has been ſaid and written in his praiſe, it is what he does not deſerve.*'

Boſe's cabinet. Mr. Boſe's cabinet, with which this library is enriched, contains a good collection of foreign and domeſtic medals.

Phyſic garden. The phyſic garden at the anatomical college is alſo worth obſerving.

Weymar. Weymar lies about two German miles from Jena, in a pleaſant country, and is ſituated in a valley near the Ilme. As for the noble palace of Wilhelmſburg, only the *corps de logis* and one of the wings are finiſhed. When it is compleated, it will certainly make an appearance becoming the noble proprietor. It is a pity, however, that the windows want a proportionate height, and that the court is no broader. The old caſtle near it, with a wooden bridge before it, is called the red palace. At Wilhelmſburg is an ecchoing gallery, like that of St. Paul's at London, and other places, which we have taken notice of before, where two perſons ſtanding oppoſite and whiſpering, diſtinctly hear each other, whilſt others ſtanding in the middle know not a ſyllable of what they ſay.

The duke's library. The duke's library having been enriched with the choiceſt books that could be procured at auctions, or private ſales, is juſtly accounted one of the beſt in Germany, as appears from the account publiſhed of it by M. Schurtzfleiſh.

Cabinet of medals. The cabinet of medals, among which is a moſt valuable collection of Saxon coins, was bought of count Haugwitz, grand marſhal to the elector of Saxony. The cloſet of natural and artificial curioſities chiefly conſiſt of thoſe which were in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Alderſhelm, formerly burgo-maſter of Leipſic. Among theſe are ſeveral uncommon animals, minerals, petrifactions, ſhells, curious pieces in wax-work, ivory, agate, *&c.* optical and mathematical inſtruments, exotic herbs, flowers, *&c.* in great numbers. The buſt and picture gallery abounds with valuable pieces, among which are thoſe which general Wutgenau brought from Italy, and coſt eight thouſand dollars *.

The diſtance from Weymar to Erfurt is three German miles. The whole ſlip of land from Jena to Gotha is ſo pleaſant and well cultivated, that if all Thuringen was anſwerable to it, it might juſtly be reckoned among the fineſt provinces in Germany.

Erfurt. A more convenient and delightful ſituation than that of Erfurt cannot be deſired; and the great number of ſteeples in this city gives it ſomething of a grand appearance. The river Gera flows in rivulets through moſt of its ſtreets. The number of houſes, (moſt of which are

* 1200*l.* ſterling.

but

but ſmall at Erfurt) is computed at twelve thouſand, though I am apt to think they muſt fall ſhort of this account.

The gardens adjoining to moſt of the houſes greatly enlarge the extent of the city, which is far from being populous, eſpecially in the north-eaſt part of it. The governor's houſe and the weigh-houſe are ſtately edifices; and the Jeſuits convent, which they are now building over-againſt the latter, will be a great ornament to the city. The number of papiſts in this city is about eight thouſand, and of proteſtants not leſs than twenty-four thouſand. Each religion has eight churches, in which maſs and divine ſervice are performed, and as many churches are always ſhut up. The Proteſtants, indeed, could make uſe of more than eight churches, were it not for difficulties that ariſe about the ſupport of a greater number of miniſters for; their ſalaries are paid out of the elector of Mentz's treaſury at Erfurt. The city magiſtracy conſiſts of an equal number of Lutherans and Papiſts; but four of the ſix burgo-maſters are of the Romiſh communion. The univerſity has profeſſors in all ſciences, who are men of abilities; but the ſmall number of ſtudents, who do not exceed two hundred and fifty, and the ſcantineſs of their ſtipends lay them under the unhappy neceſſity of having recourſe to other employments *. Univerſity.

All the profeſſors of divinity muſt be Roman-catholicks, with this exception however, that they muſt not be Jeſuits. In other faculties are profeſſors of both religions, but theſe are not limited to any ſettled number.

There are one thouſand men in the garriſon at Erfurt, conſiſting of five hundred of the elector of Mentz's troops, and a battalion of Imperialiſts. The latter are paid by the emperor, and receive ſome gratuities from the elector. However, theſe Imperialiſts are neither quartered in the citadel, nor do duty at the gates; but are ſtationed on other poſts. About three or four furlongs from Erfurt, in the road to Gotha, is a fort called Cyriacſburg. The citadel of Erfurt or St. Peterſberg, is fortified in the modern way; but is not quite regular, as ſome high turrets, formerly raiſed by the Swedes, are left ſtanding. Beſides, it lies too near the city; Garriſon. Fortreſs.

* Not long ſince, father Andrew Gordon made a great noiſe, by maintaining ſome bold theſes in his lectures, which ſeemed to ſtrike at the religious ſyſtem of the prevailing ſect. Theſe theſes did him great honour in the judgment of the world; but at the ſame time brought an implacable hatred againſt him from thoſe of his profeſſion. See his *Varia philoſophiæ mutationem ſpectantia, Erfurd.* 1749.

and

and on that ſide, by the unevenneſs of the ground, an enemy may ſafely carry on trenches, and get under the cannon of the caſtle.

In the Benedictine church at St. Peterſberg is ſhewn the tomb of one of the counts of Gleichen, facing the high altar. He is repreſented lying betwixt two women; but this is no direct proof of the bigamy of which that nobleman was accuſed. No writer of that age mentions any thing of it: neither are ſo much as the names of either of the wives known. In the Benedictine convent, adjoining to this church, is kept a ſacerdotal veſtment, enriched with pearls and other ornaments, which is ſaid to have been brought by the Saracens out of Turky.

Cathedral. The cathedral has a beautiful choir, with a fine organ, and exhibits the tombs of ſeveral biſhops, with the monu-

Large bell. ments of Eobanus and Adelarius. The large bell in the tower was caſt by one Gerhard Ivo de Kempis; and at its baptiſm, which was performed with great ſolemnity by John de Laſphé *Epiſcopus in partibus*, was chriſtened by the name of *Maria glorioſa*. The clapper is three ells * and a quarter in length, and weighs twelve hundred weight. The bell itſelf weighs near fourteen tons, is five ells high, a quarter of an ell in thickneſs, and fifteen ells in circumference. Near the entrance of the cathedral hangs one of the *vertebræ* of the back bone of a whale; and in the corner on the right hand, among other embelliſhments, there is a *baſſo relievo*

Satyracal piece of ſculpture. cut in ſtone, repreſenting a monk and a nun in mutual embraces. Hence it appears, not only from pieces of ſculpture in the cathedral of Straſburg, but alſo by thoſe to be ſeen here, that before the reformation the monks and clergy were ſo notoriouſly debauched, that even the artificers could not forbear expoſing their flagrant crimes in public buildings.

St. Severus's church, Near the cathedral ſtands the collegiate church of St. Severus, which is remarkable for a fine organ, and is adorned with three towers on the front. The font, or rather the cover of it, is a curious piece of workmanſhip; for though it conſiſts of three branches, which unite at the height of twenty feet, it is ſaid to be cut out of one block.

Luther's apartment. In the Lutheran orphan-houſe, near the Auguſtine's church, is ſhewn an apartment in which Luther is ſaid to

* The author is ſomething inaccurate in meaſuring by ells, without ſpecifying what ſort of ell he means. It is probable the term muſt be underſtood of half an Engliſh ell here, as in ſeveral other parts of this work.

have

have lived. The miniſters library, founded by the Lutheran clergy about the cloſe of the laſt century, contains, among other valuable books, ſome very good Hebrew manuſcripts, purchaſed from the Jews at their expulſion out of this city. Miniſters library.

The univerſity library, in the year 1718, was very much augmented by the addition of count Boineburg's collection, which was preſented to the univerſity, together with three thouſand dollars, and is depoſited in the *Schola Juris* behind St. Mary's church. Univerſity Library.

Over the door within the room are theſe words:

Hic mortui vivunt, i. e. 'Here live the dead.'

And oppoſite to it, under the ſtatue of count Boineburg, late governor of Erfurt, is this motto:

Hic muti loquuntur. 'Here the dumb ſpeak.

Among the manuſcripts of the univerſity library are the acts and decrees of the council of Baſil, ſeveral ſpeeches made in that council, and a collection of ſpeeches made at the council of Conſtance, all in Latin; the manual Bible of the famous John Huſs, in the ſame language; the pſalter written on parchment with notes. As for the old printed books in this library, Kanold gives an account of them in his *Muſeographia*, p. 393. Manuſcripts

On the bridge built a-croſs the Gera there is a ſtone marked with a wheel, which is ſaid to be the centre of the city; and near it is ſhewn the houſe of the famous Dr. Fauſtus. Dr. Fauſtus's houſe.

Gotha is three German miles from Erfurt, and lies in a vale; but the ducal palace ſtands on an eminence. Its ancient name was Grimmenſtein, which, after the troubleſome times under duke John Frederick, was changed to Friedenſtein. Gotha.

The ducal library conſiſts of about thirty thouſand printed volumes, and two thouſand manuſcripts. The value of the latter may be in ſome meaſure known by the catalogue of them publiſhed by the celebrated D. Cyprian. But ſince the publication of that work, which was in 1714, the number of manuſcripts has been greatly increaſed. To travellers, whoſe time will not permit them to take a particular view of the books, &c. are ſhewn an old manuſcript of part of the Old Teſtament, which, on account of its illuminations, is a very Ducal library.

very curious piece, and ſome Greek and Latin Breviaries, one of which, remarkable for its illuminations and rich binding, was made for the emperor Charles V. Spolatin's manual Bible, written in the year 1518, in a very ſmall character; letters of Eraſmus, Luther, Melancthon, Munzer, Carlſtad, Zwinglius, Calvin, Schwenkfeld, the elector Frederick the Wiſe, *&c.* an original letter from Henry VIII. king of England, to the duke of Saxony againſt Luther; and four volumes in folio of miſcellaneous writings by the elector John Conſtans. Here are alſo one-and-thirty volumes in folio, full of very neat drawings of the ancient coins and medals of the Roman emperors, by Jacopo di Strada, a native of Mantua, who lived in the middle of the ſixteenth century, and whoſe ſon Ottavio Strada alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the polite arts. The firſt volume is taken up with the coins of Julius Cæſar and his wives. This work was begun in the year 1550 for count Fugger of Kirkberg, for which the artiſt was paid at the rate of a golden guilder for every piece. There are in the imperial library at Vienna ten volumes by the ſame hand; two of which treat of the conſular coins; three are filled with the Latin medals of the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæſar to Claudius Gothicus; three with the Greek coins of the ſaid emperors; and two contain the remaining coins, with ſome of thoſe of the barbarous nations. Lambecci makes great account of theſe books at Vienna, although Strada's integrity in his ſeries of medals is not a little ſuſpected.

Manuſcripts by Strada.

The inſtitutes publiſhed by Godfrey and John, biſhops of Wurtzburg, in the middle of the fifteenth century, ſhewn here, throw a very great light on the laws relating to the duels and combats authorized among the ancient Germans. There is a man repreſented, by a drawing in this work, ſtanding in a pit to his waiſt, who is engaged in a ſingle combat with a woman. In an edict, or anathema, by biſhop Godfrey, to be ſeen among theſe inſtitutes, any perſon, not appearing according to appointment at the time of combat, is declared infamous, his body ſentenced to be thrown to the wild beaſts, *&c.* and all this *in the name of the devil*; which ſounds a little harſh from the mouth of a Chriſtian biſhop. Here are alſo a book of tournaments, held by William duke of Bavaria, which conſiſts entirely of drawings and paintings, and another manuſcript, or rather book of paintings, exhibiting the liveries worn by the officers and ſervants of the ancient dukes and electors of Saxony. In the

Inſtitutes relating to duelling.

the title-page are theſe words: *Friderici Electoris Saxoniæ & Johannis Ducis Saxoniæ Fratrum veſtitus hyemalis An.* 1522. 'The winter dreſs of the two brothers Frederick elector of 'Saxony, and John duke of Saxony, in the year 1552.' This ſhews what is confirmed by ſeveral medals, namely, that it was in that year when theſe two princes firſt ordered the letters *V. D. M. I. Æ.* to be embroidered on their liveries, and particularly on the ermin. The meaning of theſe letters is, *Verbum Domini Manet In Æternum*, i. e. 'The 'word of the Lord endureth for ever.' The copy of the Golden Bull, which is to be ſeen here, is one of the firſt, and by ſome thought to be that which was ſent to the elector of Saxony. Here is alſo a manuſcript work of Tycho Brahe, entitled, *Stellarum octavi orbis inerrantium reſtitutio.* Among the manuſcripts which belonged to the library of Philip duke of Cleves, now in this library, are, the life of Alexander the Great in French, which is more romantic than that by Quintus Curtius, and a great number of the claſſics, as Juſtin, Quintilian, &c. Within theſe few years the princes of Sax-Gotha have brought from France ſeven volumes of French ſtate memoirs of a late date, which were communicated to them by the princes of the blood, and for the copying of which they paid two hundred dollars *.

Letters on the elector's livery.

Among the old printed books ſhewn here, the moſt remarkable are the new Digeſt, or the latter part of the Pandects, beginning at the 39th book, printed at Venice on parchment in 1477; the *Jus Canonicum*, or canon law, in three volumes, of the ſame date and place; the Florentine edition of the Pandects, printed in the year 1553, by Lorenzo Torrentini, the oldeſt impreſſion of Theuerdanks, &c.

In the apartments belonging to this library are the portraits of ſeveral perſons eminent for their birth, high ſtation, or learning.

The cabinet of medals is under the direction of ſecretary Liebe, who has lately given a ſpecimen of his great ſkill in antiquities, and at the ſame time of the value of this collection, in his *Gotha nummaria.* The addition of the Arnſtadt cabinet, for which the duke of Sax-Gotha paid near a hundred thouſand dollars †, has rendered the Gotha collection, next to thoſe of the emperor, the king of France,

Cabinet of medals.

* 30*l.* ſterling. † 6,000 *l.* ſterling.

the

the dukes of Florence and Parma, one of the moſt valuable in the whole world. It is alſo kept in complete order both with regard to the medals and the books. The number of the *Numiſmata Bracteata* amount to about eight or nine hundred; and the ancient gold medals are not much ſhort of the latter number. That of the moſt ancient date in this collection is one of Philip king of Macedon father of Alexander the Great. Among the current coins is a ſilver piece of Aurengzebe weighing ſeven marks *. The largeſt among the medals is one of the preſent king of Pruſſia, having on one ſide the head of that monarch, and on the reverſe a review of troops, with this legend:

Number of them.

Pruſſian medal.

Pro Deo & Milite. 'For God and the ſoldiery.'

The next to this in largeneſs is one of Chriſtian V. king of Denmark. The new gold medals lately ſtruck in Ruſſia were bought of General Wutgenau for fifteen hundred dollars. Here is a medal ſtruck by Hamerani at Rome, which on one ſide repreſents the Pretender to the Britiſh crown with his imaginary royal titles on the exergue, and on the reverſe the head of his lady with this legend round it: CLEMENTINA MAGNAE BRITANNIAE E. T. C. REGINA. Some imagine there is a latent myſtery couched under the letters E. T. C. which have been variouſly interpreted. But I am inclined to think that the points by which the letters are ſeparated were made by miſtake, and that they are no more than an abbreviation of *et cætera*. Among the ſcarce dollars are, one of Denmark, a large Sickingen dollar, and a Heſſian dollar of Philip the Magnanimous; but it is too evident that this dollar is no more than a fraudulent invention of an ingenious goldſmith; who, not a great many years ſince, thus ſcandalouſly impoſed on the antiquarians, many of whom thought themſelves very happy in purchaſing ſuch a piece for a hundred current dollars.

Ruſſian medals.

Medal of the Pretender.

Scarce dollar of Philip the Magnanimous.

There are two medaliſts now living at Gotha: Koch is certainly the beſt; but is ſomething extravagant in his price. Wermuth is apt to ſlight his work, and diverts his mind from his buſineſs by the ſtudy of phyſic, *&c.* A collection of all the ſilver medals ſtruck by order of Lewis XIV. in 1700 (the ſubſequent years having produced few occaſions for ſuch compliments to that prince) are to be had of him for, three

Medaliſts at Gotha.

* A mark is nine ounces twelve penny-weights.

thou-

thouſand dollars *; and thoſe of England are to be diſpoſed of for eighteen hundred dollars. Moſt of thoſe of his own invention, which are not a few, would admit of great amendments: and indeed it were to be wiſhed that every perſon who can cut a die were not permitted to ſtrike a medal in commemoration of hiſtorical events, without being under the inſpection of perſons of capacity and genius, appointed by the ſovereign previouſly to examine the deſign. The chief uſe of medals is to illuſtrate and aſcertain paſſages in hiſtory; but if the preſent method of proceeding is ſuffered to go on, it will in time throw hiſtory into an inextricable confuſion. The accuracy of the medals lately ſtruck in honour of the ducal family of Sax-Gotha is not to be queſtioned, as they are all of the invention of the celebrated Cyprian; who not only obſerves hiſtorical preciſion, but always chuſes the legends out of ſome claſſic author, which are extremely well adapted to the ſubject of the medal. The laſt medal of this kind ſtruck by Koch, on one ſide repreſents the heads of the ſeven princes of Sax-Gotha now living, and on the reverſe the preſent duke, with this legend: Abuſe of medals.

Cari genitoris imago. 'The image of the dear parent.'

The muſeum at Gotha is alſo very far from being contemptible. It contains ſuch a number of onyx's ſet in different kinds of work, that at a moderate computation they are valued at ſixty thouſand dollars †. Among theſe is one of admirable beauty, repreſenting a man ſitting with a ſpear in his hand, and a woman ſtanding by him; and another is joined to a ſardonyx. Here are alſo ſhewn the four large bowls, one of which is of red, the ſecond of green jaſper, the third of white agate, and the fourth of *lapis nephriticus*, which is very famous for its virtue as an alexipharmic, and powerful remedy in nephritic diſorders. Theſe bowls are each of a ſingle piece. The image of Lewis XIV. to be ſeen here, was cut out of a ſingle amethyſt. The ſilver elephant on a pedeſtal of agate, with a capariſon of gold ſet with emeralds and diamonds, is the work of the famous Dinglinger of Dreſden; and a ſtandiſh enamelled and ſet with gems was made by the ſame hand. The original price of the latter was eight hundred dollars ‡; but it was afterwards bought of a certain princeſs for thirty. Eight fine Muſeum at Gotha. Onyx's. Artificial curioſities of gems.

* About 450*l.* † 9000*l.* ſterling. ‡ 120*l.* ſterling.

cameo's

cameo's, to be ſeen here, together with a crucifix made of a piece of the wood of the croſs, as is pretended, were formerly in the cabinet of Chriſtina queen of Sweden, to whom they were preſented by pope Alexander VII. This muſeum exhibits a great number both of ancient and modern *cameo*'s and *intaglio*'s, and the following curioſities: the emperor Matthias's drinking-glaſs enriched with curious chaſed work in gold; that of Erneſt the Pious, one of the dukes of Sax-Gotha, of rock cryſtal ſet with diamonds; ſeven large tankards of curious workmanſhip in ivory, one of which, made by Baltaſar of Dreſden, is deſervedly admired; and two or three earthen vaſes, painted by Raphael, together with a large copper bowl enamelled with black and white, aſcribed to the ſame artiſt, which coſt the duke ten thouſand dollars *. Several Indian idols were brought hither from the Arnſtadt cabinet, which are made of a kind of ſpotted ſtone.

Pictures. Here is alſo a good collection of pictures, the moſt remarkable among which are the portraits of Paul Rubens, his miſtreſs, and his diſciple Vandyk, all painted in one piece by Rubens himſelf, with ſome good pieces in miniature, and night-pieces; a book, in which Brugel the elder has exquiſitely painted ſixty-one portraits of perſons of diſtinction, the firſt of which in order is that of the emperor Rudolph II. alſo a ſcreen conſiſting of ſeven large leaves, on which are painted the moſt remarkable paſſages in the hiſtory of the New Teſtament, by the ſame Brugel, which coſt the duke eight thouſand dollars †. Here is a ring of the elector John Frederick, which, inſtead of a ſtone, is ſet with a moſt curious little watch. Among the amber works ſhewn here is a very curious cheſs-board, and a ſmall altar. Here is alſo a great number of cryſtal veſſels. The chalice carved with figures is reckoned a great curioſity on account of its large ſize, as it is made out of one piece of elder tree. Among the curious wax-works to be ſeen in this muſeum, are the images of ſeveral perſons of the ducal family of Sax-Gotha, made by a young woman called Braun, who lived in the late duke's time; the father, mother, and grand-mother of the preſent duke, together with four other curious pieces of fine white wax, by Abraham Drentwet, a native of this place, who finiſhed the laſt pieces in 1724, when he was ſeventy-ſeven years of age. Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, by Albrecht Durer, coſt a thouſand ducats: And in-

* 1500*l.* ſterling. † 1200*l.* ſterling.

deed

deed this piece is in every part admirable, eſpecially in the foliage.

Among the curious pieces in ivory are fourteen hollow balls turned one within another; Auguſtus king of Poland on horſeback, done by the famous Kreuger of Dantzick; and a beggar ornamented with roſe diamonds, which is ſtrangely out of character, made at Nurenberg. Here are alſo ſhewn the following curioſities, *viz.* a battle beautifully painted on marble, ſome pieces of curious inlaid Florentine work, the electoral ſword of prince Frederic William, and two Japoneſe ſabres with varniſhed ſcabbards; another ſabre with a ſcabbard, richly ſet with rubies, turquoiſes, and *lapis nephriticus*, which was worn by king John Sobieſki, at the interview which the emperor Leopold, after the ſiege of Vienna had been raiſed; ſeveral Turkiſh ſabres; a janizary's muſket and ſword, both inlaid with ſilver, and ſome Turkiſh arrows; a marſhal's ſtaff made of the cinnamon-tree, a flagealet of the ſame; and a ſtaff, on the head of which the paſſion of Chriſt is engraved with ſurpriſing minuteneſs; this ſtaff is the horn of an unicorn, or rather of a fiſh caught in the north ſeas. The mineral cabinet, which conſiſts of above a hundred glaſs caſes, contains above thirty quintals of different kinds of ore, the greateſt part of which belonged to the collection made by Mr. Schonberg, out of the mines in Saxony, and was bought by the duke of Gotha for ſixteen thouſand dollars. Among the reſt there is no ſmall quantity of pure gold and ſilver dug out of the mine, with very beautiful pieces of jaſper, granate, amethyſt, *&c.* The mathematical inſtruments are not yet arranged in proper order: Among theſe are the following curioſities, *viz.* a perpetual calendar of ſilver finely engraven, and weighing thirty pounds; a burning-glaſs and a concave mirrour of metal for the ſame purpoſe, both made by Mr. Tſchirnhauſen, who received three thouſand dollars * for them; ſome optical paintings; ſeveral pagan idols; a ſmall mandrake †; and ancient urns of bronze,

Ivory work.

Cabinet of minerals.

Mathematical inſtruments.

* 450 *l.*

† For an account of this we muſt look back into remote antiquity. Our credulous (German) anceſtors ſuffered themſelves to be confirmed in their ſuperſtitious opinion by ridiculous artificial figures, which were generally pretended to be the natural ſhape of the *mandragora* or mandrakes; and the poſſeſſion of one of thoſe figures was ſuppoſed to place a perſon beyond the reach of any misfortune. If the vulgar opinion were to be credited, Laban's daughters, in that early age, were not unacquainted with the mandrake and its virtues. The celebrated maid of Orleans, it is pretended, owed all her ſucceſſes to

bronze, clay, and glaſs, for which the late prince of Schwartzburg-Arnſtadt paid a hundred ducats *. The model of the *Toro Farneſe*, to be ſeen here, was made in the year 1614 by Adrian Vries, a native of the Hague. It is a beautiful piece; but the artiſt has taken the liberty to deviate in ſeveral particulars from the original in the Farneſian palace at Rome. The marble ſlab, on which is a map of Germany with all its names in relievo, in my opinion ſhews the author to have been poſſeſſed of the ſecret of etching in marble, not the leaſt trace of the engraver being ſeen ſeen on it; but the whole appears as if it was caſt. This art, which was ſuppoſed to be loſt, has, within theſe few years, to the great advantage of the ſculptors and all who work in marble, been again diſcovered; for by an equal mixture of ſpirit of ſalt and diſtilled vinegar, the marble may be etched to any depth in a very ſhort time: The emboſſed part of the work, by means of a certain varniſh laid on it, receives no damage. Here is a great variety of figured Florentine marble, and ſeveral *calculi* taken out of human bodies; one is as big as a man's fiſt, and proved fatal to the celebrated Nurenburg divine Dr. Saubert. Here is another not much ſmaller taken from one Mr. Strange, an officer of the houſhold of the duke of Sax-Gotha; ſeventy ſmaller ſtones were alſo found in his gall-bladder. Seven other large ſtones, which were found in the gall of a corpulent lady belonging to the court, are to be ſeen here, who lived above eighty years. Her gall-bladder was as large as that of an ox, and what was contained in it, was of a greeniſh white, like curdled milk. It is obſervable that when the body of duke William Lewis of Wurtemburg, who died in the year 1677, in the ſixtieth year of his age, was opened, his liver appeared quite black and waſted, the lungs extremely decayed, and in his gall-bladder were found four hundred and eighty-four ſtones of the ſize of linſeeds, and fifteen of the bigneſs of a pea. I paſs over ſeveral ſtones extracted from different animals, and ſhall only mention one

the mandrake. If a counſellor [in Germany] comes into repute for gaining of cauſes, he generally falls under a ſuſpicion of having a ſecret inteſligence with the mandrake. See *Thomas de Mandragora*, *Frommann. de faſcinat.* p. 669. *Roth. de imagunculis Germ. magicis.* *Joh. Sam. Schmid de Alrunis*, and *Keyſler. antiqu. Sept. p.* 504.

* Urns are well known to be the remains of antiquity; and, as a great number of them have been dug up in Germany, one cannot ſufficiently wonder at Munſter's ignorance, who, in *Coſmogr. l. IV. c.* 49. *p.* 698, reckons them among the *luſus naturæ*, or natural curioſities.

found

found in the gall-bladder of a horſe, which weighed four pounds and three quarters. Bezoar is ſuppoſed to be ſuch a ſtone or *calculus* taken from a ſpecies of the Eaſt and Weſt Indian goats. The *pietra del porco*, or ſwine-ſtone, which was in ſuch high repute about thirty years ago, that one of them was ſold for a hundred or two hundred dollars, is taken out of the gall-bladder of a ſpecies of porcupines in Malacca. The virtue of this ſtone conſiſts in its alcaline volatile ſalts, which abſorb the acid humours and promote perſpiration.

Among the artificial curioſities are the following, *viz.* a landſcape made entirely of corallines, which coſt a thouſand dollars; the elevation of a palace all of garden ſeeds arranged with the niceſt art; a *gondola* and a crown both made with cloves. Among the *luſus naturæ*, as they are called, though poſſibly they may have a reſemblance of things unknown to us, is a large ſponge in the form of a grenadier's cap, and a white coral root repreſenting a monkey. Here are alſo ſhoes and houſhold furniture uſed by the Aſiatics, Chineſe books, and ſome beautiful ſhells. Among the latter I obſerved the *oſtrea imbricata & rugata*, or the *concha bivalvis dentata & inciſa*, a very rare ſhell, and by ſome called the *cock's-comb*. A collection of fine prints and another of chirurgical inſtruments have been begun here; above three hundred dollars have already been laid out for the latter, and more are daily expected from France. All the natives or other ſurgeons ſettled here have the free uſe of them. Here is alſo kept the coat in which the brother of the preſent duke was ſhot before Toulon, with his gloves and ſword. Here are alſo not a few anatomical curioſities, among which are embryo's from one month to eight months after conception. A body with the nerves and arteries moſt curiouſly injected, a mummy, *&c.* In the cabinet of rare animals dried are ſeen an eaſtern ſea cat, with a kind of entrails or ſtrong filaments, which it makes uſe of for catching fiſh, and a frog with long ears known by the name of *aurelio*; a Weſt-Indian ſea mouſe without feet, which reflects a variety of colours like the rainbow; a ſea horſe; the *orbis*, a fiſh which reſembles a round ball; the king of the paradiſe birds, in colour reſembling the fineſt red velvet, with two feathers in his tail of a remarkable length, turning inwards; a *hukua*, or ant-catcher; a flying fiſh; with uncommon ſpiders, ſerpents, ſcorpions, ſalamanders, frogs, crocodiles, tortoiſes, and a very remarkable large ſummer-bird, which flies only in the night-time. This happened to fly into the chamber of the

Artificial curioſities.

Shells.

Anatomy.

Animals.

late counſellor Weitzen of Gotha, and is very remarkable on account of the figure of a death's head plainly viſible on its back.

Frederickſthal. Beſides the ducal palace, Frederickſthal, or the pleaſure-houſe for feaſts and aſſemblies, is alſo worth ſeeing. In this palace is a large piece of painting repreſenting the czar Peter on horſeback, conducted by Mercury, Neptune, Fame, Courage, and Plenty, with ſeveral other figures offering him gifts. Here are alſo the following pieces, *viz.* the judgment of Paris; the four parts of the world with their uſual ſymbols; ſeveral ſmall portraits of the royal family of France; a ſmall hiſtory-piece in four compartments, the firſt repreſenting the carrying off of the Saxon princes Erneſt and Albert, the ſecond their reſcue, the third their magnificent reception, and the fourth the execution of the robbers. The garden of this palace is indeed ſmall, but well laid out in walks, water-works, graſs parterre's, and adorned with buſts and ſtatues. Among the latter are ſome good copies of the moſt celebrated pieces of antiquity. At the end of the garden is a delightful *grotto* with a flat roof. The pavement is of a variegated marble dug near Coberg; and the cieling and walls are embelliſhed with ſhells, ores, and figures in glaſs-work. On one ſide of it, among ſeveral ſmall *jettaus*, is the image of Neptune, and on the other that of Thetis. There are ſome curious paintings of rare flowers and vegetables in the apartment of the ſecond ſtory.

Orangery. Betwixt Frederickſthal and the palace is a fine orangery or green-houſe, which is kept in very good order. Here, among a great number of exotics, are to be ſeen coffee and ſtrawbery trees.

The country hereabouts, which belongs to the landgravate of Thuringia, ſwarms with field-mice, which commit great ravages amongſt the corn; for they not only devour a great quantity in autumn, but alſo lay up large winter ſtores in their holes; ſo that the government, in order, as far as poſſible, to extirpate theſe noxious animals, gives for every full-grown mouſe ſix *pffenings* *, and three for a young one. One may imagine what vaſt ſwarms of them infeſt this country from the number of theſe vermin taken only within the duchy of Gotha in the year 1721, which amounted to eighty thouſand one hundred and thirty-ſix.

* About three farthings.

Three

Three German miles from Gotha lies Arnſtadt in a level and very fruitful country. Neat this place the river Gera puts a very complicated machine in motion: it is a mill conſiſting of ſixteen mill-ſtones for grinding wheat, and two for oats, &c. This mill is at preſent farmed for two thouſand *guldens* a year. Arnſtadt.

Both the copper and ſilver mines of Ilmenauer have ſuffered great damages from the water; ſo that the mint, in which were formerly ſtruck very beautiful dollars impreſſed with a brood hen, is entirely at a ſtand. Ilmenauer mines.

In the ſlate quarries of this country are found ſeveral petrified plants, ſhells, crabs, and other fiſhes. Here are alſo great nuber of *dendrites* and ſtones, repreſenting natural landſcapes, which may be diſcerned by the help of imagination. Some have gone ſo far as to imagine they can diſtinguiſh in ſuch ſtones the figure of a fowl, Noah's ark, a crucifix, Moſes's face, a death's head, Luther's portrait, and the like; which may be urged on occaſion, as *argumenta ad hominem* *, but have no other uſe or foundation in nature. Beautiful petrified fiſhes are alſo found in the black ſlates dug out of the copper mines lying in the county of Henneberg; and I ſaw at Dreſden the ſkeleton of a ſea cat impreſſed on ſuch a piece of ſlate, which had been found in one of theſe mines. Petrefactions.

Betwixt Ilmenaw and Schleuſſingen the road lies through part of the foreſt of Thuringia, and travellers take freſh horſes for Frauenwalda, on the top of the mountain. This country affords no other grain but a few oats, ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to buy corn from their neighbours; but this is in ſome meaſure compenſated by the great plenty of wood growing in theſe parts, which is ſold at a very low rate. The mountains are very ſteep and the roads bad, eſpecially for carriages; but are ſomething better between Jena and Coberg by the way of Grafenthal and Saalfeld. However, this rugged coarſe tract of land included in the Thuringen foreſt, affords the inhabitants many of the neceſſaries of life, and enables them to carry on a traffic with their neighbours, to the reciprocal advantage of both parties. Here are many iron works; and the great plenty of wood which grows here is very ſerviceable to carry them on. A great quantity of diſtilled waters are likewiſe exported from hence; and the Thuringen foreſt. Food of the Inhabitants.

* In order to confute papiſts, who produce ſuch natural repreſentations as proofs of the Virgin Mary's aſſumption, and other tenets of the Romiſh church.

other commodities of the country are pitch, tar, roſin, pine-ſoot, and ſlate; ſhingles, ſieves, ſhovels, and other utenſils made of wood. Here are alſo ſome ſulphur mines, and ſeveral glaſs-houſes. Neither are curioſities for the entertainment of naturaliſts wanting in theſe parts. At Mannebach, a village of Sax-Gotha, in the diſtrict of Schwartzwald, nor far from Ilmenau, fragments of ſlate are often dug up, on which the impreſſions of ſeveral known plants are to be ſeen, eſpecially angelica and fern.

Petrifactions.

Plants among the Mannebach ſlates.

Thoſe ſlate quarries were firſt diſcovered in 1691, and have ever ſince proved of conſiderable profit to the country. Near Suhla, which belongs to the duke of Meynungen, are found beautiful *dendrites*, whoſe properties and colours differ, according as they derive their origin from copper or iron. Hence the repreſentation of little trees on ſome are red, on others yellow or black, on others brown; and on a few they are of a lively green. In one quarry ſeveral kinds of petrified fiſhes have been found incloſed in the ſlate. I have already made mention of the ſkeleton of a crocodile which was found near Suhla. In ſome parts of the dukedom of Meynungen there are mines of pit-coal.

Petrified fiſhes.

Elephant dug out of the earth.

In my deſcription of Gotha I omitted the account of a ſkeleton of an elephant, which was dug up near that city, namely, at Burg-Tonna, which is as follows: About the beginning of December, in the year 1695, four large teeth, each of which weighed twelve pounds, and two horns, each four ells in length, were dug up at the above-mentioned place (on an eminence where the beſt white ſand for hour-glaſſes is found) at the depth of eleven ells; and in April 1696 all the reſt of a complete ſkeleton was found in the ſame place; which Dr. Tenzel found to be that of an elephant, by comparing it with the deſcription of an elephant anatomized by Dr. Moulins, a phyſician at Dublin. But as this ſkeleton had laid in a *ſtratum* of ſand, it had been corroded by it, and ſeemed to be rather calcined than petrified; ſo that few of the bones could be preſerved entire. Near this extraordinary ſkeleton a great quantity of long and round ſhells were alſo found. Tenzel communicated this diſcovery to the learned Magliabecchi, the great duke's librarian at Florence; but at the ſame time carried on a hot paper-war with ſome phyſicians at Gotha; who inſiſted that this ſkeleton was an *unicornu foſſile*, and that it had no relation to the animal kingdom, though they themſelves could not but allow, that the horns of a ſtag had been dug up not long before

fore near Tonna. Tenzel has farther ſhewn, beyond contradiction, that petrifactions of leaves, ears of corn, and wood, have alſo been found in the ſtone quarries near Tonna.

An elephant's tooth, three ells long, and proportionally thick, was found on the banks of the river Saal, at Camburg in Thuringia, which occaſioned farther ſearch; and, by digging deeper, ſix *dentes molares* and other large bones of an elephant were found *. Alſo at Camburg.

Dr. Wedel, in his *Exercitationes Med. Philolog. Dec. X. Exerc. I. p.* 10, gives a particular account of the elephant's tooth that was dug up entire, in the year 1685, near Hildburghauſen. The doctor, at firſt ſight, knew it to be the tooth of that animal; and it alſo proved good ivory when it was tried in the turner's lathe. *Agricola de Natur. Foſſil. l. V. c.* 5. informs us, that the ſkeleton of a human body was found near Saalfeld in digging a mine. At Hildburghauſen.

At Schleuſſingen there is a celebrated college maintained by the joint contributions of the dukes of Eiſenach, Gotha, Weymar, Meynungen, and the elector of Saxony. The preſident of it is choſen annually; and he has the diſpoſal of all places which fall vacant within his year. Here are about thirty ſtudents on the foundation, and the whole number of them is between ſeventy and eighty. Schleuſſingen.

The celebrated Homann has publiſhed a copper-plate, in two ſheets, of the ducal palace of Hildburghauſen, together with the gardens; but, inſtead of giving us the palace as it now appears, he has repreſented it according to the elegant plan deſigned by the late duke; which has not yet been put in execution, and probably never will, unleſs affairs ſhould take a happier turn. The town is indeed ſmall, but well built. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and moſt of the houſes regular and of an equal height. The preſent duke is highly to be commended for his honour and juſtice in paying off his family debts. For this purpoſe he has reduced the number of his guards, and obſerves the ſame ſimplicity and moderation in every other part of his houſhold †. Hildburghauſen.

The road leading from Hildburghauſen to Rodach lies along a plain, and is kept in good repair. Rodach.

* *Vid. Büttneri Rudera diluvii teſtes.* §. 128.

† The preſent duke Erneſt Frederic Charles, in 1749, married the princeſs Louiſa of Denmark. Some account of the foundation of the Hildburghauſen college in 1706 is to be found in Mr. Burchard's hiſtory of his own times.

Petrifactions at Rodach.

About Rodach are found ſeveral pure veins of plaſter. At Elſa, about half a league from the town, is a hollow way, where a great number of ſtreaked ſhells or *pectines* are found; and about Gradſtadt, among many other ſhells, ſome beautiful *nautili* are dug up. As to the foſſils and petrifactions found in the country about Coberg, good pit coal is dug up in the foreſt; at Fechkeim petrified *conchæ chamitæ* and *cornua Ammonis* are frequently found, and at Lauter, *pectines*, *cornua Ammonis*, and all ſorts of *conchæ*, ſingly and in maſſes adhering together; at Gardſtadt, which is three ſtages from Coberg, and lies oppoſite to Cronach, *belemnitæ* and all kinds of ſhells are dug up; at Unter-ſiemau petrified wood, and at Sonnenberg *morochti* or white *dendritæ*, are found in abundance.

At Coberg.

Cabinet of curioſities at Coberg.

Dr. Verpoorten has a curious cabinet at Coberg, the greateſt part of which was collected by his late father-in-law Dr. Riehm. A conſiderable collection of petrifactions, minerals, inſects, *&c.* has alſo been made by Dr. Albrecht of the ſame place.

Coberg is a pretty town, and has a very flouriſhing trade and ſeveral manufactures. The Caſimire college has ſuſtained a great loſs in the removal of that prodigy of literature and model of virtue Dr. Cyprian, and no longer enjoys the reputation it formerly had *.

I am, *&c.*

Coberg, Nov. 13, 1730.

* A particular account of this celebrated college has been publiſhed by Godfrey Ludwig. The emperor Leopold, in 1677, conferred ſuch extraordinary privileges on it, that it might be ſaid to rival ſome univerſities. As Luther reſided ſome months at Coberg in the year 1530, the archives here may be looked upon as a treaſury of authentic papers relating to the reformation.

LETTER XC.

An Account of Bareith and Bamberg.

SIR,

THE diſtance from Coberg to Bamberg is ſix German miles: the road lies through a delightful valley, which is watered by the Iſſe or Itch. I ſhall firſt make ſome obſervations on the margraviate of Bareith, and then proceed to deſcribe the difficult rugged road over the mountains.

The alterations which within theſe thirty years have happened in the margrave of Bareith's court, the ſituation of affairs at the laſt margrave's death, and ſome other occurrences are ſufficiently known to you, Sir; but it is to be hoped the country, under the preſent government, will be reſtored to its former flouriſhing ſtate. Its revenues at preſent ſcarce amount to five hundred and fifty thouſand *guldens* *; but they may be very much increaſed, if the people have but time and opportunity allowed them to recover themſelves. Chriſtian-Erlang is a place of conſiderable trade; and the French refugees ſettled there have ſet up ſeveral manufactures, to the great profit of the country. Formerly the mines produced a great quantity of copper and ſilver, and ſome gold; but the ſmelting-houſes and other works have gradually declined, and are now almoſt at a ſtand. However, good green vitriol is ſtill dug up at Wurtſberg, near Gold-Cronach. There is in St. Georgenſtadt a manufacture of brown and white porcelain, great quantities of which are ſold in the neighbouring provinces. They have got the art of burning in the ſilver and gold on the brown porcelain, ſo as not to wear off. A ſet, conſiſting of half a dozen cups and ſaucers, a ſmall tea-pot, a ſlop-baſon, a ſugar-diſh, and tea-caniſter, is ſold for twenty dollars. The art of poliſhing marble, which this country abounds with of all colours, has likewiſe been ſet on foot at St. Georgenſtadt; and,

Revenues.

Trade.

Mines.

Porcelain manufacture.

* 64,166 *l.* ſterling.

among

among other things, they make ſnuff-boxes of yellow and white plaſter, ſo as to reſemble the fineſt *lumachella*: theſe are ſold for two *guldens* a-piece, without any garniture. The marble is poliſhed here by a new invented engine, ſet in motion by horſes or criminals taken out of the houſe of correction; and this machine is ſo well contrived as to poliſh nineteen or twenty marble veſſels of different ſhapes at the ſame time. This country abounds with all the neceſſaries of life, but produces no good wine. All ſorts of game are in greater plenty here than the peaſants could wiſh. Freſh-water fiſh of all kinds are here in great abundance, particularly trout and carp; for, beſides ſeveral brooks, there are two lakes in this country well ſtocked with pike and carp, which are drained alternately once a year. One of theſe is the Neuſtadt Weyher or wear, as it is called by the peaſants; and the other Brandenburg Weyher. The latter is only a quarter of a league from Bareith: this induced the late margrave to build the town and caſtle of St. Georgenſtadt on this lake. Every time this lake is drained it yields about a hundred and eighty quintals of fiſh. It is ſaid that it formerly covered fifteen hundred acres of land; but its preſent extent is not above eight or nine hundred acres; and in many parts it is over-run with weeds, which muſt needs occaſion unhealthy exhalations. In my account of Ambras I mentioned the fatal conſequences attending the neglect of ſuch a lake, and the effects its noxious effluvia had on the air; and probably the many fevers that rage every year in Bareith are chiefly owing to the vicinity of this lake, and the want of proper care in clearing it of weeds, *&c.* About the beginning of this century, malignant and continual fevers prevailed every year at Stutgard, ſo that the phyſicians were at a loſs what to do with ſuch a number of patients. But a large pond, or ditch, on the eaſt ſide of the city wall being drained, not with any view of preſerving the health of the inhabitants, but on another account, the fevers in Stutguard proved not only leſs frequent, but alſo leſs fatal than before; ſo that what Pliny, *lib.* XVII. *c.* 4. ſays of Philippi, may be juſtly applied to that city: *Et circa Philippos culturâ ſiccata regio mutavit cælo habitum*, i. e. 'The draining of the moraſſes about Philippi, by cultivating the ſoil, cauſed an agreeable change in the temperature of the air.' There are ſtill two lakes, or large ponds,

Wheel for marble.

Fertility of the country.

Fiſh.

Brandenburg lake.

Why is its neighbourhood pernicious to Bareith.

ponds, near Stutgard; the draining of which, as appears from the inſtance cited above, would evidently conduce to the ſalubrity of the air.

As for the internal and hidden riches of Fitchtelberg, a place on the frontiers of Bareith oppoſite to Upper Pfalz, which have been ſo much talked of; that opinion is grounded on very ridiculous, or at leaſt uncertain traditions. However, the Fitchtelberg mountains yield good cornelians, cryſtals, &c. One part of them is continually covered with ſnow. What is moſt remarkable in theſe mountains, is the ſource of four famous rivers, which at firſt direct their courſe towards the four cardinal points. This circumſtance, and the names of the rivers, are ſpecified in the following lines: Fichtelberg.

Quattuor effundo fluvios Mons Piniſer, ex his
Ad terræ partem quamlibet unus abit.
Mœnus ad occaſum fertur, ſed Nabus, ad Auſtrum,
Egra Ortum, Borcam denique Sala petit.

The margraviate of Bareith abounds with marble of various colours, beyond any other province in Germany. From Schwartzenbach in the wood and the neighbourhood of Preſeck comes a grey marble, variegated with yellow ſpots, which ſhine like metal. Near Hof, in Voigtland, red, black, and grey kinds of marble are dug up; ſome pieces of the laſt ſort are variegated with red ſpots, like drops of blood. Green marble is found at Naila, yellow at Streitberg, and ſeveral other kinds at Lichtenberg, near Heerwagen, and Gold-Cronach.

There is nothing remarkable in the city of Bareith, ſo as to deſerve a traveller's notice. The hermitage not far from hence, built by the late extravagant margrave, has beautiful grotto's and fine marble ornaments. Hermitage near Bareith.

The road from Bareith over Hollfeld to Bamberg is very uneven, rugged, and ſtony; and yet it is not near ſo bad as that over Streitberg to Erlang. Thoſe who are fond of natural curioſities may find in theſe parts a great variety of petrifactions.

In the country of Giech, *cornua Ammonis, aſteriæ, nautili, turbinites, lapides Judaici, vermes marini, belemnitæ, pectines, oclithi, conchæ, anomiæ dentatæ*, and other ſhells, together with petrified wood, are found in great quantities.

What

What is particularly worth notice, is a ſpring of excellent clear water, at half a league's diſtance from Thurnau, near the village of Upper Mengau, which throws up ſand, little pieces of corals, *echini*, *belemnitæ*, muſſel-ſhells, *aſteriæ*, *ſtellæ marinæ*, *cornua Ammonis*, *tubuli vermiculares*, *lapides Judaici*, *gloſſopetræ*, petrified teeth of ſeveral animals, *&c.* well preſerved, and frequently full of a concreted ſubſtance, not unlike agate. Moſt of theſe petrifactions, though entire, are very ſmall, which is undoubtedly owing to the want of ſufficient force in the ſpring to detach larger marine ſubſtances from their *ſtrata*, and to throw them up by the bubbling of the water. There is a cave near Schurndorf which exhibits a variety of figures, all of a ſhining white colour, formed by petrified exſudations.

Schurndorf pit.

In the diſtrict of Scheſslitzer, as alſo the country about Lutheran-Halſtadt, are found fine *alcyonia*, *cornua Ammonis*, *chelonites*, which are a ſpecies of *echini*; *cochleæ*, *belemnitæ*, and coralline concretions.

Country of Scheſslitzer.

The *echini* which are found in theſe parts bear the name of *knopfen*, on account of their ſhape; and for the ſame reaſon they are called button-ſtones in England. The Latin names of the different kinds of them are *brontiæ*, *ombriæ*, *lapides bufonum majores*, i. e. toadſtones, *&c.* They are divided into *pileati & galeati*. The latter are called, in Engliſh, helmet-ſtones.

Echini.

The *pileati* are again ſubdivided into a convex ſort, terminating in a ſharp point, which, in Engliſh, are called cap-ſtones, and thoſe which are diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *fibulares*. In both theſe kinds five double rows of knobs run from the apex in the centre to the baſe, like ſo many ſutures. Here are alſo *echini cordati*, which have ſome diſtant reſemblance of a heart. The ſea animal, from which this petrifaction derives its origin, is of the teſtaceous kind; and from its figure is called in High Dutch *ſeeapfel*, i. e. ſea-apple, and in Engliſh the button-fiſh, or ſea-urchin *, on account of the prickles with which it is armed in every part. It is called by the Italians *eſtrice marino*. Thoſe found in the European ſeas (eſpecially in the Adriatic, the gulph of Ge-

Echinus.

* This little fiſh, I believe, is never found in the Britiſh ſeas, and conſequently is little known in England, though the author has given it an Engliſh name. It is found in the Mediterranean, and is called, in the ſouthern parts of France, *urſin*. It reſembles a hedge-hog in miniature, for it is not above two inches in diameter, including the prickles.

noa,

noa, and in the north ſea) have only one orifice, and that in the middle of its baſis or belly. The *echinus cordatus*, which, in ſome places, is found petrified, is properly the *riccio marino*, or *echino ſpatago*. A particular ſpecies of the *echini* is called *cardo marino*, which has large prickles growing on round tubercles. Theſe have an aperture both in the upper and lower part juſt at the centre. The neighbourhood of Chriſtian-Erlang affords a fine white *piſolithi*, which ſeems to be a ſpecies of the *oclithi*. Piſolithi.

The city of Bamberg, which was formerly called Babenberg or Pfaffenberg, lies in a fertile and delightful country. The monks and clergy ſeem to be good judges of the fertility, &c. of a country; for we ſeldom meet with a convent, or any religious foundation, which is not poſſeſſed of ſome of the beſt land in the whole province where it ſtands. Bamberg abounds in eſculent herbs and other vegetables, fruit, grain and wine; but it is more particularly remarkable for the fine liquorice it produces, which is exported to moſt parts of Europe. This plant grows to the height of five or ſix feet, and takes very deep root. This country alſo produces ſaffron; but this is not ſo good as that of Auſtria. Situation of Bamberg. Fertility of the country.

In the treaſury of the cathedral of Bamberg, beſides abundance of relics *, are ſhewn the four goſpels written on parchment in beautiful letters of gold, curiouſly bound, and ſet with precious ſtones. This volume was a preſent of the emperor Henry II. as was alſo the bull of pope Boniface VIII. in which the credulous vulgar are aſſured that the holy nail kept here is unqueſtionably one of thoſe that faſtened our Saviour to the croſs. Here are alſo to be ſeen ſeveral large ivory trumpets formerly uſed, before bells were invented, to call the people together to divine ſervice; many valuable *oſtenſoria*, chalices, prieſts veſtments, &c. In this this church is the monument of pope Clement II. who was a native of Germany, and died at Bamberg in 1047. His proper name was Suidgerus: he was born at Meyendorf, and was the ſecond biſhop of Bamberg. The emperor having in 1046, depoſed the three anti-popes, Benedict IX. Silveſter III. and Gregory VI. exalted Suidgerus to the papal dignity. But this pontiff not being able to ſuppreſs the corruptions of the court of Rome, and laying them extremely to heart, returned again to Bamberg, where, about nine Clement the IId's grave.

* A long catalogue of relics is here omitted.

months

months after he had been raiſed to the papal throne, he joyfully exchanged his temporary dignity for the eternal reward of the good uſe he intended to make of it.

Change of the popes name.

Angelus de Nuce, in his notes on the *Chronicon Caſſineſe*, *lib. III. c. LXVI. p.* 409, and Hahn, in his hiſtory of the empire, pretend, without any probability, that the cuſtom of changing the names of the new elected popes was wholly, or in a great meaſure, owing to the harſhneſs of the ſound of the family names of ſeveral of the popes, who were natives of France or Germany; as for inſtance, Gerebert, Suidger, Poppo, Hildebrand, muſt ſound very rough, inharmonious, and diſagreeable to a Roman ear. Upon this account they tell us, that theſe names were changed into others more muſical, as Silveſter, Clemens, Damaſus, and Gregory. What is alledged of pope Sergius, and his former name *Os Porci*, i. e. Hog's-Face, has too much the air of a fable to be credited *.

The emperor Henry II. died in the year 1024, at Grona, near Gottingen; but his remains were interred at Bamberg. Marianus Scotus, *lib.* III, ſays, that he was buried in the convent of St. Peter, which he himſelf had founded. However, the tombs of Henry II. and the empreſs Cunigunda are ſtill to be ſeen in this cathedral. A fabulous legend acquaints us, that when Cunigunda's body was brought into the church, a voice was heard which uttered theſe words, *Cede, virgo, virgini*; 'Virgin, give place to a virgin;' upon which, the legend ſays, that the body of Henry, which lay on the right hand, immediately moved to the left, and gave place to his imperial conſort. The marble image of the empreſs lies on the right of her huſband on the tomb; a circum-

* The improbability of this ſtory is demonſtrated by Du Pin *Biblioth. eccleſ. tom.* 8. Becmann *in ſyſt. dignit. illuſtr. p.* 539. and in the *Act. Erud. Lipſ. an.* 1698, *p.* 234. In all appearance the pretended vicars of Chriſt would have themſelves looked upon as the worthy ſucceſſors of St. Peter, who is ſuppoſed, but without foundation, to have been the firſt biſhop of Rome; ſince our Saviour changed that apoſtle's name from Simon to Peter. At laſt, cuſtom has eſtabliſhed it into a law, that every pope, upon his acceſſion to St. Peter's chair, muſt take upon him the *nomen obedientiæ*, as the new name that he aſſumes is called; and for this reaſon even pope Adrian VI. is accuſed by the Roman-catholic hiſtorians of obſtinacy and diſobedience for refuſing to conform with this ancient cuſtom. What ſeems very remarkable, is, that none of the popes have ventured to aſſume the name of Peter; but this proceeds from a ſuperſtitious fear, grounded on an old prophecy, which ſays, that Peter the Second is to be the laſt of the biſhops of Rome. See *Wolf. lect. memor. tom.* I. *cent.* 13. *p.* 454.

ſtance

ſtance not uncommon in ſuch places. The baſſo relievo's repreſent the moſt remarkable paſſages of Henry the Second's life; among which the circumſtance alledged in the bull for the canoniſation of Cunigunda to be ſeen in Mabillon, *Seculum VI. Benedictinum Pars I. p.* 467. namely, that the emperor on his death-bed ſolemnly declared before ſeveral princes and other witneſſes who were preſent, 'That he left 'Cunigunda a virgin as he received her', is not omitted *. On the upper part of the monument are theſe words:

Teſtimony of Henry II. concerning the virginity of his conſort.

D. O. M.
Humani generis
Redemptori Jeſu Chriſto,
Hujus Eccleſiæ
Fundatoribus, Tutoribus, Patronis,
Divis Henrico & Cunigundæ
Cæſareis & virgineis conjugibus,
Aram, Trophæum, Monumentum,
Sacravit, erexit, poſuit.
M. O. E.

'To God the greateſt and beſt of beings, and to Jeſus 'Chriſt the Redeemer of mankind; to the founders, guar-'dians, and patrons of this church; to St. Henry and St. 'Cunigunda, the imperial wedded pair who were pure vir-'gins, this altar, trophy, and monument were erected and 'dedicated by M. O. E.'

The three laſt letters denote *Melchior Otto, Epiſcopus* or biſhop of the dioceſe.

This cathedral was the ſcene where the preſent empreſs renounced the Lutheran, and made a public profeſſion of the Roman-catholic religion. This extraordinary event happened on the firſt day of May, 1707, as ſhe paſſed through Bamberg on her way to Vienna. As there are never wanting learned men, who, beſides their other talents, have an unlimited complaiſance to great perſonages; ſo on this occaſion ſome perſons were found who laboured hard by ſophiſtry and flattery to repreſent the difference between the Roman-catholic and Lutheran religion ſo inconſiderable, as

The preſent empreſs's renunciation of her religion in this cathedral.

* *Beata Kunegunda ſancto Henrico Imperatori fuit non matrimonialiter cognita. Unde cum dominus Imperator ageret in extremis, Principibus & parentibus inquit de illa: Qualem mihi eam adſignâſtis, talem vobis eam reſigno. Virginem eam dediſtis, & virginem reddo.*

ſcarce

ſcarce to be perceived or regarded. The ſentiments of Thomaſius, Fabritius, and other celebrated perſons, publiſhed in ſupport of that poſition, are in every body's hands; ſo that I need not enlarge upon this ſubject. This extraordinary paradox, namely, that the proteſtant doctrine differs in no eſſential article of the chriſtian faith from that of the Romiſh church, alſo gave occaſion to thoſe fine medals which were at that time ſtruck at Wolfenbuttle, by order of duke Antony Ulrick, reprenting the princeſs's head with this inſcription round it, *ELIZABETHA CHRISTINA PRINCEPS BRUNSV. & LUN.* And on the reverſe is the ſame princeſs under the image of religion, with a burning cenſer between two altars, leaving the altar on the left hand, and approaching that on the right. On both altars are alſo burning cenſers irradiated by the name *Jehovah*, with this inſcription:

COETUM NON NVMINA MVTAT.

'She changes her ſect but not her God.'

Underneath are theſe words:

BAMBERGIAE MDCCVII. I. MAJ.

And round the edge,

ACTOR. X. (v. 34.) In OMNI GENTE QVI TIMET DEVM ET OPERATVR JVSTITIAM ACCEPTVS EST EI.

i. e. "In every nation, he that feareth God and worketh "righteouſneſs is accepted with him."

I queſtion whether the zealots of either religion will ſubſcribe to the legend on this medal. This however is certain, that ſoon after, another medal was ſtruck, the invention of which was attributed to a celebrated Jeſuit. On one ſide was the head of the princeſs with the following inſcription:

ELISAB. CHRISTIN. PRINC. BR. ET. LVN. AVITAE. FIDEI. REGIQ. FIDA.

'Elizabeth

'Elizabeth Chriſtina, princeſs of Brunſwic and Luneburg, faithful to the religion of her anceſtors, and to her ſovereign.'

On the reverſe is ſeen a ſea-compaſs with the needle pointing to the polar ſtar, which is ſurrounded by ſeveral other northern conſtellations. Among theſe is the figure of a ſceptre incloſed within a wreath of crowns and ſceptres interwoven: the motto,

NON SCEPTRA SED ASTRA,

i. e. 'Not for a ſceptre but for heaven.'

Why Henry II. was furnamed Claudus.

On the eaſt ſide of the cathedral of Bamberg ſtands a ſtatue of Henry II. and under the left leg, which it ſeems was ſhorter than the other, is fixed a ſtone, about three inches thick. That the emperor was lame by reaſon of that deformity is beyond all doubt, as appears from his known ſurname of Claudus. Hiſtorians had for a long time diſputed about the cauſe of Henry the Second's lameneſs, and ſome ridiculouſly maintained, that his hip, like that of the patriarch Jacob, had been touched by an angel. At laſt Brower put an end to the diſpute, by proving from moſt authentic records, that it was occaſioned by a hurt the emperor received from a wild boar, at the beginning of his reign.

A maſs for which 4000 ducats are paid.

Not to amuſe you, Sir, any longer with fables, I ſhall paſs over the thread which St. Cunigunda is ſaid to have ſpun about the city of Bamberg, the miraculous hole ſhe made in a bell, *&c.* I ſhall only obſerve, that the biſhop of Bamberg, for perſonally officiating in this church once a year, on St. Cunigunda's day, receives four thouſand ducats.

The biſhop's new palace and the town-houſe are irregular buildings; however, they are very ſpacious, and are furniſhed with ſome good pictures.

Orangery.

The orangery in the Geyerſwerth is very well worth ſeeing. At one end of the garden a ſtag's head is nailed up, with two thick branches of a tree, which, in the year 1683, he ſplit with his horns, in rutting-time.

The Benedictine convent on the Monchſberg is a very magnificent edifice. The church belonging to it has an admirable frontiſpiece, a ſuperb arched roof, and three

fine organs. It is alſo embelliſhed with fine ſculpture and paintings; and, among the latter, the aſſumption of the virgin Mary, being the altar-piece, is the moſt remarkable. The Jeſuits have alſo a very fine church, and an elegant library at Bamberg.

I am,

Bamberg, Nov. 18, 1730*.

LETTER XCI.

Account of Pommersfeld and Chriſtian-Erlang.

SIR,

Pommerſfeld. ABOUT three hours journey from Bamberg lies the caſtle of Weiſſenſtein Pommersfeld, which belongs to count Schonborn. It was begun by the late elector of Mentz and biſhop of Bamberg, and the preſent imperial vice-chancellor and biſhop of Bamberg intends to finiſh it. The elector's engineer Salomon Kleiner has drawn twenty perſpective views and plans of this caſtle, together with the gardens, ſtables, and menageries; which were engraven on copper-plates by Jeremiah Wolfen Erben of Augſburg. A curious traveller will not think much of the trouble and expence in ſeeing this caſtle; eſpecially as it does not lie far from the road that leads from Bamberg to Erlang. The fine hunting-ſeat of Seehof lies cloſe by the road, about a league from Bamberg. The caſtle or palace of Pommersfeld ſtands in a delightful country: but the *corps de logis*, or main body of the building, inſtead of a grand entrance or portico, ſuitable to ſo magnificent a palace, has three little doors; and there are two more in the wings.

* A long diſſertation on St. Vitus's relics, and the figure of a black cock on a ſilver arm of that ſaint, containing a tedious account of a local ſuperſtition, enquiries into the origin of it, *&c.* is here omitted.

The

The ſame number of doors are alſo to be ſeen in the garden front; but they are in a right line, like the ſeven entrances to the ſtadthouſe at Amſterdam.

Oppoſite to the front of the palace are the menagery and ſtables, which are built in an oval form, with a colonade. On one ſide of the middle door ſtands the ſtatue of Julius Cæſar, and on the other that of Alexander the Great with the Gordian knot at his feet. At the entrance to the prince's apartments, which are in the front, are the ſtatues of Charity and Faith on one ſide, and Fortitude and Juſtice on the other. Here is a grand double ſtair-caſe which has few equals; but it is ſaid, that the ſtair-caſe deſigned for the new palace at Wurtzburg will exceed it. The Pommersfeld ſtair-caſe indeed is but one ſtory high, but the roof is as high as the palace itſelf, and the cieling is finely painted by Bies, one of the preſent biſhop's gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and Marchini an Italian: the latter was alſo the architect of this noble ſtair-caſe. The ſtairs, together with the ſculpture on each ſide, are of free-ſtone; but ſome connoiſſeurs find fault with the vaſes, as much too ſmall in proportion to the pedeſtals on which they ſtand. From the court at the foot of the ſtair-caſe you deſcend down ſome ſteps into a beautiful grotto, which, though plaſter or ſtucco-work, by the fine poliſh, &c. reſembles marble. The eight ſtatues of plaſter in this grotto repreſent the four elements and the ſeaſons; and between theſe are ſeveral elegant figures of ſhell-work, repreſenting ſea-animals, and ſome concealed water-works. The luſtres are made with glaſs of various colours. On each ſide of the grotto is a ſmall colonade, where in ſummer orange-trees, &c. are ſet, which, by their fragrancy and verdure, heighten the agreeableneſs of this cool retreat. In the ſtory where the grand ſtair-caſe ends, and exactly over the grotto, is a hall well worth ſeeing, which is adorned with capital pictures and family portraits: it yields a charming view of the gardens, and a delightful proſpect of the adjacent country. The cieling of this hall is curiouſly painted, and embelliſhed with gilt cornices. Moſt of the other apartments are ſmall; but the tapeſtry hangings and other furniture are very ſplendid. One room exhibits ten battles, in which prince Eugene ſignalized himſelf by his courage and conduct; and in the preſent biſhop of Bamberg's drawing-room hangs a copy of Corregio's night-piece, which repreſent's the birth of Chriſt, and is commonly called *La Notte*

Menagery.

Great ſtair-caſe.

Grotto.

Hall.

Painting.

di Corregio. In the bed-chamber a very fine picture of an old man praying to a crucifix hangs over the fire-place; and in the ſame room are three very large porcelain vaſes, and the birth of Chriſt in moſaic work, which ſeems to have been done many years ſince. Adjoining to this room is a looking-glaſs cloſet, in which is a great quantity of valuable China ware, and ſome of the fineſt Dreſden porcelain. On the tables are placed cryſtal vaſes, cups made of precious ſtones, and other curioſities; among which is an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip in amber, repreſenting our Saviour ſupported by an angel in his agony in the garden on the mount of Olives. The dining parlour is hung with gilt leather, on which is David's triumphant entry, after he had killed Goliah. In this piece, which is very old, the figures are as big as the life, and well executed. The chapel is not anſwerable to the magnificence which appears in every other part of this palace, and is generally affected by the Roman catholics in their churches. Before the altar are depoſited the bowels of the late elector of Mentz, whoſe heart lies buried at Bamberg, and his body at the capital of the electorate. As for the paintings in this palace, ſome of the ſmall pieces on the ſtair-caſe are by Gebhard of Nurenberg. The cieling of the large hall was painted by Rothmeyer of Roſenbrunn, who was employed a whole year in this palace; during which time, beſides a preſent of a thouſand dollars, he and his family were entertained here in a very elegant manner. The beſt pictures are to be ſeen in the gallery, which contains a hundred and forty-nine large pieces, and in a room adjoining to it, in which are eighty-four ſmaller pictures. Bies, whoſe paintings on the ſtair-caſe cieling (mentioned above) have not eſcaped cenſure, hung up theſe pictures in the order they now ſtand; and as one ſide of the gallery is dark, he is blamed for placing his own pictures in the beſt point of view, while many good pieces are either placed too high, or in an improper light. On the top of the palace ſtands an image of Atlas, with an armillary ſphere on his ſhoulders. The garden is on a ſlope, or gentle declivity; and very much reſembles prince Eugene's garden at Vienna in ſituation, *&c.* On each ſide of the garden is a ſmall wood of linden-trees, planted in viſta's. Eleven villages belong to this eſtate; but the rents of them are not ſufficient to defray the expence of keeping the houſe and gardens in order.

Looking-glaſs cloſet.

Chapel.

Garden.

The

The lordſhip of Pommersfeld formerly belonged to the ſtewards of that name, who were ſubject to the electors of Bavaria as hereditary lords of the biſhopric of Bamberg. The Pommersfeld family not long ſince becoming extinct, it devolved to the houſe of Schonborn.

On the left-hand, between Bamberg and Erlang, not far from Beyerſdorf, lies a village, or country-town, called Kerſpach, which belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is remarkable for a ſtrange cuſtom practiſed by the inhabitants, which is as follows: If a man has been married a year, or fifteen months at moſt, and his wife does not prove with child, he is carried out of the village on a wooden horſe, or pole, and plunged into a pond. As ſoon as the perſon who has undergone this diſcipline gets out of the water, he is at liberty to lay hold of any one of the by-ſtanders if he can, who is plunged into the water in the ſame manner, and this concludes the farce. Kerſpach. Strange cuſtom.

It happened once that the late margrave of Bareith paſſed through this town when one of theſe proceſſions was exhibited, and was deſirous of ſeeing this extraordinary ceremony; little imagining that the perſon who had been thrown into the water might, poſſibly, take his revenge on the lord of the country, as in fact it happened. The margrave at firſt only laughed at the odd fancy of the man who made towards him; but the whole village gathering round his poſt-chaiſe, and inſiſting on their right as founded on a very ancient cuſtom, he was obliged not only to give them a ſum of money to make them drink, but likewiſe to deliver up to them his running-footman, whom, for the greater confirmation of their favourite privilege, they obliged to undergo the diſcipline of the pond. If theſe people are ſevere againſt ſuch as do not propagate their ſpecies in a lawful way, though probably it may be not be owing to any fault of theirs, what puniſhment might old batchelors expect to ſuffer if the Kerſpach law ſhould prevail in the world?

Chriſtian-Erlang lies about five German miles from Pommersfeld. It is a regular well-built town; and the French refugees have ſet up ſeveral manufactures there *. In the gardens, belonging to the caſtle are fine fountains, ſtatues,

* Erlang has acquired new luſtre by means of an academy founded there a few years ſince. Profeſſor Delius, in his Erlang Memoirs of literature for the year 1749, has given a judicious account of the natural curioſities of this country.

and ever-green hedges. J. Bat. Homann has publiſhed prints, exhibiting plans and perſpective views both of the town and the caſtle. The diſtance from Erlang to Nurenberg is three poſt-ſtages, but the journey may be eaſily performed in three hours. The ſubject of my next letter ſhall be ſome obſervations I have made on the city of Nurenberg. In the mean time I am,

Sir, &c.

Nurenberg, Nov. 23, 1730.

LETTER XCII.

Account of the City of Nurenberg.

SIR,

THE republic of Nurenberg has under its juriſdiction, beſides the capital of the ſame name, four other towns, namely, Altdorf, Herſbruck, Lauff, and Graffenberg, in the Upper Palatinate, together with above five hundred villages. The city of Nurenberg contains a hundred and twenty-eight principal ſtreets, four hundred lanes, and is adorned with twelve large, and a hundred and thirty-three ſmaller fountains, beſides a hundred and ſeventeen wells. In this famous city are alſo ſixteen churches, forty-four religious houſes, twelve bridges, ten market-places, three hundred and ſixty-five towers on the city walls, and one-and-twenty thouſand houſes, which are inhabited by ſeventy-five thouſand families. It takes up three hours to walk round the city and its ſuburbs. However, I ſhall not pretend to vouch for the exactneſs of this computation, eſpecially with reſpect to the number of houſes and inhabitants. The Pegnitz, which runs through this city, puts in motion about a hundred and ſixty mills, of different ſorts, within the territory of Nurenberg. It is the opinion of ſome, that Nurenberg ſtands in the centre both of Germany and Europe; but this is not to be underſtood in mathematical ſtrictneſs. The principal clocks

Extent of the city of Nurenberg.

clocks in this city ſtrike the hour from one to twelve progreſſively from the riſing of the ſun, and begin again after ſunſet, which at firſt puzzles ſtrangers; but by the table of the æquation of time, publiſhed here, this may be reduced to the common method of calculating time. The city is well built; but not one private houſe in it can deſerve the name of a palace: ſo that the kings of Scotland muſt formerly have been but very indifferently lodged, ſince Æneas Sylvius could juſtly, and without exaggeration, ſay, *Cuperem Scotorum Reges tam egregiè quàm mediocres cives Norimbergenſes habitare.* 'I could wiſh that the palaces of the kings of Scotland were 'as elegant as the houſes of the middling citizens at Nuren-'berg.' Clocks. Buildings.

The importance of the trade to Italy, carried on by the Nurenbergers in former times, appears not only from the privileges which the German houſe at Venice enjoys to this very day, but likewiſe from the reſpectful letter * which the doge and ſenate of Venice ſent to Nurenberg, when the former republic was reduced to great ſtreights in the year 1509. As a proof of this I ſhall quote the following paſſage: *Cum veſtro Cæſare (Maximiliano I.) pacem perpetuam intercedere cupimus, cujus ſi poſſumus, eſſe volumus cultores obſequentiſſimi. Verùm obſtant obtrectatores, quibus vos obviam ire par eſt, dum noſtra ſimul & veſtra res agitur, quando mutua noſtra commercia viciſſem ſemper uſui ſunt. Noſtra potiſſimùm in vobis ſpes eſt, & in Deo Opt. Max. - - - - Vos igitur, auctore Deo, in vobis, qui ſemper antiquâ benevolentiâ nobis conjuncti fuiſtis, noſtram, quæſo, cauſam agite apud Cæſarem, ut veſtrâ operâ illo conciliato, nobiſcum vos rebus noſtris omnibus uti poſſitis, atque conſervata dignitas & civitas noſtra, non magis nobis quàm vobis ſemper uſui ſit.* 'We deſire nothing more heartily than a 'perpetual peace with your emperor (Maximilian I.) whoſe 'favour on all occaſions we would ſtudy to cultivate. But 'ſome malicious perſons would fain diſturb the harmony that 'ſubſiſts between us, by calumny: and theſe it becomes 'you, no leſs than us, to ſuppreſs, as it equally concerns 'both, ſince the commerce betwixt us has always been 'of mutual benefit. Our hope is chiefly in you, and in the 'divine aſſiſtance. - - - We pray God that he will inſpire you, 'who have been always joined to us by the ſtricteſt friendſhip, 'to incercede with the emperor in our behalf, that, his ma- Trade. Regard ſhewn to the republic of Nurenberg by the ſenate of Venice.

* *Vid. Tuſchus in Tract. de Jure Statuum Imperii Romani, Part. III. Membr. 25, in fin. p. 78, & ſeq.*

'jesty being reconciled to us by your means, we may both 'partake of all the benefits of friendship and commerce; and 'that our honour and state, being thus preserved by your 'good offices, may, for the future, be of no less advantage 'to you than to ourselves.' The superscription of this letter was, *Dux & Senatus Venetorum, Reipublicæ & Communitati Noribergensi.* 'The doge and senate of Venice to the re-'public and community of Nurenberg.'

This trade is indeed at present much declined from its former flourishing condition; and is daily lessened by that carried on by three other towns, namely, Erlang, Schwobach, and Furth. One third of the last belongs to the city of Nurenberg, another to the margrave of Anspach, and the other to the chapter of the cathedral of Bamberg. However, Nurenberg is still famous for its manufactures, which are exported to all parts of the world, according to the known phrase, *Nurenberger hand geht durch alle Land, i. e.* Nurenberg ware are welcome every where.' And though the toys which go under the name of Nurenberg-ware seem of little importance, yet the annual profit accruing from them to that city amounts at least to a hundred thousand dollars* ; and in 1728 the Nurenberg company sold so many toys as came to more than seventeen thousand *guldens* † in Constantinople only.

Manufactures.

Bembus, *lib. VII. Hist. Venet.* Guiseppe Mattheacci, *Ragionam. polit. p.* 86, and other historians pretend, that the police of Nuremberg was modelled after that of Venice; but this is an assertion entirely groundless. And the very paintings in the doge's palace at Venice, to which they appeal on this occasion, do not in the least countenance their opinion, as I have already observed at large in my account of that city. It is still less probable, that Nurenberg derives its laws from Valenciennes, as Bertius asserts in his Geography, p. 182. The council has always two presidents, who continue in that office four weeks, and are then succeeded by two others. It consists of twenty-six burgo-masters, besides eight elders (who, like the former, are of the patrician order) and eight masters of companies; but the last are only summoned when any extraordinary deliberations are on the tapis.

Police of Nurenberg.

The burgers every year take an oath truly and faithfully to tax themselves according to their stock, in conformity to

Method of collecting the revenue.

* About 17,500 *l.* sterling. † About 1983 *l.* 6 *s.*

the

the laws of the city. Any perſon that is ſuſpected of fraud in rating his ſtock, &c. may be compelled to produce his books to be examined by the ſenate; and if, by the diviſion of his inheritance after his death, or by any other means it ſhould appear, that he has been guilty of perjury in this point, the fine in ſuch a caſe is ſo large, as to make ſufficient amends to the public treaſury for the loſs it has ſuſtained. But as few perſons chuſe that the world ſhould know the exact value of their goods and chattels, &c. thoſe who are not willing that the public ſhould know their circumſtances pay a certain fee to the treaſury, and receive tickets, which, on a certain day, every year, they lay under a cloth on a table in the council-houſe; ſo that the burghers do not know what tickets every one delivers in, or, in other words, how much his quota of the tax amounts to, which he had already cleared by virtue of theſe tickets.

Conteſt betwixt the council and the burghers.

The heavy tax laid on capital ſums of money, which, for want of a proper opportunity to put them out at intereſt, lie as uſeleſs hoards, and ſeveral other inconveniences which the burghers look upon as great grievances, induced them ſome years ago to petition the Aulic council for redreſs, and that a commiſſion might be appointed to ſettle the affair. On the orher hand the council or ſenate endeavours by every method in its power to elude this determination. Both parties are very ſtrenuous in the proſecution of their different views; but it muſt be left to time to determine which will get the better, though, it is to be feared, the city will gain nothing by theſe litigations.

Council-houſe.

The council-houſe is a handſome edifice; and on the ciel-ing of its upper gallery are repreſented in ſtucco the ancient tournaments of the Nurenberg patricians. In one of the apartments are the portraits of John, Frederic the Wiſe, and John Frederic, electors of Saxony, painted by Luke Cranach. Frederic the Wiſe as it were weighs the imperial crown in his hand, which ſeems to him too heavy, denoting, that the reaſon why he was not elected emperor in 1519, was, becauſe he did not chuſe to accept of the imperial dignity, upon mature deliberation. In the other apartments are the portraits of ſeveral of the German emperors as big as the life; among which the emperor Matthias is to be ſeen in the imperial robes now uſed at the coronation of the head of the empire. Another piece of painting repreſents the homage received by the emperor Leopold at Nurenberg. Here is alſo a picture of the virgin Mary with the infant Jeſus, painted by Cranach:

nach: but what chiefly attracts the eye of a connoiſſeur is a picture of Adam and Eve, as big as the life, by Albert Durer; for which piece the famous general, Lewis margrave of Baden, offered forty-two thouſand dollars. Under it are the following words:

A picture of Adam and Eve by Albert Durer.

Albertus Durer Almanus faciebat poſt Virginis partum 1507.

i. e. 'Painted by Albert Durer, a German, in the year '1507 from the purification of the Virgin.'

This, like all the other pieces of that excellent maſter, is painted on wood; which is a great pity, as in damp places boards are liable to warp, or to ſplit if they are kept too dry. The figure repreſenting Eve in this piece is damaged by two cracks running a-croſs it. In the ſame apartment, the cieling of which was painted by Ovenel, is to be ſeen a fine picture by one Lange, who is ſtill living, and has acquired great ſkill in his art, without the help of a maſter; and alſo the following pieces: a picture on wood repreſenting the evangeliſt St. Luke painting the portrait of the virgin Mary, by Lembe; St. John, St. Mark, St. Peter, and St. Paul, by Albert Durer; St. Jerom awaked out of ſleep by an angel; the intended ſacrifice of Iſaac, *&c.* Here is alſo large picture repreſenting a feaſt, held on account of the peace concluded in the year 1650, painted by Sandrart. General Piccolomini, the paligrave Charles Guſtavus, and all the gueſts (whoſe names are to be ſeen near them in gold letters) ſitting at table, were painted from the life; and the painter has alſo drawn his own portrait on one ſide of the piece in a conſpicuous point of view.

Homage-hall.

The homage-hall, as it is called, is a very lofty elegant room; and the entrance, which is adorned with pillars, *&c.* is of braſs. Another door is ornamented with moſt admirable ſculpture in wood, by Albert Durer. In almoſt every apartment is a beautiful iron ſtove, which are all different from each other; and ſome of them are curiouſly gilt. Every year on Eaſter-day, the council-houſe and caſtle of Nurenberg are kept open, to be viewed by every one whoſe curioſity leads him thither *.

* The deſcription of ſeveral medals ſtruck at Nuremberg in honour of the emperor are here omitted, as the legends are nothing but a ſeries of chronograms.

Nurenberg

Nurenberg has had the honour, for many centuries paſt, of keeping the greateſt and moſt valuable part of the imperial crown-jewels, with the relics belonging to them. The jewels are kept apart; and the whole is ſhewn only to princes and counts of very ancient families. But on ſuch an occaſion other perſons generally crowd in with thoſe noblemen as their friends or attendants. I ſhall not enter on a particular account of theſe jewels, that being already done by Wagenſeil, in his treatiſe *De Republ. Norimbergenſi*, and in M. Herold's learned diſſertation, which he read in the year 1733, before ſeveral illuſtrious perſonages at Halle. Imperial jewels and relics at Nurenberg.

I cannot however omit a curious medal, ſtruck at Nurenberg; on one ſide of which is the head of the emperor Sigiſmund, who, chiefly on account of the Huſſite war, removed theſe jewels from Prague to Nurenberg in the year 1424, together with the imperial crown, ſceptre and globe. On the reverſe are the principal relics which were brought hither with the jewels, namely, the ſpear that pierced our Saviour's ſide, a piece of Chriſt's croſs, and a piece of the holy manger. Medal.

The inſcription on the medal is in Gothic characters: the words are, *Lancea et clavus Domini*, i. e. 'The ſpear 'and nail of the Lord.' For to the ſpear, mentioned above, one of the nails which faſtened Chriſt to the croſs has in proceſs of time been added. But Nurenberg is not the only place which boaſts of having ſuch a ſpear; for the city of Paris, Le Puy, Andech a convent in Bavaria, and Rome itſelf, ſince the cloſe of the fifteenth century, have pretended to be poſſeſſed of the ſacred ſpear. However, that of Nurenberg has been declared to be genuine by ſeveral bulls of the following popes, *viz.* of Innocent VI. in 1354, of Martin V. in 1425, of Nicholas V. in 1454, and of Pius in 1460. Pope Innocent VI. even inſtituted a high feſtival, to be annually obſerved throughout Bohemia and all Germany, in honour of the ſpear and the ſacred nail of the croſs of Chriſt, which were then in poſſeſſion of Charles IV. And all thoſe pious perſons, who on that day viſited the chapel, where thoſe relics were kept, obtained an indulgence of three years and a hundred and twenty days. But, if the Nurenberg lance be a counterfeit, all this, even according to the Romiſh principles, muſt be a profane farce. However, pope Innocent VI, in his bull, breaks out into the following rapturous exclamation: *O felix lancea, que tot bona nobis effecit, & ad tanti triumphi gloriam ſuperadditam hoc latus ipſum aperiendo*

aperiendo ſanctiſſimum januas nobis regni cœleſtis aperuit. 'O bleſſed ſpear, which hath procured ſo many good things 'for us, and, for an augmentation of the glory of ſo ſignal 'a triumph, by opening the moſt ſacred ſide of Chriſt, hath 'opened to us the gates of the kingdom of heaven!

Other relics. The other pretended relics at Nurenberg are a tooth of John the Baptiſt, three links of the chain with which St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John were bound; an arm of St. Anne the virgin Mary's mother, which is alſo ſhewn at Rome and Cologne *; a piece of the table-cloth uſed by Chriſt and his diſciples at the laſt ſupper; and five thorns of Chriſt's crown. I am apt to think that a collection of a great many hundreds of theſe thorns might be made, conſidering how many of them are ſhewn at Cologne, Bremen, Utrecht, Ghent, Antwerp, Hanover, Bamberg, Louvain, Walkenried, Wittenberg, Prague, Vienna, Rome, and a great many other places. The cathedral at Halle in Saxony, according to an account of the relics kept there, publiſhed in the year 1520, had twenty of thoſe thorns; and at Stade a great part of the crown of thorns was formerly ſhewn. The abbey of St. Dennis in France had for many years been in

Thorns of the crown of Chriſt.

* The accounts of the life of St. Anne are ſo defective and mutilated, that Luther, *tom.* VII. *p.* 53, very juſtly ſays, 'What a deal 'of ſtuff has been publiſhed about St. Anne, when it is not ſo much 'as known whether ſuch a perſon ever exiſted? Divine Revelation 'does not ſo much as mention a ſyllable of her; and the credibility of 'her encomiaſt Epiphanius is not a little ſuſpicious.' Cliſor, an eccleſiaſtic of Colgne, has writ the life and panegyric of St. Anne and Joachim, the parents of the bleſſed Virgin. He inſerts in that work a very edifying litany, in which Anne is extolled even above Chriſt and the virgin Mary. They who delight in fables may gratify their taſte in Rivetus, in his *Apol. pro. Virg. Mar. l.* I. *c.* 2. On a bell at Annaberg is to be ſeen the image of St. Anne, with this inſcription;

Quæ potes immenſum Anna tu flectere Jovem,
Pelle mala & morbos, contortaque fulmina pelle.

i. e. 'Thou, Anne, who canſt prevail on the infinite God, drive 'hence calamity and ſickneſs; and ſuffer not the forked lightning to 'approach this place.'

Calvin, *de reliq. p.* 86, ſpeaks thus of the contradictions relating to St. Anne's relics; 'Anne, the mother of the virgin Mary, has one 'body at Apta and another at Leyden; as if this was not enough, 'ſhe has one head at Triers, another at Tureno, and a third in the 'province of Thuringia, in a town which derives its name from her. 'As for particular parts of her body there is no end of them, as they 'are to be found in ſo many places, *&c.*

apoſ-

poſſeſſion of the whole crown of thorns; and, as it is pretended, uſed to perform many ſalutary miracles, till Lewis IX. brought another from the eaſt, ſaid to be an authentic crown, which was received at Paris with a moſt ſplendid and ſolemn proceſſion. The Benedictines of St. Dennis were obliged to march among the other monks in that proceſſion; and ever ſince no more has been heard of their crown of thorns *.

The Roman-catholics are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion in the German-houſe, or factory, where they maintain a prieſt and two chaplains, who are always regulars. The reſt of the inhabitants of Nurenberg are all proteſtants, except one ſingle burgher, who had promiſed, that as ſoon as he ſhould obtain his freedom, he would leave the Romiſh church, and embrace Lutheraniſm. He had no ſooner gained his end, but he made a jeſt of his promiſe: however, as his children are brought up proteſtants, his prevarication is connived at. Religion at Nurenberg.

The new church, as it is called, is the fineſt in the city. It is built almoſt in an oval form, but not of a height proportioned to its length. New church.

St. Sebald's church is very ſpacious, but dark. In this church is an admirable braſs monument of St. Sebald, a prince of the royal family of Denmark, finely caſt, after a deſign of Albert Durer. The large picture which hangs againſt the wall of the church, and repreſents the creation of the world, is by the ſame maſterly hand: it is valued at twenty thouſand dollars. Near St. Peter's altar ſtands a lamp, which is kept perpetually burning; a legacy having been left from time immemorial for ſupplying it with oil. But what chiefly contributed to make the Nurenbergers, who are Lutherans, retain in their churches the uſe of Latin hymns, ſurplices, anthems, canonical hours, lamps, and popiſh ceremonies, was their accepting the *Interim* †. St. Sebald's church.

There is a fine library in the Predicant convent, containing near ſixty thouſand volumes; among which are the valuable works of Grævius, Gronovius, Marſigli, and other learned men. This library conſiſts of the collections of books found in five convents and two nunneries, which at the time City library.

* *Vide P. Simon's Bibliotheque Critique.*

† The contents of this famous *Interim*, and the diſturbances it occaſioned, are impartially related by Hortleder, Du Thou, and Sleidan.

of

of the reformation were all brought to Nurenberg, and the original catalogue of every collection, as it came from the convent, is ſtill very carefully preſerved. The building where the books are kept was formerly a Dominican convent. Thie treaſure of learning has been conſiderably augmented by Pirkamer, a learned magiſtrate of Nurenberg, whoſe commendable example was followed by M. Baumgartner and others. The Rev. Mr. Dilherr, who is the librarian, having no family, has ſettled a capital ſum of a thouſand *guilders* on this library; and forty *guilders*, which are the annual intereſt of it, are applied to purchaſe books, *&c.* and this is the only fund with which this library is endowed. But it muſt be owned that the council ſpare no coſt to enrich the library with every valuable new book that is publiſhed. The oldeſt manuſcript in this collection is of about eight hundred years ſtanding, and contains the goſpels, the prayers, and hymns of the old Greek church. Here are alſo eight large nun-books, as they are called, which contain the *horæ* of the Romiſh church with muſical notes; all written between the years 1458 and 1470, by Margaret Charthauſerin, a nun of Nurenberg; and the original manuſcript of Philip Melancton's treatiſe *de Anima*.

Manuſcripts

Among the old printed books, which are a hundred and fifty in number, are Durand's *Rationale divinorum Officiorum*, of the year 1459, and Luther's Bible, ſaid to have been taken out of a fire without receiving any damage, which may ſerve as an *argumentum ad hominem* to papiſts; *Haloandri Pandectæ*, the title-page of which repreſents a crowded congregation, and a preacher faſtened on a high place with a chain about his neck; the *Hortus Eichſtedtenſis*, a ſcarce and valuable work, which ſhews the beauty and magnificence of the epiſcopal gardens at Aichſtedt, above a hundred years ago; a chronological table down to the nativity of Chriſt, written by John Regiomontanus; a folio full of draughts and etchings, by the celebrated Suſanna Maria (daughter of the famous Jacob Sandrart) who was firſt married to a painter of the name of Auer, and afterwards to one Ender, a bookſeller.

Printed books.

Some ancient lamps and a lachrymatory are alſo kept in this library; and on the wall is a piece of painting, which repreſents the courſe of the comet that appeared in 1665. Here is a great number of mathematical inſtruments, among which are, two globes made by Mr. Pratorius, formerly profeſſor of mathematics at Altdorf, both of braſs and moſt curiouſly

Other curioſities.

curiouſly gilt; likewiſe *ſcyphus mathematicus* or a mathematical cup, made by Chriſtian Heiden; a curricle which is put in motion by the perſon who ſits in it, by turning round a ſingle wheel placed in the front. Mr. Farfler, a clock-maker at Altdorf, was the inventor of this machine, and Mr. Doppelmayer has a model of it at his country-houſe.

Here is alſo ſhewn a curious bowl, which at firſt was made of iron, and afterwards received a caſe of copper from the vitriolic waters of Neuſohl.

Among the natural curioſities are ſeveral pieces of wood petrified; particularly a moſt beautiful piece taken out of the Maine near Culmbach, and a very large branch of a tree found in a pond near Farnbach, about two German miles from Nurenberg, which is of an uncommon hardneſs.

The following curioſities are alſo to be ſeen in this claſs: the horn of a cow, the ſubſtance of which is like harts-horn; two human ſkulls brought from Sweden * of an uncommon thickneſs, one of which, being that of a Moor, is blackiſh and without any ſutures; a human ſkull with two little horns, or rather *tuberculi* cauſed by the venereal diſtemper, *&c. &c.*

Here are alſo ſhewn ſome writing tables of John or rather John Frederic, elector of Saxony, containing ſome ſermons, which, according to his cuſtom, he took down with his own hand, whilſt Luther was preaching. The laſt thing ſhewn in this collection is a little Mexican idol of gold, which is called *fizlipuzli*, and has a face like that of a cat or monkey, with a large tail like that of the former animal. It has a pearl in each ear, and a *ſpeculum* or mirror on its back, in which thoſe votaries who came to aſk relief or advice of this deity were to look. A farther account of this library may be ſeen publiſhed by Wagenſeil, Spitzel, Sanbert, and John Jacob Leibnitz, a native of Nurenberg. *Fizlipuzli.*

The arſenal at Nurenberg contains two hundred and ſeventy-four great guns of braſs, and two of iron, with a ſufficient number of ſmall arms to furniſh 18,000 men. The largeſt cannons are eight and forty pounders; and two pieces of ordnance which were caſt in the year 1521, carry balls weighing eighty pounds. One of the cannons in this arſenal is charged at the breech, and may be fired eight times in a minute. Here are alſo fifty field-pieces which are called by *Arſenal.*

* Herodotus, *in Thalia, cap.* 12. takes notice of the difference of the ſkulls of the Perſians and Egyptians; the former being ſoft and thin, and the latter every-where compact and hard.

the

the names of the four and twenty letters of the alphabet, the twelve months, the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, and of Mars and Pallas. The ſmall arms are very beautifully diſpoſed in the form of columns, ſhields, ſuns, trophies and the arms of the city; being curiouſly arranged like thoſe in the tower of London. All theſe implements of war are kept in two large halls; one of which is a hundred and ſeventy, and the other two hundred and twenty common paces in length. Ten perſons are daily employed here in cleaning the arms. In a court between theſe halls is ſhewn a leaden ball weighing three hundred and eighty pounds, which king Auguſtus of Poland lifted up with one hand.

Inſtance of the ſtrength of king Auguſtus of Poland.

Military forces at Nurenberg.

This opulent city keeps in conſtant pay ſeven companies of foot, each company, in time of war, conſiſting of a hundred and fifty, but at preſent of only a hundred; two troops of cuiraſſiers, each troop conſiſting of eighty-five men; and two companies of invalids, one of which conſiſts of a hundred and thirty-one, the other of ninety-five men. Beſides theſe, which are regular troops, the burghers form themſelves into twenty-four companies, of about three hundred and fifty men each, who are all well diſciplined, and go through the ſeveral evolutions and manual exerciſe with great exactneſs and activity. Two hundred men alſo belong to the train of artillery; and the city ſelects two troops of horſe out of the burghers, who are remarkable for their height and comelineſs. The latter, on the breaking out of a fire in the city, have their particular ſtations aſſigned them, to which they immediately repair; and the men belonging to the artillery ſecure the arſenal. And here I cannot omit an excellent regulation obſerved in this city, when a fire happens to break out, namely, that in order to encourage the people to be the more active and vigilant at ſuch times, a ducat is given as a reward to that perſon who brings the firſt pail of water, two *guldens* to the ſecond, one *gulden* to the third, eight *groſchens* to the fourth, and to every one of the reſt fifteen *crutzers*.

Order concerning fires.

Obſervatory.

The caſtle ſtands on an eminence in the centre of the city; and on account of this advantagious ſituation, an obſervatory has been built in it: but I wiſh the mathematical inſtruments were kept in as good order, as thoſe of war in the arſenal. This obſervatory was formerly under the direction of the celebrated aſtronomer M. Wurtzelbauer; but this place is now filled by M. Doppelmayer, who is a perſon of no mean parts. On a ſtone in the parapet of the caſtle is

ſhewn

ſhewn the impreſſions of three horſe-ſhoes in a direct line: Theſe the credulous vulgar believe to have been made by a magician's horſe, which, according to the poſition of theſe impreſſions, muſt have had three feet before.

A deſign was formed many years ſince of embelliſhing the city with a ſuperb fountain, for which purpoſe the moſt ſkilful artiſts have been employed; and no coſt has been ſpared. Chriſtopher Ritter firſt made a model of the whole work in wax; the quantity of braſs uſed for the ornaments of this fountain amounted to upwards of two hundred quintals. The figure of Neptune alone, which is to ſtand on the top of the fountain, weighs thirty-three quintals; and ten other ſtatues are to be placed round the principal figure. A fine fountain.

All theſe ſtatues have been admirably caſt by Jerom Herold, who alſo made the braſs ſtatue of St. John Nepomuc, on the bridge at Prague, which weighs above twenty hundred weight. Diſpoſitions have alſo been made for ſupplying the fountain with water, a hundred thouſand barrels of which, as ſome have computed, will be required for every hour; ſo that nothing is wanting now but money to defray the expence of ſetting up the ſtatues, &c. in order to complete this noble plan. In the mean time the braſs ſtatues are kept under cover, together with four large cubical ſtones deſigned for pedeſtals to ſupport them. Without the city near Frauenthore, or Womens-gate, are nine other ſtones of a prodigious ſize, to be uſed in the ſame work. About a hundred and ſixty horſes were required to draw one of theſe ſtones, which have already lain in this ſpot near a hundred years. Some travellers are miſtaken, who tell us that theſe huge ſtones are too large to be brought through the city-gates; but the bridge, indeed, muſt be well ſtrengthened before they attempt to draw them over it. The elevation of this ſuperb fountain is to be ſeen in Mr. Doppelmayer's learned 'Account of the celebrated mathematicians and 'artiſts, who for three centuries paſt have ſignalized themſelves by their writings, and endeavours to promote mathematical and mechanical knowledge in the city of Nurenberg.'

There is a ſtone fountain of Gothic architecture, but well executed, on the market-place, near the town-houſe, which reſembles a little tower. There is alſo an elegant fountain on the Neuenbau, which was completed in the year 1687. The inſcription, which is to be ſeen on a medal (one ſide of which repreſents the fountain) is as follows: Other fountains.

A. SALUT.
M. DCLXXXVII.
QVO
LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS
PARTA DE TVRCIS
VICTORIA MAXIMA
JOSEPHVM FILIVM
REGEM HVNGARIÆ CORONARI F.
HIC FONS LÆTO OMINE EXSILIRE
COEPIT
CVRANTE SENATV POPVLOQVE
NORIMBERG.
QVI AQVAM HAVRIS
FONTEM CORONA.

'In the year of our redemption 1687, when Leopold the 'Great, after a moſt ſignal victory over the Turks, cauſed 'his ſon Joſeph to be crowned king of Hungary, this foun- 'tain began to eject water as a ſign of joy at thoſe happy 'events, by the care and at the expence of the ſenate and 'people of Nurenberg Whoever drinks of the water, let 'him crown the fountain with flowers.'

The author of the *Antiquarius Curioſus* mentions a well in Nurenberg, which is ſixteen thouſand feet deep, and tells us that the chain to which the bucket is faſtened weighs three thouſand pounds. But this and many other exaggerated accounts I refer to his maturer conſideration. Miſſon, *tom. I*, ſays, that the depth of that well is computed to be ſixteen hundred feet; but is of opinion that it is not near ſo deep.

New bridge. On the new bridge which is ſaid to have coſt the city a hundred thouſand *guldens*, are two pyramids; on the apex of one of which ſtands a dove with an olive-branch in its bill, and on that of the other the imperial black eagle. On the firſt pyramid is this diſtich:

Qui pontem hunc Caroli tranſis fac vota, perennet
Cæſaris Auguſti, dum fluit unda, genus.

'In

'In paſſing over this bridge, dedicated to Charles, pray 'that his imperial race may flouriſh whilſt the waters flow 'under it *.'

Several companies of mechanics have their annual proceſſion on certain days through the city; in which the coopers particularly diſtinguiſh themſelves by their hoop-dances. Proceſſion of trades.

The council's wine-cellar is ſo ſpacious, that a coach and ſix may turn about in it; and king Guſtavus Adolphus uſed to ſhoot at a lighted candle in it. Remarkable wine-cellar.

For the improvement of painting and ſculpture an academy has been founded here like that of Augſburg; where men are hired to ſtand naked, that the young painters and ſtatuaries may have the opportunity of copying from nature. Academy of painting.

St. John's church-yard is remarkable on account of the great number of the tombs and monuments in it. The common people here have a cuſtom of decking the graves of their relations and friends with garlands of flowers on St. John's day. St. John's church-yard.

Here is alſo an anatomical theatre, founded at the expence of the city, in which are about a hundred ſkeletons of different animals, eſpecially of the winged ſpecies. The ſkeleton of a tortoiſe, that was diſſected here, ſhews that the outward ſhell makes a part of its body. The *amphisbæna* is generally ſuppoſed to have two heads; but in the ſerpent preſerved here in ſpirits, which goes under that name, the head and tail are manifeſtly diſtinguiſhable. *Theatrum anatomicum.*

This anatomical theatre is at preſent under the management of Dr. Treu; and is embelliſhed with ſeveral very appoſite inſcriptions. Dr. Treu's cabinet.

This learned gentleman's houſe is not far from the theatre; and, as I am now entering upon a deſcription of the curioſities to be met with in private houſes at Nurenberg, juſtice requires that I ſhould begin with his cabinet. It contains a collection of about ſix thouſand kinds of plants; ſeveral petrifactions; a *ſeminarium*, or a ſet of all kinds of ſeeds; ſome delicate and curious ſkeletons of leaves and fruit; and ſeveral pieces, ſhewing the curious mechaniſm, *&c.* of the human body. Dr. Treu, in his ſyſtem of generation, declares in

* The inſcription on the other pyramid is a chronogram, and conſequently not worth inſerting.

favour of the *ovaria*; and, among the many embryo's which are in his poſſeſſion, he ſhews an *ovulum* of a very ſmall ſize, which he ſuppoſes to have been impregnated about a month before; however, the rudiments of the human body are very plainly diſcernible in it. The doctor has ſet up in his muſeum the following moral inſcription:

Inſcription in Dr. Treu's cabinet.

Mortalium quiſquis es
Te ipſum & tui cauſâ procreata
Imprudenter ignorans,
Hic pedem pauliſper fige
Corporis Mentiſque oculis præditus ſanis.
Huc
Mens otioſa,
Manus curioſa
Exuvias Hominum,
Reliquias Brutorum,
Ornatum Vegetabilium,
Luſum Mineralium
In tuam & ſuam congeſſit utilitatem.
Quot cernis horum particulas
Tot adſpicis hieroglyphicas Naturæ literas
Gratiam & gloriam Creatoris infinitam
Saniorem quàm olim Ægyptiorum Sapientiam
delineantes,
Simul atque docentes
Dei immortalis omnipotentiam celebrare imperſcrutabilem,
Rerum cunctarum fabricam admirari inimitabilem,
Athei nefandi pertinaciam vincere ineptam,
Formoſitatis vanæ mutationem rimari ſubitam,
Et inde
Vitæ hujus fragilis Prudentiam diſcere veram.

'Mortal, if ignorant of the ſtructure of thy own body, 'and of that of the animals, *&c.* created for thy ſake, if thy 'ſight be good, and thy mind inclined to knowledge, ſtop 'here a while. Hither, for thine and his own benefit, an 'abſtracted mind and curious hand have collected the ſkele-'tons of men, animals, and vegetables, with the various 'kinds and forms of minerals. Every particle of theſe is a 'kind of natural hieroglyphic, which delineates the infinite 'goodneſs, bounty, and glory of the Creator much more 'diſtinctly, than thoſe invented by the Egyptians; and at 'the ſame time teaches thee to celebrate the unſearchable

'power

'power of the Deity, to admire the inimitable and wonder-
'ful formation of all things, to confute the abſurdity and
'obſtinacy of the wicked atheiſt, to obſerve the ſudden change
'of vain beauty into loathſomeneſs, and, from thence, and
'the frailty of human life, to learn true wiſdom.'

The celebrated Dr. Thomaſius has a fine library, in which there are eight hundred volumes of epiſtles of learned men; ancient coins of gold, ſilver, and copper; *nummi bracteati*, and a very complete ſeries of dollars. Among the current coins, which are looked upon as curioſities, is a French crown, which in every particular correſponds with the uſual coin of that nation, except that on this piece Lewis XIV. has a forked beard; but this was occaſioned by a flaw in the die. Of late thoſe French crowns are kept as curioſities, on which is the figure of a cock, or the tail of a fox, either above or under the head of Lewis XIV. Theſe ſome interpret as ſatirical pieces ſtruck in Holland; but the figures, which have been ſuppoſed to contain ſome myſtery, are no other than marks of the maſters of the mint, or of thoſe cities which have the privilege of coining money in France. Dr. Thomaſius's library and cabinet. Antique coins.

In this library I alſo met with a French tranſlation of the firſt book of Cæſar's Commentaries, in folio, printed in the *Louvre* in the year 1651. The author is ſaid to be no leſs a perſon than Lewis XIV. of France, whoſe tranſlation of this Latin author was publiſhed in order to inſpire him with a greater fondneſs for that learned language, and to induce him to apply cloſer to his ſtudies *.

Dr. Thomaſius has an only daughter, who has made ſuch a progreſs in foreign languages, natural philoſophy, morality, hiſtory, and other ſciences, that ſhe may juſtly be ranked among the moſt learned of her ſex. She has had ſeveral advantageous matches propoſed to her; but philoſophy has ſo far engaged her affections, that for the ſake of it ſhe has hitherto declined all overtures of that kind. Learned lady.

Profeſſor Doppelmayer has a fine *apparatus* for trying experiments in natural philoſophy; in which ſcience he ſometimes reads lectures. He lately bought of Dr. Odelem, of Brunſwic, a magnet, of no great ſize, but of ſuch a force, even Mr. Doppelmayer's cabinet.

* Voltaire, in his *Siecle de Lewis XIV*, ſays, *On fit imprimer ſous ſon nom une traduction des Commentaires de* Cæſar, *& une de* Florus *ſous le nom de ſon frére. Mais ces princes n'y eurent d'autre part que celle d'avoir eu inutilement pour leur Theme quelques endroits de ces auteurs.*

before it is capped, that he expects in a ſhort time to bring it to lift up and ſuſtain pendent a piece of iron weighing fourteen pounds and a half, Nurenberg weight.

Hitherto the magnet in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Teyler, a compaſs-maker at Amſterdam, which moves the needle of a compaſs at the diſtance of fourteen feet, has been reckoned the beſt in Europe. But profeſſor Muſchenbroeck *, of Utrecht (brother to the ingenious John Muſchenbroeck, of Leyden, who makes ſeveral ſorts of mathematical, chirurgical, and other inſtruments, in a moſt accurate manner) aſſured me, that lord Boyle, an Engliſh nobleman, is poſſeſſed of a magnet which ſuſtains a hundred and ſeventy pounds

* This learned profeſſor is diligently proſecuting his obſervations on the variation of the magnetic needle; for which purpoſe he has ſome curious contrivances in his garden at Utrecht. The needle formerly declined to the eaſt of the north pole; but within theſe ſeventy years has changed its declination to the weſt: Its occidental variation at preſent is from 14° to 16°. It appears from accurate obſervations that the variation alters not only every day, but almoſt every hour; it has not, however, been hitherto diſcovered, whether this be in any meaſure occaſioned by the wind, the denſity, humidity, or dryneſs of the air, &c. Muſchenbroeck is poſſeſſed of a piece of iron which ſtood expoſed to the air on the top of a tower for the ſpace of two hundred years, by which it has acquired a magnetic virtue. The profeſſor made me a preſent of ſome black duſt, which he aſſured me had nothing of iron in it, and yet is more ſtrongly attracted by the magnet than iron or ſteel filings. It was at firſt ſuppoſed that this duſt was to be found only in America; but Mr. Muſchenbroeck told me, that it was produced alſo in many parts of Germany. The cauſe of this ſurpriſing effect would be beſt found out by a chymical analyſis of the duſt. I have not yet had time, or opportunity, to get any knowledge of the nature of its *partes regulinæ*; but have made ſome experiments on it, with oil of vitriol, and likewiſe with *aqua fortis*. And as theſe two *menſtrua*, poured on iron filings, or any pulverized mineral impregnated with ferrugineous particles, cauſe a fermentation, effervescence, ſteam, and intenſe heat; yet on mixing oil of vitriol or *aqua fortis* with the profeſſor's duſt, not one of theſe effects appeared, which is an evident proof that it has nothing of iron in its compoſition. It would be doing a favour to thoſe who are fond of natural philoſophy, if the profeſſor would be pleaſed to communicate to the learned world an accurate account of this duſt, and the places where it is to be found. Repeated experiments might then bring us to a knowledge of ſeveral ſubſtances, which have no affinity with iron, and yet are attracted by the magnet. Beſides, the latter does not always diſcover the iron, where it is yet actually inherent, by its attraction. This laſt circumſtance is manifeſt in pulverized iron-ore, on which the magnet has no viſible effect, unleſs the iron-ore has been previouſly purified from the ſulphur, with which it is impregnated, by ignition.

pendent,

pendent, and moves the needle at the diſtance of ſixteen feet.

In profeſſor Doppelmayer's cabinet is alſo to be ſeen ſome undecayed corn, extremely well preſerved, which had been laid up in the city granary in the year 1547, and conſequently is above a hundred and eighty years old. Should this ſeem a trifling curioſity, I muſt refer you, Sir, to the imperial library at Vienna, where corn, that has been preſerved for ſome hundred years, is ſhewn as a very great curioſity. In the year 1707 a granary, which had remained in obſcurity ſince the year 1553, when that city was beſieged by Charles V, was diſcovered at Mentz, and the corn was found under a *ſtratum* of chalk, or loam, without being in the leaſt damaged *.

A rebus no new invention.

It is well known, how far the humour of compoſing rebus's obtained in France about fifteen or twenty years ſince, ſo that almoſt the whole nation gave into ſuch puerilities: nay, they were even looked upon as a new proof of the ſtrength and extent of the human genius. Theſe idle conceits were even in high repute at court, and are not yet totally ſunk into their deſerved contempt †. However, that they are not to be claſſed among late inventions, appears from a carved wolf's tooth (ſuch as in ſome places is given to children inſtead of a coral when they cut their teeth) to be ſeen here, which was made above a hundred years ago. On it an *abbe* is repreſented lying dead in a meadow, with three lilies growing out of his poſteriors. The *abbe* is deſigned to expreſs the Latin word *habe*; a meadow is called *pré* in French, and the three lillies in the *abbe*'s poſteriors expreſs the French words, *au cu lis*. Theſe repreſentations, according to the explanation annexed, are intended to compoſe this Latin ſentence, *Habe mortem præ oculis*, 'Let the fear 'of death be always before thine eyes.'

Mr. Holſchuer's cabinet.

Homann's *muſcum geographicum*.

Mr. Holſchuer has a very large collection of fine prints. The hiſtorical prints are placed in an exact chronological order, and make twelve volumes. The late John Baptiſta Homann, of Nurenberg, very much promoted the ſtudy of geo-

* Some corn, and even bread, is ſaid to have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum, which was ſwallowed up by an earthquake in Pliny's time, who died about A. D. 76.

† The author very juſtly decries this trifling kind of falſe wit; but, by the prejudice of education, does not expreſs the ſame contempt for chronograms, as moſt of the public inſcriptions in Germany are nothing elſe.

graphy in Germany, and his ſon Dr. John Chriſtopher Homann, with no leſs ardour, followed ſo commendable an example; but this city was deprived of that learned man a few days ſince. He died unmarried. During his life he was greatly eſteemed by all who knew him, on account of his learning and exemplary piety; and even after his death the legacies he left by his will do him great honour. He has left all his books, *&c.* relating to phyſic, to his three collegues in that profeſſion; and his geographical books, inſtruments, *&c.* he bequeathed to Dr. Eberſperger, his brother-in-law, and Mr. Frantz, a civilian, who for a long time had aſſiſted him in carrying on his extenſive correſpondence. From the known learning and abilities of theſe two gentlemen, and their diſpoſition to oblige the learned world, we may hope, that geographical knowledge, which, at preſent, is very defective, will be greatly improved in many particulars by their united endeavours.

Mint.

Prices of medals.

At Mr. Laufer's, the general aſſay-maſter of the circle of Franconia, are ſold the beſt gold, ſilver, copper, and block-tin medals, that have been ſtruck at Nurenberg. Every gold medal, weighing above ſix ducats, is valued at fifteen creutzers * *per* ducat for the workmanſhip, *&c.* beſides the number of ducats which it weighs. The oval ſilver medals of the firſt ſize weigh five ounces of the Nurenberg weight; thoſe of the ſecond four ounces; and thoſe of the third ſize two ounces and a half. The round ſilver medals of the firſt ſize weigh three ounces; of the ſecond about two ounces and a half; thoſe of the third one ounce and ten pennyweights; the fourth an ounce; the fifth fifteen pennyweights; the ſixth about ſix pennyweights. Every ounce is valued at two dollars or five guilders. The oval copper medals of the firſt and ſecond magnitude coſt a dollar, the third a guilder. The round copper medals of the firſt magnitude are ſold for a guilder and one third; the ſecond for a guilder; the third for three fourths of a guilder, or half a dollar; the fourth for half a guilder; the fifth for the third part of a guilder, or twenty creutzers; the ſixth for one fourth of a guilder, or fifteen creutzers. The block-tin medals are marked with copper to prevent all fraud, as they are little inferior to ſilver medals in beauty. The price of the oval tin medals of the firſt, ſecond, and third magnitude, is three quarters of a guilder, or a half a dollar; of the round ones of the firſt and

* About 7 *d.* ſterling.

ſecond

ſecond magnitude half a guilder, &c. It were to be wiſhed, that the *Theſaurus Numiſmatum modernorum hujus ſeculi*, printed in folio at Nurenberg by Endter's heirs, were continued by ſome able hand; for we ſhould then have the deſigns and deſcriptions of all the medals ſtruck here of late years. Some of the devices and legends on theſe medals are by Dr. Thomaſius; but moſt of them by M. Von Fuhrer.

It muſt be owned, that there is a great deal of ingenuity and propriety in ſome of the devices and inſcriptions; yet is it wiſhed by many connoiſſeurs, that there were a greater conformity to the taſte of the ancients in this particular, without ſuch a parade of art and affectation of ſubtilty: but I ſhall not engage in examining the grounds of this opinion. However, this is undeniable, that thoſe medaliſts who do not confine themſelves to the practice of antiquity, have an opportunity of introducing a greater variety and number of figures on their medals; which gives them a more ſtriking appearance, and conſequently procures a larger vent for them. Indeed I do not know, whether ſuch inſcriptions as *Paci Publicæ*, *Felicitati temporum*, and the like, ſtrike the mind ſo forcibly, or expreſs a variety of circumſtances, like an appoſite emblem, which, when performed according to the proper rules, requires more pains and attention than moſt people imagine *. But I do not mean by this that I approve of thoſe two elaborate medals, the deſign of which it is impoſſible to underſtand, without a particular knowledge of a great many trivial circumſtances or anecdotes. The three medals ſtruck, during the time of the miſunderſtanding betwixt Antony Ulrick duke of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle, and his brother Rudolph Auguſtus, are a manifeſt inſtance of what I am ſpeaking. For, in order to comprehend the meaning of them, a perſon muſt not only be acquainted with the effects of the air-pump in exhauſting the air from two contiguous receivers, but likewiſe with the names of the miniſtry of Wolfenbuttle (of which the initial letters only are to be ſeen on the medals) the images repreſenting the imperial and Britiſh courts, together with thoſe of Brunſwic, Zell, and Hanover, and the reaſon of the eagle being under

Obſervations on the new medals.

* This is no proof of the goodneſs of the device, or wit of the legend; for ſuch emblems and chronograms muſt be very offenſive to perſons of true taſte, though they coſt ever ſo much pains or time. It muſt be entirely owing to national prejudice that the author ſpeaks ſo favourably of them.

a cloud, &c. But I think it is beſt in every thing to obſerve a medium, and avoid the two extremes.

Among the great number of medals ſtruck at Nurenberg, which are remarkable for the ingenuity of the device, I am particularly pleaſed with that ſtruck on account of the long ſtay of Charles XII. king of Sweden, at Bender. One ſide exhibits the head of that reſtleſs prince, with his uſual titles. On the reverſe is a landſcape with a fierce lion ſleeping in calm weather, and a clear moon-ſhine. The protection, which the Ottoman court granted the king, is denoted by this, and the following legend, which is part of a verſe in the firſt book of the *Æneid*:

Per amica ſilentia Lunæ,

i. e. 'By the friendly ſilence of the moon.' *

In the exergue are theſe words:

Oculis dormitat apertis †.

i. e. 'He ſlumbers with his eyes open.'

This medal, in my opinion, may be accounted a maſterpiece; and it were to be wiſhed, that many of the ſame kind may be made public, inſtead of ſuch as have nothing to recommend them but a punning jingle of words, on which the device is founded. The following inſcription of the medal ſtruck here, in the year 1689, on the taking of Bonne, is of the latter ſort:

Bono redit omine Bonna:

To this may be added the following devices, *viz.* The French general count de la Motte delivering a glove to the duke of Marlborough, to denote the ſurrender of the city of

* Alluding to the Turkiſh creſcent; ſo that this is a mere pun at the bottom, and conſequently does not deſerve the encomium the author beſtows upon it.

† I could wiſh this exergue had been omitted; as the timorous hare is generally ſuppoſed to ſleep with its eyes open.

Ghent

Ghent * in the year 1708; the repreſentation of France, on occaſion of the city of Liſle by the confederates in the year 1708, weeping for the loſs of a lily out of its coat of arms; the alluſion to a muſical air on the taking the city of Aire in the year 1710; and laſtly, the inſcription on a medal ſtruck on the taking of Belgrade in the year 1717,

Che bel grado da Belgrado.

For a motto cannot be ſaid to be witty, or juſt, unleſs it retains its beauty and force when tranſlated into another language.

M. Von Fetzer is poſſeſſed of a fine collection of coins, and of natural and artificial curioſities. Among the latter is a bowl very ingeniouſly made out of a rhinoceros's horn, which is extremely hard to work.

Widow Fetzer's cabinet.

A widow lady of the ſame name has a very pretty collection of antique gems, both *intaglio's* and *cameo's*. Among the latter is a fine head of Didus Julianus. She is alſo poſſeſſed of ſome curious groupes carved in ivory; as the triumph of Neptune and Thetis, of excellent emboſſed work on a box, conſiſting of one ſingle piece of ivory which is exceeding white, *&c.* and the following curioſities, *&c.* a model of the Mogul's large diamond, which, though it exceeds the largeſt in Europe in depth, comes far ſhort of Mr. Pitt's diamond (which is at preſent among the crown jewels of France) in breadth; the Farneſian Hercules a foot high, copied by Sandrart, in black wax, from the original at Rome; a curious wax baſſo relievo, by Breunerin of Franckfort, repreſenting a female penitent, weeping, and proſtrating herſelf before a death's head; and four braſs bowls, curiouſly enamelled on both ſides with black and white, one of which is marked *P. R.* 1571. What an exorbitant price the duke of Sax-Gotha paid for ſuch a piece of work, you remember, Sir, from my account of the muſeum at Gotha. I alſo ſaw two large plates of the ſame kind of work at baron Von Roth's at Vienna; which he ſuppoſes to have been painted by Giulio Romano, and valued at four thouſand *guldens*. Many ſuch uncommon curioſities are, as it were, buried in private hands at Nurenberg; the families in whoſe poſſeſſions they are in, being, for ſeveral reaſons, unwilling that it ſhould be publicly known that they are

* *Gant*, in French, ſignifies a glove.

maſters

maſters of ſuch valuable things. The great trade which this city formerly carried on to Italy gave the Nurenbergers an opportunity of importing ſeveral curious pieces from thence, which a traveller would never expect to meet with at Nurenberg.

Mr. Geyſel's cabinet.

M. Geyſel has a very curious collection of petrifactions, and amongſt them are ſome crabs and other fiſh of a moſt exquiſite beauty.

Ancient ſeals.

Here is alſo a collection of three hundred original impreſſions of antique ſeals, which are very rare. Some of theſe have a ſmaller ſeal at the other end, which may be looked upon as a *contra-ſigillum*; and moſt of them have rings to hang them by. Hence it is not improbable that they were worn about the neck by ſecretaries, as a badge of their office. This collection was firſt begun by *Sartorio Urſato*, author of the treatiſe, entitled, *de notis veteribus Romanorum*. After his death they came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stricker, the Dutch conſul at Venice, who, a little before his deceaſe, ſent them as a preſent to Mr. Geyſel, with whom he had contracted a friendſhip in Italy.

Prints.

Mr. Geyſel has likewiſe a collection of one-and-twenty thouſand copper-plate prints, all portraits; five thouſand of which are thoſe of ſo many natives of Nurenberg; ſo that I queſtion whether any other city in the world can boaſt of the like number of eminent men. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that a perſon may have his portrait engraved on a copper-plate here for a very trifling expence; and that there is ſcarce a preacher, profeſſor, or even a ſchool-maſter, who has not this honour paid him.

Medals.

But the moſt remarkable part of Mr. Geyſel's cabinet is a collection of above ſeven thouſand five hundred medals. Theſe are not indeed the gold and ſilver originals, as it would require a vaſt ſum to purchaſe them; and on account of ſeveral rare pieces, to be found only in the cabinets of princes, it would be utterly impoſſible; but they are copies in block-tin, lead, copper, and plaiſter. That of Sax-Gotha is one of the completeſt cabinets in Europe; but for number of modern medals it comes far ſhort of Mr. Geyſel's.

Judicious arrangement of a collection of medals.

The following arrangement of the latter may ſerve as a model for other virtuoſo's to form a complete collection of medals.

The largeſt medal extant.

The firſt claſs conſiſts of medals ſtruck on the birth of princes, of which (and indeed of all medals that have been tranſmitted to our times) that of gold, preſented by the

ſtates

ſtates of Auſtria to the preſent empreſs on that occaſion, is the largeſt. On one ſide is the emperor's head, with this inſcription:

Cæſ. Aug. Car. VI. Gentis Habsbur. Decus & Columen.

i. e. 'The ornament and ſupport of the illuſtrious houſe 'of Hapſburg.'

On the reverſe is a child ſitting on a lion, with this legend:

Æternitas Auguſta:

i. e. 'The imperial line perpetuated.'

The weight of the medal is ſixteen marks * of gold; and the *Supplementum numiſmatum hiſtoricorum ab anno* 1700, *uſque ad annum* 1701, gives a large deſcription of it. Next to theſe follow:

II. Medals ſtruck on the journies or progreſſes of ſovereign princes: among which the progreſs of Charles XI. into Lapland is the moſt remarkable.

III. Coronation medals.

IV. Inauguration medals.

V. Medals ſtruck on account of public entries and other ſolemnities.

VI. —Inſtitutions of civil and religious orders.

VII. —Marriages of princes.

VIII. —Alliances and leagues.

IX. —Settlement of limits or boundaries of ſtates.

X. —Sieges and battles.

XI. Coins made for current money in the extremities of a ſiege.

XII. Medals of monuments of famous generals.

XIII. Medals of remarkable negociations and concluſions of peace.

XIV. Medals ſtruck on account of inſtitutions of trading companies; of new canals, harbours, and other works for the improvement of commerce.

XV. —Lotteries, *&c.*

XVI. —Foundation of religious edifices, as churches, hoſpitals, *&c.*

XVII.

* A mark is about 9 ounces 12 pennyweights troy-weight.

XVII. —Building of civil edifices, as town-houſes, palaces, &c.

XVIII. Medals of mines and coining cities.

XIX. —Academies and learned ſocieties, univerſity-jubilees, literary præmiums, &c.

XX. Medals ſtruck in honour of learned men.

XXI. —Celebrated artiſts.

XXII. Medals of muſeums and cabinets of curioſities.

XXIII. —Remarkable events in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

XXIV. Medals illuſtrating natural hiſtory, &c.

XXV. Aſtronomical and mathematical medals.

XXVI. Alchymical medals.

XXVII. Amulets and ſuperſtitious coins of various kinds.

XXVIII. Satirical medals.

XXIX. Medals of civil ſolemnities, and jubilees on ſeveral occaſions, as

XXX. Papal jubilees.

XXXI. Nuptial jubilees.

XXXII. Medals ſtruck on account of national calamities, as inundations, plagues, famines, earthquakes, &c.

XXXIII. —On occaſion of the deaths of princes.

XXXIV. Memorials of princes and perſons of high rank, among which thoſe of the popes (of which there is a complete ſeries) have the preference, and are followed by thoſe of

XXXV. Cardinals.

XXXVI. Archbiſhops.

XXXVII. Biſhops.

XXXVIII. Knights of Malta; the grand maſter of the Teutonic order.

XXXIX. The German emperors.

XL. The electoral princes.

XLI. The German princes and counts.

XLII. The knights of the empire.

XLIII. And, laſtly, medals of the imperial cities.

The foreign medals are placed in alphabetical order, according to the names of the countries belonging to thoſe princes in honour of whom they were ſtruck.

The medals invented by the *Academie des Inſcriptions*, in honour of Lewis XIV. make a particular claſs, conſiſting of two hundred and eighty-ſix pieces. Thoſe of the Italian family of Cararra conſtitute another claſs, of which the learned profeſſor Kohler, of Altdorf, has publiſhed a particular account.

count. Among the medals of Italy, that which paſſes for the moſt ancient coin ſtruck by the modern Italians is to be ſeen in this cabinet, with this inſcription: Oldeſt medal.

Krolus ſecundus de Manfredis Faven.

This medal is of the year 1368, and has an impreſſion only on one ſide. An accurate account is given of it by M. Kohler, in the firſt year of his medalic entertainments.

It muſt here be obſerved, that the coining cities have ſtruck medals on block tin for ſale, only ſince the peace of Nimeguen.

Dorſche, the celebrated engraver of ſeals, who is alſo a diamond-cutter, has ſomething remarkable in his life, having gone through ſtrange viciſſitudes of fortune. When he was a boy he was ſervant at a wine-cellar, and afterwards became a wine merchant. As that buſineſs did not turn out according to his expectations, he applied himſelf to grinding of glaſs, and ſpent two hours every day in learning to draw of the moſt eminent maſters he could procure. He continued this practice for four years, though he was then turned of thirty, and father to five children. After this he ſtudied geometry, and at the ſame time attended the academy of painting, and Dr. Heiſter of Altdorf's lectures on anatomy. In the mean time he read the beſt authors on all the ſciences; and at laſt attained ſuch an exquiſite ſkill in engraving on gems, that he is excelled but by few. Among the latter may be reckoned his own daughter, who ſurpaſſes him in that curious art. A medal was ſtruck in the year 1728 in honour of this ingenious artiſt, with his head on one ſide, and this inſcription: Some account of Dorſche, a celebrated engraver.

Chriſtophorus Dorſcheus Gemmarum cælator.

'Chriſtopher Dorſche, engraver of gems.'

On the reverſe, Pallas is repreſented ſitting, with this legend:

Sola comes,

'She alone is his companion.'

pro-

probably alluding to his great ſkill in engraving, *&c.* which was not acquired by any inſtruction, but chiefly by his own induſtry and the dint of natural genius.

In the exergue are theſe words:

Arti & Artifici.

i. e. 'To art and the artiſt.'

The heads of the popes cut on cornelians, making in all a ſeries of two hundred and thirty-eight gems, which he has by him, are to be ſold for three thouſand *guldens* *. He has alſo a vaſt number of intaglio's, which he values at ten or twelve dollars † a piece. This artiſt always takes particular care to engrave on good ſtones: the Bohemian and Anſpach ſtones are equal to the oriental for hardneſs; but they are apt to flaw in working, and have not ſo fine a luſtre; which makes him prefer the latter. Mr. Dorſche has a ſon who was bit by a mad dog, which gave him a great deal of concern; and after the boy had, by the help of a ſkilful phyſician, been cured of the terrible diſorder occaſioned by that misfortune, a ſudden guſt of paſſion threw him into the falling ſickneſs. He laboured under that diſeaſe for four years; but at length, by the conſtant uſe of the *oleum cajebach* (of which every morning and evening he took one drop upon a ſmall lump of double refined ſugar) he got the better of it; ſo that at preſent he is able to apply himſelf to the art of engraving gems.

A remedy againſt the epilepſy or falling ſickneſs.

Mr. Pelleriſch has a fine houſe at Nurenberg, in which are ten or twelve pictures painted by Palma, that are worth a curious traveller's notice.

Paintings in Mr. Pelleriſch's houſe

M. Ditſch, the painter, has a collection of petrifactions, ſhells, coins, gems, prints, paintings, ores, inſects, ivory works, *&c.* Among the natural curioſities, the *colibri*, a very ſmall and moſt beautiful bird, and a kind of a ſpider, which ſpins a very ſtrong web and wraps itſelf up in it, are the moſt remarkable. Mr. Ditſch has three ſons and a daughter, who have all a good genius for painting flowers, birds, and landſcapes.

Cabinet of Mr. Ditſch, a painter.

In the court before M. Imhoff's houſe, in the *Leder-gaſſe*, is to be ſeen the trunk of a tree petrified. In ſome parts of

Petrified tree.

* About 350 *l.* ſterling. † About 2 *l.* ſterling.

it

it a kind of cryſtalline matter has ſo penetrated the pores, that ſome pieces of it may be ground like ſtone for rings, &c. This petrifaction is the more remarkable, as it ſtands intire with its roots in the earth; and it is not improbable, that there is a ſpring or ſome other petrifying fluid under it, which being imbibed by the root, has cauſed this change in the trunk of the tree. Such ſprings are not only to be met with in Hungary, but alſo in ſeveral parts of Germany, which not only incruſt the outſide of pieces of wood, laid into them, with ſtone, but fill the very pith and inward interſtices of it with a lapideous concretion. Pieces of wood have been known to undergo ſuch a change without the help of ſuch ſprings, by only lying in a damp ſoil; and I have by me ſeveral ſuch pieces found in different parts of Germany, which for weight and hardneſs exactly reſemble ſtone, and will even ſtrike fire; and yet by their bark, texture, the circular marks cauſed by their annual growth, knots, branches, and roots, they indubitably appear to have been originally wood. Theſe are generally found in a turfy ſoil; and in Holland, Weſtphalia, and the county of Lunenburg, whole trees are frequently found at a conſiderable depth in the earth which appear to have been thrown down by violent ſtorms; for they all lie with their roots towards the north-weſt, and their tops the contrary way. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that thoſe countries formerly lay much lower than their preſent ſurface; but whether the poſition of the trees be the effect of the general deluge, or was cauſed by ſome partial inundation from the north-weſt, is not ſo eaſily determined. Tho' theſe trees, which lie in a turfy ſoil, are not petrified; yet they are found to have imbibed a great quantity of ſulphur, ſalt-petre, and reſin. All theſe minerals I found in a piece of foſſile wood, beſides vitriol, alum, iron, &c. As wood may thus be impregnated with ſuch a variety of ſubſtances, it is not to be wondered at, that petrifying juices, which are afterwards indurated into ſtone or cryſtal, may gradually inſinuate themſelves in ſuch quantities through the pores or interſtices of the wood, that at laſt the whole tree muſt participate more of the property of a ſtone, than of a vegetative ſubſtance. Trees under the earth.

About two hundred years ſince a deep ſubterraneous paſſage was made at Joachimſthal in Bohemia, which runs under the whole city; and as the emperor kept it in repair, it is called the emperor's paſſage, but its original name was St. Barbara's paſſage. After the pioneers had carried on the Petrified beech-tree.

work for ſeveral fathoms, they came to a very large beech-tree, the trunk of which was then carried away. About ſixteen years ago a commiſſioner of the imperial mines, being at Joachimſthal, took the trouble to go to the place where the beech-tree had been formerly found, and there had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the branches of the tree ſpread out in their natural order. An ingenious friend was ſo obliging as to procure me a piece of that tree, in which green and white *fluor cryſtallinus* has inſinuated itſelf. This is uſed at Joachimſthal as a ſovereign remedy againſt convulſions in children.

Mrs. Sandrart's cabinet.

There are five other large cabinets to be ſtill ſeen at Nurenberg. Among theſe I ſhall give the precedency to that of Mrs. Sandrart; not ſo much for the ſuperior value, or curioſity, of what it contains, as on account of the reſpect due to that lady, who is the worthy widow of the ingenious Joachim Sandrart, ſo celebrated for his paintings and deſigns. Beſides, ſhe takes a pleaſure in ſhewing ſtrangers whatever is curious in her houſe. The firſt object that ſtrikes the eye is a beaufet, inlaid with Florentine. Here are alſo the following curioſities: ſeveral tables of Florence marble, all kinds of curious works of ribbands, paper, ſilk, ſhells, *&c.* white porcelain, ſo ingeniouſly embelliſhed with ſilken threads, of various colours, that the eye is eaſily deceived, and takes them for paintings; landſcapes done on ivory in the ſame manner; with others on paper and parchment with black ſilk, which very much reſemble copper-plates; ſeveral kinds of foreign habits; abundance of gems, both *intaglio's* and *cameo's*, by ancient and modern artiſts; collections of coins, medals, ſhells, corallines, petrifactions, butterflies, inſects, birds-neſts, eggs, minerals, amulets, *&c.* Here are alſo to be ſeen five hundred and ſixty little cups incloſed in a ſingle pepper-corn; and ſeveral deſigns and pieces of paintings by her late huſband, of whoſe ſkill in that art there are many admirable ſpecimens extant. Joachim Von Sandrart died at Nurenberg in the year 1688, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age. And Harſdorfer compoſed the following epitaph for him:

Cum, Sandrarte, Tuas tabulas Natura videret,
Queis facies rerum perpetuare ſoles,
Obſtupuit, tinxitque genas pudibunda rubore,
Optans eſſe ſuum, quod videt Artis, opus.

Great

'Great Nature ſtood amaz'd, to ſee thy works,
'And, bluſhing, wiſh'd thy labours were her own.'

Mrs. Sandrart herſelf is indeed one of the greateſt curioſities in her cabinet, on account of her activity and uncommon ſtrength of memory at the age of eighty years. She knows the name of every particular piece of her numerous collection, of the perſon from whom ſhe had it, and likewiſe the name of the plant or tree from which every ſpecies of butterflies and ſects derive their nouriſhment, &c. Obſervations on the age of Mrs. Sandrart.

That of M. Praun is the moſt valuable among all the cabinets at Nurenberg. It was firſt begun by M. Paul Praun, (a perſon deſcended from an eminent family of this city) who at the beginning of the laſt century reſided for ſeveral years in Italy, and died in the year 1619. He carried on a ſilk manufacture at Bologna, and collected all kinds of rare curioſities, which he ſent to Nurenberg; where he propoſed to end his days in eaſe and tranquillity. But the ſcheme he had formed was prevented by death; for he died at Bologna, where he was alſo buried. Since his deceaſe no great additions have been made to his collection; which, however, has, in ſome meaſure, increaſed in value. It is very probable, that not a few curioſities, carried away from the pillage of Rome under Charles V, by different perſons, fell into his hands. The oldeſt piece among the paintings in this cabinet is a table, painted with oil colours, in the year 1318, repreſenting ſeveral women in the old Miſnian dreſs. Here are alſo eight pictures, by Baſſano, among which are the four ſeaſons. The eaſtern magi coming to worſhip the infant Meſſiah, which is attributed to old Baſſano, is an admirable piece, and is a groupe of a vaſt multitude of people; ſome of whom are ſpectators, others riding in caravans, &c. The converſion of St. Paul is finely repreſented by Denys Calvart *. Mary Magdalene at our Saviour's feet, when he appears to her in the garden, and forbids her to touch him; with St. Cecilia, and the judgment of Paris, are alſo by the ſame hand. Here is another picture of St. Cecilia by Raphael, like that of Bologna, on account of which a celebrated painter, who was contemporary with Raphael, is ſaid to have died out of envy and vexation. Here are alſo the The Praun muſeum.

* The author makes one exception to this piece, namely, that St. Paul travels on horſeback; which, as I have ſhewn in a note, it is very probable that he did, on account of the diſtance, and the important commiſſion he was charged with by the high prieſt, &c.

following pieces, *viz.* a capital piece, repreſenting Abigail meeting David, by Guido Rheni; the ſhepherds paying their adorations to our Saviour; with the arts and ſciences aſleep in time of war by Nicholas Juvenell, which are all admirable pieces. The excellency of an original by Michael Angelo, which is about three feet high, and repreſents a man who had been flayed, chiefly conſiſts in the accurate repreſentation of the muſcles; for Michael Angelo had acquired a complete knowledge in anatomy. Here are two portraits of Albert Durer, one in his youth, and the other when he was advanced in years, and another of his wife who is repreſented naked, painted by Albert himſelf. Her perſon is none of the moſt beautiful; and what is worſe, ſhe is ſaid to have been of a very moroſe and impetuous temper. The old ſervant-maid of the founder of this collection has the honour of appearing in the cabinet in an admirable piece painted by Andrea del Sarto. The portraits of Raphael and Michael Angelo are alſo to be ſeen in this cabinet. The former has a countenance full of ſweetneſs, and not unlike that which the beſt painters give our Saviour in their pieces: indeed Raphael endeared himſelf to every one by his friendly diſpoſition, his good-nature, and the agreeableneſs of his converſation. Here is a picture of the emperor Charles V, in his thirty-ſecond year, by Chriſtopher Amberger, for which it is ſaid a thouſand dollars have been offered.

Raphael's portrait.

Of Charles V.

Near this hangs the picture of Sebaſtian Munſter the coſmographer, by the ſame Amberger, or by Holbein, in which Munſter's grey beard is admirably repreſented. The next piece is a beautiful landſcape by Sibeto, which is remarkable for the figure of an owl perched on a rock. As this bird is called *civetta* in Italian, I am inclined to think the painter intended it as an alluſion to his own name, in order to denote the pieces to be his. A great many pictures by the maſters already named, and likewiſe by Franceſco Parmegiano, Ottavio Miſerone, Lorenzo Sabbatino, Adamo Ligaſtro, Luke Cranach, Jacob Sprengler, George Amberger, Lavinia Fontana an Italian lady, *&c.* I paſs over in ſilence. The names of the artiſts by whom they were painted are ſufficient to gain their works all their due value.

Here is alſo a numerous collection of deſigns; great numbers of which are ſaid to be by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Annibal Caraggino, Giulio Romano, Antonio Coreggio, Ercole Procacino, Andrea del Sarto, Baſſano, Caravaggio, Perino del Vaga, Mantegna, Lorenzo Sabbatino, Micerino

Deſigns.

da

da Siena, Horatio Samachino, Bagnaccanallo Vecchio, J. da Pontorno, and other celebrated maſters. A hundred and fifty-nine of theſe drawings are by Hans Hoffman. The copper-plates of Albert Durer alſo make an entire volume. The number of ſmall bronze antique images of heathen deities, gladiators, *&c.* amounts to eighty-one. Among theſe, a Pallas about two or three feet high, and two images of Mercury, of the ſame height, are repreſented ſtanding only on one foot. The twelve Cæſars are repreſented in a braſs baſſo relievo of the bigneſs of a common plate. Nine marble ſtatues, and ſeven of the Roman emperors in baſſo relievo, are all looked upon as originals. Here are farther to be ſeen, 1. A great number of braſs copies of antique Roman ſtatues. 2. Fifty-ſix ſtatues of plaſter, *&c.* by eminent maſters. 3. Near two thouſand *cameo*'s and *intaglio*'s of agate, granate, jaſper, cornelian, chalcedony, onyx, chryſolite, amethyſt, hyacinth, ſapphire, and other precious ſtones. Seventy-ſeven of theſe gems are ſet in gold rings; and the ſeries of emperors, the Egyptian hieroglyphics, a pagan ſacrifice in agate, three *cameo*'s repreſenting our Saviour on a ſanguine colour jaſper, an admirable head of an old man on an amethyſt, which is conſiderably larger than a walnut, and another of our Saviour led to his crucifixion, on which is a groupe of ſome hundreds of figures, though the ſtone is not too large for a ring, deſerve particular notice. 4. The angel appearing to the ſhepherds tending their flock on the night of Chriſt's nativity, is painted on a kind of white Indian marble with ſuch art, that the glory of the heavenly hoſt is chiefly repreſented by the colour and texture of the ſtone. 5. All the ſpecies of rough gems. 6. Ancient coins. Eleven hundred and fifty of theſe ancient coins are of copper; a hundred and twenty of ſilver, a conſiderable number of gold; and ſeventeen Grecian pieces.

Bronzes.

Picture on marble.

Here are likewiſe the following curioſities, a collection of all kinds of marble in globular pieces; a table of curious variegated marble; another table of ebony inlaid with pieces of *lumachella*, jaſper, cornelians, agate, and *lapis lazuli*; ſeveral Indian pieces; marine productions; a large ſhell which naturally grew in the ſhape of a pitcher; ſeveral petrifactions; various minerals; pieces curiouſly cut in wood and ſtone, among which is a wooden crucifix ſaid to be done by Michael Angelo; ivory admirably turned; and laſtly, ſome pieces of copper enamelled on both ſides, which by ſome is reckoned among the arts the ſecret of which is loſt.

Mr. Imhoff's cabinet.

The Imhoff cabinet contains ſeveral good pieces of painting, by Albert Durer, Palma, Paolo Veroneſe, Titian, and other maſters; with medals, ſea-ſhells, petrifactions, minerals, pieces of enamel, Turkiſh arms and colours, curious books, *&c.*

Mr. Ebermayer's cabinet.

Mr. Ebermayer's cabinet conſiſts of paintings, antique images of bronze, corals, painted glaſſes, agate veſſels, *&c.* But the moſt remarkable part of this collection is the gems, both rough and cut, as onyx, beryl, garnet, emerald, agate, ſapphire, cornelian, hyacinth, amethyſt, chalcedony, *&c.* A fuller account of the gems in this curious collection may be ſeen in two printed treatiſes, with the following titles: *I. Gemmarum affabrè ſculptarum Theſaurus, quem ſuis ſumptibus haud exiguis nec parvo ſtudio collegit Ioh. Mart. ab Ebermayer, Norimb. Digeſſit & recenſuit Ioh. Iac. Baierus P. & M. V. D. hujuſque in Acad. Altorff. Profeſſor primarius, Norimb.* 1720. *II. Capita deorum & illuſtrium hominum gemmis inciſa, quæ collegit Ioh. Martinus ab Ebermayer & illuſtravit Erhardus Reuſch,* 1721, fol.

Mr. Volkamer's cabinet.

Mr. Volkamer's cabinet of curioſities exhibits all ſorts of minerals, petrifactions, marine productions, ſhells, uncommon animals preſerved in ſpirits of wine, curious work in ivory and wax, burning-glaſſes, paintings, *&c.* This collection is at preſent kept in Mr. Volkamer's ſummer-houſe in his garden; which is ſtocked with a great number of phyſical plants. Five geographical pillars are alſo erected in this garden, the largeſt of which is ten feet high, excluſive of the peſtal and capital, and ſeven and a half in circumference. It exhibits the moſt remarkable places lying within a hundred and fifty German miles of Nurenberg, together with the diſtance from one town to another. This pillar was ſet up by M. Volkamer, in imitation of the *columna milliaria*, which is to be ſeen in the capitol at Rome.

Columna milliaria.

The other four pillars ſtand in a ſquare, and ſupport the covering raiſed over the above-mentioned large pillar, which ſtands in the middle: And on the firſt is ſeen the ſituation of thoſe towns, which lie from a hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty German miles from Nurenberg. The ſecond exhibits ſuch places as lie at the diſtance of five hundred German miles from that city. The third repreſents all Europe, together with the ſituation of its ſeveral counties, ſo that every kingdom, repreſented on the pillar, points to the real one on that continent. On the fourth pillar are pointed

out

out the ſeveral villages which lie in the neighbourhood of Nurenberg.

In this garden alſo ſtands an obeliſk, with hieroglyphical figures on its four ſides, in imitation of the Theodoſian obeliſk at Conſtantinople. It is one-and-twenty feet and a half high, and is cut out of one block. On one ſide of its baſe is the following inſcription: Obeliſk.

ANNO SERVATI ORBIS MDCCVIIII.
EVROPA PENE VNIVERSA
BELLO, FAME, CONTAGIO, MISERE VASTATA
OBELISCVM HVNC
THEODOSIANI IN CIRCO BYZANTINO
ERECTI SIMVLACRVM
ANIMI PACEM SVSPIRANTIS SIGNVM
EX VOTO POS.
J. C. V.

'This obeliſk, which reſembles that of Theodoſius ſtanding in the *Circus* at Conſtantinople, was erected, purſuant to a vow by J. C. Volkamer, as a ſign of his ardent deſire after peace, in the year of the redemption of the world, 1709, when almoſt all Europe was in a moſt deplorable manner deſolated by war, famine, and peſtilence.'

On another ſide are theſe words:

BEATI PACIFICI,
TRANSQVILLITATEM
QVI ANIMO SERVANT INTEMERATAM
BEATIORES,
II DEMVM BEATISSIMI
QVIBVS E CALAMITATE ET MISERIA EREPTIS
ÆTERNA IN PACE
FACTVS EST LOCVS.

'Bleſſed are the peace-makers: more bleſſed are they who enjoy an undiſturbed tranquillity in their ſouls; but ſtill more bleſſed are they, who, being delivered from all calamities and misfortunes, are admitted into the manſions of eternal peace.'

On the third ſide is to be ſeen this Greek inſcription:

ΗΝ ΠΑΛΑΙ ΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ
ΤΕΡΑΠΑΕΥΡΟΝ ΑΡΟΥΡΗΣ ΟΓΚΟΝ
ΚΙΟΝΑ,
ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΙΜΑ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΕΩΝ
ΤΗΝ Δ' ΙΕΡΟΝ ΜΝΗΜ'
ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΤΕ
ΤΕΓΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΓΕΡΟΥ ΑΡΕΩΣ
ΕΖΟΧΑ ΒΟΛΚΑΜΕΡΟΣ.

'Such an obelisk as the emperor Theodosius raised, as a 'superb monument of his glory and ornament of the city, is 'here erected by J. Volkamer, as the sacred memorial of 'peace, and the end of the calamities of war.'

On the fourth side are the following words:

MISERI MORTALES.
QVID PACEM POSCITIS
TVRBIDIS ANIMI IMPOTENTIS MOTIBVS
MOX PROFLIGANDAM!
PERPETVA PIIS MENTIBVS
DE COELO FVLGET SERENITAS
IMPII NON HABENT PACEM
NEC HABEBVNT.

'Restless mortals! why do you so ardently wish for peace, 'which, by the turbulent passions that tyrannize over your 'minds, will, alas, too soon be driven away. Heaven irra- 'diates the pious soul with perpetual serenity, whilst peace is 'not, nor ever will be, the portion of the wicked.'

The sentiments in these four inscriptions are full of piety, and elegantly expressed; and, indeed, they could not be otherwise, as they came from the pen of the learned and ingenious Dr. Thomasius, a native of this city. In this garden are also a great many exotics, and a fine orangery.

Pegnitzflumer. Some time since a society was formed in Nurenberg under the name of the Pegnitz Academy, with a view of refining and improving the German language and poetry. However commendable the design of this institution was, the means were none of the best concerted; so that at present, though the Pegnitz society is still in being, its members are all persons very unequal

unequal to ſuch an arduous undertaking; and even theſe meet but very ſeldom.

The vocal muſicians, or ſingers, who have a great affinity with the *bardi* and *ſcaldi* among the ancient Germans, generally hold their meetings on feſtivals, and perform even in private houſes for money *. Muſic flouriſhes greatly at Nurenberg, where they have muſical meetings, or concerts, which they call *krantzel*. Fiſcher on the violin, and Tenner on the German flute, are no mean performers. Maſter-ſingers.

Converſation with the fair ſex is under much greater reſtraints in Nurenberg, than in moſt other large cities. A ſtranger is ſeldom allowed to ſee them in the aſſemblies which they hold among one another; and even the natives of the place, unleſs they are particular friends, are not admitted. And though a foreigner be recommended to a Nurenberger in the ſtrongeſt manner, he will very ſeldom invite him to his houſe if he has a wife or daughter; but is ſo miſtruſtful, that he rather chuſes to carry him to a tavern, and there do him the honour of a *kauſche*, *i. e.* make him drunk. Converſation with the ladies.

It is now ſome years ſince a good porcelain manufacture has been ſet on foot in this city. Manufacture of porcelain.

Few things at Nurenberg deſerve a traveller's notice more than a machine, which is put in motion by water, where the gilt ſilver ingots are drawn through a ſucceſſion of ſmall holes, gradually leſſening into the fineſt ſilver wire imaginable. And though it be obvious to the ſenſes, yet it is difficult to form an adequate idea of the incredible extenſion of metals, as it is here performed, until it is demonſtrated by computation. A cylinder of ſilver, weighing forty-five marks †, and about two-and-twenty inches in length, in the hands of the wire-drawer becomes above nine thouſand times ſmaller in diameter, and is drawn out to a length of Of ſilver wire.

* Let not this compariſon be conſtrued to the diſadvantage of the *bardi* and *ſcaldi*. Thoſe good men were ſo far from being flattering paraſites, that they were rigid moraliſts. Martin *de la relig. des Gaulois, Tom. I. p.* 173, ſays, *Les louanges ne faiſoient pas l'unique occupation des Bardes, ils ſe meloient encore de cenſurer, de ſyndiquer les actions des particuliers: ſur tout ils chargeoint ceux, dont la conduite ne repondoit pas à leur devoir.* 'Praiſe was not the ſole buſineſs of the 'bards; for they took upon them to animadvert on, and cenſure the 'actions of private perſons, and were particularly ſevere on thoſe 'whoſe behaviour was not anſwerable to the duties of their ſtation.' *Vid. Torner de poeſi Scaldor. c.* 8. *Koler de Scaldis, Altorf.* 1724. *Lauterbach de carmin. vet. Germ. Ien.* 1696.

† A mark is about 9oz. 12dwts.

1,163,520

1,163,520 feet, which, at the rate of twenty-four thouſand feet to a mile, are equal to forty-eight German miles and one third.

The ſilver, which is to be ſpun on thread, is firſt flattened betwixt two wheels of poliſhed ſteel, by which means it is farther lengthened above one-ſeventh part of the whole; ſo that it may then be affirmed, that the wire, after this, becomes fifty-ſix German miles, or a hundred and twelve French leagues in length.

But the ductility and extenſion of gold, by this method of drawing it into wire, is ſtill more wonderful. As the ſilver cylinder, of two-and-twenty inches in length, is gilt before it is drawn into wire, the thickneſs of the gold laid on it diminiſhes in proportion to the length to which the cylinder, or wire, is extended. The gold, at firſt, is commonly but the ninetieth part of a line in thickneſs, and never exceeds an intire line; ſo that only ſix ounces, oftentimes two, and ſometimes but one ounce is uſed for gilding a cylinder of ſilver twenty-two inches in length. If the gilding be computed at two ounces to the above-mentioned cylinder, it may be demonſtrated by the drawing of the ſilver, that the extenſion of the gold ſurface is ſo great, that a ſingle ounce of gold, (1220 of which go to a cubic foot) is ſufficient to cover 1190 ſquare feet of ſilver. When the gold is thus extended, its thickneſs is but 75,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a line. But, as I obſerved above, the gilding of a cylinder of ſilver, weighing forty-five marks, may be performed with one ounce of gold, it is evident that the latter may be drawn to that fineneſs, that it ſhall not exceed 525,025th part of a line. The conſideration of ſuch ductility muſt abſorb the human mind, and elude its comprehenſion; eſpecially if we reflect, that even this amazing tenuity may be doubled to 1,050,050th part of a line, the latter being but the 12th part of an inch. That the gold does not only communicate its colour to the ſilver, but that its conſtituent parts remain in their natural arrangement, is proved by the following experiment, *viz.* If you lay this gilt wire in *aqua fortis*, it will erode the ſilver, but without damaging the gold in the leaſt; for ſuch wire, or thread, becomes a hollow tube, of a fineneſs beyond imagination *.

*. On this curious ſubject ſee *L'Hiſtoire de l'Academie des Sciences.*

In

In Mr. Fezer's braſs manufactory at Werth (which is one of the ſuburbs of Nurenberg, but has its own magiſtracy and town-houſe) I obſerved a new invented method of cutting braſs plates, about half an inch thick, with a pair of ſheers, ſet in motion by water; whereas this work uſed to be performed by ſaws, and a conſiderable quantity of braſs was waſted into duſt.

Thoſe who are fond of mechanical arts, manufactures, *&c.* may here abundantly gratify their curioſity. It is now ſome centuries ſince the Nurenberg artiſts have been reckoned among the beſt in all Germany; and indeed to ſet forth the whole merit of this city, in promoting and improving uſeful knowledge of all kinds, would afford matter for a large volume. The neighbouring country is ſandy, but yet fruitful. In ſome places it yields good marble; and a kind of grey or aſh-coloured marble, with white veins, is dug at no great diſtance from the city. Mechanics.

Nurenberg, Dec. 10, 1730.

LETTER XCIII.

Account of the City of Ratisbon.

SIR,

THE diſtance from Nurenberg to Ratiſbon is twelve German miles, and for the laſt eight miles the road is very uneven and ſtony. About a league on this ſide of Ratiſbon we croſſed the Naab, and a little further on aſcended a ſteep hill; and after deſcending from the latter we had a delightful proſpect over the vaſt plain in which Ratiſbon lies. This free imperial city contains five different ſtates within its circuits, *viz.* the cathedral of Ratiſbon, the imperial abbey of St. Emmeran, the *lower minſter*, the *upper minſter*, and the city itſelf. This ſee is immediately ſubject to the pope, without acknowledging any metropolitan. In the cathedral are buried ſeveral of the biſhops of Ratiſbon; and in the middle Road from Nurenberg to Ratiſbon. Epiſcopal ſee.

dle of the church lies cardinal Philippus (who died in 1598, in the twenty-ſecond year of his age) in a mauſoleum finely decorated with marble and braſs ornaments. On the left-hand, as you enter the church, over the tomb of the count Herberſtein, one of the biſhops of Ratiſbon, is a marble baſſo relievo, repreſenting the miraculous feeding of the four thouſand men; and on the right is a wooden crucifix as big as the life, the hair of which, as the credulous vulgar imagine, is continually growing. On a tower of the church is to be ſeen the ſtone ſtatue of a little man, as it were, putting his head into a pot, and throwing himſelf down. This repreſents the architect of the cathedral, who is ſaid to have precipitated himſelf from the top of it in a rage, becauſe another architect had undertaken for a wager to build a bridge over the Danube before he could complete the cathedral, which he performed. But the whole affair may be claſſed among other fables of the ſame nature; for it may be eaſily ſhewn, that the cathedral and the bridge over the Danube were built at different times. As the aſcent to the top of this tower is without ſteps, ſo that beaſts of burden may eaſily go up and down, it is called the *Aſs's tower*. The largeſt bell in the cathedral weighs ninety-eight hundred weight.

Miraculous crucifix.

Story of an architect.

Aſs's tower.

Diſpute about St. Dionyſius's body.

The church of St. Emmeran * boaſts of having among its relics the body of St. Dionyſius the Areopagite, which even the monks of this abbey own to have been purloined from the abbey of St. Denys in France. The authenticity of this relic has been confirmed by pope Leo XI, in a particular bull, wherein he excommunicates all thoſe who diſpute the reality and genuineneſs of the Ratiſbon St. Dionyſius. But notwithſtanding this, the monks of the abbey of Denys, near Paris, inſiſt, that the body of that ſaint is actually in their poſſeſſion, and his head is ſhewn in the third ſhrine of their treaſury. On the other hand the monks of St. Emmeran maintain, that the only part wanting in their relic is the middle finger of the right-hand. However, an entire hand of this ſaint is ſhewn in a chapel at Munich. His head is alſo devoutly worſhipped in the cathedral of Bamberg, as I have already mentioned; and at Prague another head of that ſaint is kept in the church of St. Vitus in the caſtle.

* The biſhop of St. Emmeran was a few years ago by his imperial majeſty created a prince.

From

From the above-mentioned abbey of St. Denys, St. Emmeran has alſo been enriched with a beautiful manuſcript of the goſpels, written in golden letters, in the year 870. It was preſented by Charles the Bald to the monks of St. Denys. The cover is ſet with jewels, and the title-page repreſents Charles the Bald on his throne, with theſe words: Treaſury of St. Emmeran. MSS. of the goſpels.

Francia grata Tibi, Rex inclyte, munera defert,
Gotthia te pariter cum regnis inchoat altis.

'To thee, illuſtrious prince, grateful France brings its 'gifts, and Gothia places its powerful ſtates under thy au-'ſpices.'

Here alſo is to be ſeen another manuſcript of the goſpels, ſaid to be written in the year 751, by a biſhop in the ninetieth year of his age, together with many other valuable curioſities, which are kept in the treaſury.

On the wall near the entrance of the church, is a picture of Chriſt in a purple veſt and a ſcarlet robe, with a globe in his left-hand: And we are informed by an inſcription under it, that our Saviour, during his abode in this world, uſually wore ſuch a dreſs; and that he appeared to St. *Marina d'Eſcovare* in ſuch a garb, expreſſing his deſire, that he might always be painted ſo. It is further added, that this picture had the approbation of the *ſacra Inquiſitio Valliſaletana.* Picture of Chriſt as big as the life.

On the great altar is a capital piece of the martyrdom of St. Emmeran, by Sandrart, which is valued at ten thouſand *guldens*; and in the old chapel is ſhewn a portrait of the virgin Mary, as it is pretended, by St. Luke. On the altar of St. Benedict, near count Metternich's tomb, behind a glaſs, ſtands a black crucifix, which, we are told, came down from the croſs, and taking two of the burning wax tapers from the altar, held them to the eyes of St. Ramuold, who had been totally ſtruck blind two years before, and immediately reſtored his ſight. Ramuold was the ſeventh biſhop of this dioceſe, and lived to the age of a hundred years. St. Wolfgang is interred here in a pretty ſubterraneous chapel. Childeric, the depoſed king of France, the emperor Arnold and his ſon Lewis IV, alſo lie in the church of St. Emmeran: But moſt of the old tombs were greatly damaged by a fire in the year 1642. In a ſmall burial-place behind the church ſtands the monument of the celebrated hiſtorian John Aventin, with the following inſcription: Paintings. Miraculous crucifix. Aventin's tomb.

Scio

Scio quod redemptor meus vivit, & in noviſſimo die de terra ſurrecturus ſum.
Naſcentes morimur.
Homo bulla eſt.
D. O. M.

Johannes Aventinus, Vir ſingulari eruditione, fide, ac pietate præditus, patriæ ſuæ ornamentum, exteris admirationi fuit, Bojorum & Germaniæ ſtudioſiſſimus, rerum antiquarum indagator ſagaciſſ. Religionis & honeſtatis amator, cui h. m. ad poſterit. memoriam p. c. Θ. V. Idus Jan. Ann. 1534.

i. e. 'I know that my redeemer liveth; and that at the laſt 'day I ſhall riſe from the earth. As ſoon as we are born we 'haſten to our latter end. Man is an empty bubble.

'Sacred to God the greateſt and beſt of beings, and to 'the memory of John Aventin, a perſon of ſingular learning, 'fidelity, and piety; the ornament of his country and admi-'ration of ſtrangers; a warm patriot, a conſummate anti-'quarian, and a lover of religion and virtue, *&c.*'

Though Aventin, in this inſcription, is termed *Religionis & honeſtatis amator*, the Roman-catholic clergy will never forgive his expoſing the tyranny of the popes, the vicious lives of the clergy of thoſe times, and his ſpirited complaints of thoſe abuſes. It was on that account that he was thrown into priſon in the year 1529, on a ſuſpicion of hereſy *; however, for want of legal proof of the charge, he

* It is but natural to ſuppoſe that Aventin ſhould be accounted a heretic by the papiſts, and a confeſſor of truth by the proteſtants. The pious Jacob Faber Stapulenſis, of Paris, had repreſented to him the beauty of practical Chriſtianity in a quite different light, from what he conceived of it before. Indeed he was himſelf of too open a diſpoſition to be a ſilent and unconcerned ſpectator of the corruptions of Chriſtianity. In the profeſſorſhips which he ſucceſſively enjoyed at Vienna, Cracow, Ingolſtadt, and laſtly at Munich, he with a decent freedom cenſured the more than antichriſtian behaviour of the Romiſh clergy. But what contributed more than any thing elſe to make him ſuſpected of hereſy, was, the diſcovery of a correſpondence carried on betwixt him and Philip Melanchthon. Gretſer, *in exam. myſter. Pleſſæan. p.* 354, ſays, *Proſeſſione Romanus, hoc eſt catholicus non fuit Aventinus, ſed hæreticus: cujus criminis, utut alia probamenta deeſſent, id tamen ſatis ſuperque liqueret ex epiſtola Melanchthonis ad Aventinum, quam ex ipſo autographo recitavi l. II. contra Calvinianum replicatorem,*

c. 19.

he was releaſed. In the *Index librorum prohibitorum* the Jeſuit Gretſer and other writers publicly treat him as a heretic; and the papiſts here are not fond of ſhewing his epitaph. Several of them even go ſo far as to ſay, that ſatan ſcourges Aventin round the church-yard every night with iron-chains. Aventin's proper ſurname was Thurnmayer, which he altered to Duromarus. The former name he derives from Abenſperg (in Latin *Aventinium* or *Abuſina*) a town in upper Bavaria, where he was born in the year 1466.

The ladies in the upper and lower minſter live in a free manner, and are under little or no reſtraint in theſe two abbeys. They go abroad when they pleaſe; receive viſits from gentlemen; appear at balls in the city, and generally ſtay to the laſt dance; and that no liberty may be wanting of indulging their deſires, they have always the privilege of quitting the abbey by marrying. The abbeſſes avoid public aſſemblies, as if they were princeſſes, becauſe the envoys ladies will not allow them the honour of precedence. Indeed they are not without diſturbances on this account among themſelves, one abbeſs diſputing precedency with the other, and canoneſſes with canoneſſes, in theſe two ſocieties. Thoſe of the lower minſter allow the upper minſter to be the more ancient foundation of the two; but on the other hand, they maintain that their abbey was created a principality prior to that of the upper minſter. Theſe diſputes are carried ſo high that the ladies belonging to theſe foundations muſt not be invited at the ſame time to any entertainment, unleſs every thing relating to precedency and ceremony be previouſly adjuſted.

Trinity church.

The largeſt church, belonging to the proteſtants, in this city, is that of the Holy Trinity. It is luminous, and has an arched roof in which the joiſts are curiouſly inſerted into one another. It has no pillars; and the galleries reſt on abutments projecting out of the wall. In the new pariſh church the cure of the man with the withered hand is finely painted by Block.

Miraculous image of the virgin Mary.

Without this church formerly ſtood a pretended miraculous image of the virgin, which was called the beautiful Mary, and was honoured with many pilgrimages. The Roman-catholics will have it, that this image is ſtill kept

c. 19. 'Aventin was not a Roman or true catholic, as evidently appears, if farther proofs were wanting, from an epiſtle of Melanchthon to him, which I have ſet down from the original, *lib.* II. againſt the calviniſtical writer, c. 19.'

pri-

privately in ſome part of the church; and abbé Anſelm, in his *Ratisbona Politica & Eccleſiaſtica*, chiefly attributes the long proſperity of the city to its being in poſſeſſion of this ſacred image. But the Lutherans, to whom this church belongs, deny there being any ſuch image in it; and that their adverſaries in their zeal for their error may not attempt ſome fraund to promote it, a guard patroles round the church every night, and ſuffers no body to ſit on the ſteps, or to come near the entrance of the church.

St. James's convent. The convent of S. Jacobus Scotorum has a good library; and the preſent prior, Bernard Bailey, is a man of politeneſs and learning. Such Roman-catholics as are natives of Scotland, are the only perſons admitted into this ſociety; and

Scots miſſionaries. thoſe of the greateſt abilities are ſelected from the reſt, and ſent as miſſionaries to their native country. There is alſo ſuch a ſeminary at Wurtzburg, and another at Erfurt. In the library is ſhewn a Latin manuſcript of the four evangeliſts, ſaid to have belonged to St. Anſcharius, who died in the year 865; but the writing ſeems to be more modern. According to the introductory account, this manuſcript was formerly depoſited in the cathedral at Bremen, and afterwards fell into the hands of Francis William, count of Wartenberg, who was biſhop of Ratiſbon, Oſnabrug, Minden and Verden. Here is alſo to be ſeen a deſcription of the whole dioceſe of Ratiſbon, in nine volumes folio, which was finiſhed about the year 1686, by Waſſerburg. It is divided into *Ratisbona*, *Docta*, *Religioſa*, *Eccleſiaſtica*, &c. and has never been printed.

The Jeſuits college affords nothing remarkable; and even their library is but mean. On the cieling of the church are ſome good paintings in freſco; and there are ſome curious pieces of ſculpture in ivory on two of the altars. Four of the latter repreſenting the actions of Ignatius Loyola, and four others of the life of St. Francis Xavier, are very well worth ſeeing. The artiſt, who is at preſent a Jeſuit of this college, was formerly called Steinhard, and performed one half of this curious work whilſt he was a layman, or *in ſeculo*, as the phraſe is; and for each of the firſt four pieces he was rewarded with a hundred dollars.

Kepler's epitaph. The epitaph of Kepler, the famous mathematician, was formerly to be ſeen in St. Peter's church-yard at Ratiſbon; but there are now no remains of it.

The town-houſe is the moſt remarkable among the civil edifices of this city, in which the council-chamber, and

thoſe

thoſe of the *relations* and *correlations*, as they are called, are the beſt apartments. In an ante-chamber near the electoral college, the following inſcription is to be ſeen on a black tablet, which was ſet up in the year 1554:

Quiſquis ſenator officii cauſâ curiam ingrederis,
Ante hoc officium privatos affectus omnes abjicito
Iram, vim, odium, amicitiam, adulationem,
Publicæ rei perſonam & curam ſuſcipito.
Nam ut aliis æquus aut iniquus judex fueris,
Ita quoque Dei judicium expectabis & ſuſtinebis.

'Let every ſenator, who enters this court to ſit in judg-
'ment, lay aſide all private affections, anger, violence, ha-
'tred, friendſhip, and flattery; and let his whole attention
'be on the public welfare: for as thou haſt been equitable
'or unjuſt in judging others, ſo muſt thou expect to be ac-
'quitted or condemned at God's awful tribunal.'

The poetical tranſlation under this inſcription, as likewiſe ſeveral pieces of German poetry, &c. little become the dignity of the place. In the council-chamber is a drawing of the emperor Leopold, very ingeniouſly done with a pen on white ſattin, by Leonard Schuffler, in the year 1675.

In the princes college the ſtove is placed in the centre, under the floor. In the hall ſtands a clock, after the model of that in the cathedral at Straſburg; in which the quarters are ſtruck by ſeveral figures, and every hour, the three kings make their appearance and pay their adoration to the virgin Mary and her divine infant, while the cock that is placed over them crows. Ingenious clock.

The ſide-boards, in the apartment where all the three eſtates of the empire meet, now ſerve the ſecretaries to lay their hats and canes on, inſtead of the wine and ſweetmeats with which the members of the diet were formerly regaled at every meeting *. The city of Ratiſbon at length eaſed themſelves of this expence by diſcontinuing the treat, which, Deſert tables.

* Let ſecretary Ludwig anſwer for what he has written about theſe abuſes in his *Gel. Anz.* B. I, n. 133, 'In the afternoon not only the 'members of the diet were pretty much fluſtered; but in the ſecre-'tary of Mentz's office, ſeveral bottles of wine were put on ſide tables 'for the uſe of the clerks, that they might not ſuffer by thirſt, while 'they were employed in writing what was dictated to them.'

as the diet is conſtantly held there, muſt have fallen heavy on them.

Library. There is a good library in the council-houſe which belongs to the city; but it contains more books relating to the civil, than the municipal law. It ſeems highly proper, that this city, or every college of the ſtates of the empire, or at leaſt the diet in general, ſhould have a good collection of all ſorts of books; and particularly of all the valuable pieces relating to the conſtitution, laws, and intereſt of the German empire and its members. And though the want of ſuch helps has been often experienced, yet it has never been conſidered with that ſerioufneſs which an affair of ſuch importance deſerves. The deputies, or members of the diet, are unwilling to be at any expence out of their own purſes; and tho' ſome of them may have good collections of books at their own houſes, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they will carry them to Ratiſbon, where their ſtay is but ſhort and precarious.

Roman inſcription. In the walls of the town-houſe are to be ſeen ſeven or eight ancient Roman inſcriptions, found in or near this city. But moſt of them are ſepulchral monuments, and afford nothing of any importance. Whoever is deſirous of ſeeing exact tranſcripts of them may conſult Patricius's deſcription of Ratiſbon, or Anſelm's *Ratisbona Politica*, publiſhed about a year ago in quarto.

In M. Krutinger's houſe, facing the town-houſe, is a piece repreſenting a ſingle combat betwixt Hans Dollinger, a knight of Ratiſbon, and a Saracen called Craco, done in plaſter as big as the life. This duel was fought in the year 930. Over it is the emperor Henry I. called *Auceps*, or the Fowler, is repreſented on horſeback, with a hawk in his hand, and this inſcription:

Fertur equo celeri hic Henricus in ordine Primus
Aucupio celeber nec minus imperio.

i. e. 'This ſteed bears Henry I. famous for his ſkill in hawk-'ing, and in the art of governing.'

Under this piece, and above the repreſentation of the ſingle combat, are theſe words:

Hans

Hans Dollinger Ratiſ. DCCCCXXX.
Barbarus hic ſolidis certant Germanus & armis,
Germanus vicit, Barbarus occubuit.

i. e. 'Hans Dollinger, of Ratiſbon, 930. Here the Barbarian and German are engaged in battle; but the German conquered, and the Barbarian fell.'

The ſpears of both theſe champions are ſtill ſhewn here, with ſome old German verſes on a tablet covered with parchment.

The bridge over the Danube was begun in 1135, and finiſhed in eleven years. It is of free-ſtone, ſupported by piles of oak driven to a conſiderable depth in the bed of the river. This bridge conſiſts of fifteen arches, and is four hundred and ſeventy common paces, or a thouſand and ninety-one feet in length. The fabulous ſtory concerning this bridge, namely, that it was built by the devil, who was outwitted by means of a dog and two cocks, the images of which are to be ſeen on the baluſtrade, is common to other places; and is related with almoſt the ſame ridiculous circumſtances, of a lofty ſtone bridge in Switzerland (at St. Gothard, about a league from Geſtinen) which is built over the Reuſs from one rock to another. It is commonly ſaid of the three principal bridges in Germany, that Dreſden bridge is the moſt elegant, that of Prague the longeſt, and that of Ratiſbon the ſtrongeſt. Bridge.

The juriſdiction of the city of Ratiſbon extends no further than the foot of the bridge on the Am-hoff, or ſuburb-ſide; the latter being ſubject to the elector of Bavaria. Am-hoff.

The hoſpital of St. Catharine in this ſuburb is endowed at leaſt with eighty thouſand *guldens* a year; and both the governors and poor who are admitted conſiſt of an equal number of papiſts and proteſtants. Six-and-thirty perſons are here daily provided with a hot dinner. Their ſupper is of animal food, and their uſual drink is beer; but on holy-days they are allowed ſome wine. The proteſtants have their own church or chapel in this hoſpital, which is not tolerated in any other part of Bavaria. However, maſs is ſaid in it by the Roman-catholics twice a year, namely, on St. Catharine's and St. Mary Magdalen's day. A Lutheran miniſter preaches in this church every Monday, and likewiſe annually on Whitſun-Tueſday. As for diet, the proteſtants are obliged to take up with the ſame fare with the papiſts on Hoſpital.

meagre days *; however, they are permitted to dreſs victuals for themſelves, or ſell their allowance of fiſh on thoſe days.

Carthuſians. At St. Veit, on the other ſide of the Danube, about a quarter of a league from Ratiſbon, ſtands the Carthuſian monaſtery of St. Pruel, on a delightful plain. The monks eat nothing but fiſh and vegetables, and yet appear healthy and florid; and many of them live to the age of eighty, or above. This convent is in the elector of Bavaria's territories; and, like other monaſteries in Bavaria, annually pays a conſiderable acknowledgment for the lands they hold. The common taxes they pay, according to aſſeſſment, amount to fifteen hundred *guldens*, and the compoſition for beer to five or ſix hundred *guldens* more. For every hogſhead of wine they pay to the city of Ratiſbon a duty of three *guldens*, and forty-two *creutzers* by way of toll.

Library. The library of this convent deſerves notice, not ſo much for the number and value of the books, which do not exceed ſeven thouſand volumes, as for the elegant embelliſhments of the room in which they ſtand. The paintings repreſent ſeveral circumſtances of the monaſtic life; and betwixt the ſtucco-work on the cieling the moſt celebrated writers of the Carthuſian order are repreſented. The height of the room is about eight-and-twenty or thirty feet; but it has not a proportionate breadth.

Paintings. In the church the life and ſufferings of Chriſt are repreſented in fifteen beautiful pieces of painting, ſeveral of which are by Heiſs. Among theſe, that of the deſcent from the croſs is particularly admired. This convent was formerly poſſeſſed of many other good pictures, the beſt of which the Swedes carried off in the laſt war. In the body of the church are twelve fine capital pieces, repreſenting the life of John the Baptiſt, which were a preſent from the biſhops of Wurtzburg, Eichſtadt, and other eccleſiaſtical princes, at the deſire of their envoys at Ratiſbon. Ten of theſe pieces were painted in the Netherlands by Janſon, at the deſire of M. Neuveforge, who was envoy from the duke of Burgundy at Ratiſbon from the year 1673 to 1697. Among Janſon's

* I call theſe *meagre* days as the French term them; for they would be very improperly called faſt days, as they are in the original. Theſe days are every Friday and Saturday in the year, and the forty days of Lent, when the papiſts pamper themſelves with fiſh, and every kind of delicacy, excepting fleſh and fowl.

works.

works, that which repreſents the beheading of John the Baptiſt is reckoned the beſt.

Mr. Warſchlunger, a native of Munich, and a famous painter, is ſtill living at Ratiſbon. This artiſt, in his younger years, painted with uncommon accuracy, and had very few equals in repreſenting animals. Several of his pieces are in the poſſeſſion of the reverend M. Barth, who has alſo a large collection of copper-plates, and the hand-writing of ſeveral celebrated perſons. Warſchlunger the painter.

M. Martin Teuber's learning and ingenuity, and particularly his ſkill in turnery, is well known. He has the ſecret of marking agate with all kinds of figures, and in all colours; ſo that he is well aſſured that the name of Chriſt, and other characters, ſhewn as natural curioſities on the famous valuable baſon of agate in the imperial treaſury, are entirely the work of art, in which nature has only furniſhed the materials. Teuber.

M. Oexel, of Ratiſbon, is famous for his exquiſite engravings on gems, *&c.* Lapidary.

Count Werther, the electoral envoy from Triers, has a fine collection of ancient and modern gems, both *cameo's* and *intaglio's*. Count Werther's cabinet.

Mr. Golgel, chamberlain of the city, always with great politeneſs ſhews foreigners his curious cabinet of petrifactions, coins, urns, and other antiquities, uncommon animals, paintings, *&c.* Among the laſt is Paul Rubens, with his ſon when a little boy: this piece was either painted by old Rubens himſelf, or Van Dyk, his diſciple. Here is alſo a fine caſket, ſaid to have belonged to Frederic V, king of Bohemia. Mr. Golgel's.

Mr. Weinmann, an apothecary, has a good collection of ſea-animals, ſhells, ores, minerals, various ſorts of marble, petrifactions, and above three thouſand drawings and paintings of plants and flowers, among which are thirty ſpecies of aloes. The fibres of the leaves of the aloe, whilſt they continue moiſt, are as ſoft as a ſilken thread; and M. Weinmann has cauſed a kind of linen to be woven with theſe fibres without ſpinning them; but as yet he has not found out the method of bleaching it. Many of the Weſt-Indians make uſe of the fibres of aloe-leaves to make a kind of linen; and Sir Hans Sloane, of London, ſhewed me a hammock of it, which the Indians hang betwixt two trees, the better to ſecure themſelves from vermin and beaſts of prey. Mr. Weinmann. Aloe.

Remarkable moss-tree. About half a league from this city, a kind of mossy-shrub, very much resembling the finest sort of *dendrites*, grows on the oak-trees, and has a very pretty appearance when spread on a black ground in the form of trees.

Stalactites at Winser. At Winser, which is also about half a league from Ratisbon, in the conduits of a spring, is often found a sonorous white stony concretion, very like that found at Abano, in the territories of Padua.

At Aubach, not far from Ratisbon, it is no uncommon thing to dig up *dendritæ*; or slates, very prettily representing trees and landscapes.

Petrifactions In the neighbourhood of the convent of Weldenburg, about three German miles from Ratisbon, towards Ulm, are found *pectines*, *conchæ*, and other marine petrifactions, well preserved in a white chalky earth. Of these and other natural curiosities Dr. Straskirchen of Ratisbon has a large collection, which he began when he studied physic at Tubingen.

Rich iron-ore, or *ferrum nativum*. Near the convent of Pruslingen, about half a league from Ratisbon, is found a rich iron-ore, which is a kind of *ferrum nativum*, and is prepared in the earth by nature in a variety of rugged irregular pieces. A great quantity of this native iron has been dug up by the Jesuits of Ingoldstadt, and worked in forges.

It is not many years since a great noise was made about a rich silver-mine, said to be discovered at Bach, three miles from Ratisbon; but it did not turn out according to expectation. This spot, however, yields a kind of amethyst, Phosphorus. which may be used as a phosphorus, if laid on a hot stove: and I do not question, but that, with a suitable process, a sort of Bononian stone may be made of them; for the substance of this stone seems to be entirely the same with that of Bologna, except that the Bach stone inclines something more to a violet colour. From the green tinge, which is also discernable in the latter, some naturalists, in their collections, *Amethystus smaragdus.* give it the name of *amethystus smaragdo viridi permixtus.* When this stone is pulverized, and put in a vessel over the fire, or sprinkled on a red-hot iron shovel, it emits a most beautiful pale blue flame, with some ebullitions. If large pieces of it be laid over the fire, they exhibit the same beautiful appearance. These experiments may be repeated; but every trial lessens the lustre, till at last the effect entirely ceases. Some of these stones, of any considerable size, emit a very bright effulgence when broken to pieces. The like effect

effect may be produced by the *pſeudo-adamantes amethyſtici* and other radiant precious ſtones, or *quarzen* * produced in the diſtrict of Suhla in Thuringia, the falſe emeralds of Auvergne and Saxony, a kind of yellow green and whitiſh talc-ſtone dug about Bern, and the *marienglaſe* or *lapis ſpecularis* found in large blocks in the quarries of Kinden near Hanover. The laſt, when ſtruck with a hammer, breaks into long cubical pieces, or rhomboides; and if it be laid on a red-hot ſhovel, emits a pale yellow effulgence, without any of the fine blue obſerved in that of Bach. In this experiment the right *marienglaſe*, or Muſcovy-glaſs, emits a very faint whitiſh radiance. M. Elſhoff, in his treatiſe *de phoſphoris quatuor*, publiſhed in 1676, promiſed to communicate to the public the method of preparing a kind of phoſphorus ſmaragdinus, that ſhould derive its effulgence, not from the ſun or air, like the *lapis Bononienſis*, but from fire; and that it ſhould emit a light ſufficient to write by. But whether this promiſe had been made good, I know not. Amber and ſealing-wax, laid on red-hot iron, likewiſe emits a luminous effulgence; but it does not anſwer with colophonia. In all the experiments I made on the ſtone above-mentioned, I did not perceive the leaſt ſulphureous ſmell; yet it is probable, that the above-mentioned effects are produced by a ſubtile kind of ſulphur with which thoſe ſubſtances are impregnated. For if the like experiments were tried on ſeveral gems which owe their colour to ſulphur, they would exhibit the ſame phænomenon.

M. George Andrew Agricola, the city-phyſician, has acquired great reputation, not only in Germany but alſo in foreign parts, by his treatiſe on the univerſal increaſe of trees, which was publiſhed in two parts, in folio, in the year 1716; but had he deferred the publication of it ſome years, or at leaſt till he had confirmed his hypotheſis by experiments, it would have been a great addition to the value of his book, and conſequently to his reputation. I look upon this gentleman as a perſon of integrity, and one who would be very far from practiſing any fraud or impoſition. He related to me at large, how he was induced, almoſt againſt his will, to publiſh his treatiſe; and that the publication of it was chiefly owing to count Wratiſlaw, who was deſirous of communicating his obſervations to the learned in thoſe foreign parts to which he was ſoon after called. Some M. Agricola.

* Theſe are multangular ſmall fragments of a kind of flint.

out of ignorance, and others out of malice, have misrepresented the doctor's scheme, and given out, that he pretended to produce forests of large trees on any spot of ground, and instantly to raise a full grown tree from a twig in a hot-house.

Alkahest or universal *menstruum.*

Dr. Agricola's curiosity also prompted him to find out an alkahest, or, as he, out of modesty, would rather have it called, *liquor universalis solvens metallicus*, which, he says, consists of alkaline, acid, nitrous, and sulphureous particles. Its smell is something like that of hartshorn; but its taste has nothing of pungency in it. I have seen several experiments tried with it; and must certify so far, that a small quantity, which would scarce have filled half an egg-shell, in a short time dissolved the seven mineral planets, and likewise lime-stone, coral, cinnabar, pebbles, antimony, alum, loadstone, diamond, ruby, hyacinth, pearl, emerald, sapphire, crystal, glass, alabaster, porcelain, pumice-stone, and many other substances. At the same time the *menstruum* did not lose any thing of its transparency, nor was there any sediment at the bottom, though many of the above-mentioned substances were thrown in at once. The doctor being once obliged to step aside, I tried it with a large addition of quick lime, to the amount of the eighth part of the quantity of the fluid, in which many substances had been dissolved. When gold and iron are dissolved in this alkahest, it only contracts a more yellow tinge, still remaining pellucid; but cinnabar and sandyx communicate no redness to it. Diamond and other gems, as also glass, must be first pulverised, otherwise the *menstruum* has no effect on them: and how indeed were it possible to preserve a spirit, that would dissolve glass and diamond, if smooth paper, hair, wool, leather, *&c.* are likewise subject to its corrosive power? This *menstruum* properly consists of two fluids, which, when they are first mixed, become very much clouded with thick fumes. The chief ingredient, which has no particular smell, Dr. Agricola calls, *spiritus mercurii.* After these two spirits are incorporated, the doctor again extracts from them an oil, or a stone containing in it the *oleum solutæ speciei.* But whether from a variety of such oils any efficacious medicines may be prepared; and whether, for instance, the *oleum lunæ* be a certain remedy for lunacy; or, lastly, whether the *aurum potabile* be productive of long life, *&c.* I shall not pretend to determine. The dissolution of oils, spices, resin, and gums, is attended with more difficulty than the substances mentioned above; for

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the alkaheſt in theſe experiments requires an addition of ſpirit of wine. Dr. Agricola's ſecret is by ſome affirmed to be only a corroſive, compounded of one third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre. Spirit of ſalt, highly rectified, alſo erodes glaſs and other hard ſubſtances. It were to be wiſhed, for the improvement of chymiſtry, that a ſovereign prince, or any other rich virtuoſo, would venture a little money upon experiments of this nature, and purchaſe the doctor's ſecret, as it might poſſibly conduce to farther diſcoveries, and explain ſeveral paradoxes in that abſtruſe ſcience.

Medals on the plague of Ratisbon.

The city of Ratiſbon was viſited with the plague in the year 1713. A curious medal was invented by C. F. V. H. and ſtruck at Nurenberg on the happy ceſſation of that calamity. On one ſide of it was the city of Ratiſbon, with the date of the year 1714, when it was ſtruck. The reverſe exhibited Noah's ark, and that patriarch with his family offering a ſacrifice of thankſgiving to God on an altar for their ſingular preſervation*.

The removal of the barriers round the city of Ratiſbon alſo gave occaſion to a medal, which on one ſide has a woman with a wreath of laurel on her head, a *cornucopia* in her left-hand, and a key in her right, denoting the happineſs obtained by the opening of the avenues to the city. The other figure of a woman in a mournful attitude, with a mural crown lying by her, and a veil on her head, while ſhe extends her hand towards the key which is held out to her, exhibits Ratiſbon in diſtreſs. The legend is as follows:

Oculis eſt reddita noſtris. Virg. Æneid. II. v. 740 †.

The diet being removed from Ratiſbon to Augſburg during the peſtilence, the return of it to the former city was alſo commemorated by M. *Oerl*, a celebrated engraver, on a medal; on one ſide of which is ſeen the German empire in council with other eminent perſons, and this inſcription:

Conſiliis firmant patria jura piis.

'Their pious counſels confirm the rights of their country.'

* The inſcription, being a chronogram and a rebus, are inſerted by the author, but omitted in this tranſlation as trifling, *&c.*

† The reverſe is a chronogram, and therefore omitted.

Under-

Unerdeath are theſe words:

Excuſ. Ratiſp. A. MDCCXV.

i. e. 'Struck at Ratiſbon in the year 1715.'

On the reverſe is a perſpective view of the city of Ratiſbon, with this inſcription:

Regin. S. R. I. Comitiis Anno 1662. *inchoatis,*
A. 1713, *Auguſtam Vind. ob peſt. tranſlatis,*
A. 1714. *cum Pace Bad. relatis Sacrum.*

'In memory of the diet of the holy Roman empire, begun in the year 1662 at Ratiſbon; in 1713 removed to Augſburg, on account of the peſtilence; in 1714 returned to the former, and the peace concluded at Baden.'

As the Danube directs its courſe from hence to Vienna, it gives this city an advantageous opportunity of ſending thither wheat, wood, and ſeveral kinds of proviſions. The diſtance between theſe two cities is fifty-four German miles by water; but the common people pay no more for their paſſage down the river than a *creutzer* a mile, ſo that the whole fare at this rate does not come to a Rheniſh guilder *. This cheap way of travelling induces great numbers of young artificers and handy-craftſmen to go and try their fortune in that city, which is the reſidence of the imperial court; but they do not find it ſo eaſy to return to their homes, as they generally ſpend what they earn by their trades; hence theſe unfortunate adventurers are often obliged to enliſt in the army for their ſubſiſtance, for it is obſerved that there is not in all Germany ſo good a recruiting-place as Vienna.

Cheapneſs of the paſſage to Vienna.

Every citizen of Ratiſbon, annually pays 56 *creutzers* † *per cent.* for his ſubſtance, whether it be in money or effects, though the former be not lent out on intereſt; and a dollar ‡ *per cent.* for the value of his houſe or houſes. As to the laſt article, a perſon that purchaſes a piece of waſte ground, or an old houſe, for five hundred dollars, and lays out on it to the value of twenty thouſand dollars or more in building, is taxed

Taxes, &c.

* 2*s.* 4*d.* † About 2*s.* 2*d.* ‡ 3*s.* 6*d.*

only

only at five dollars annually for it, as long as it remains in the poſſeſſion of ſuch a perſon or his heirs: But, if the houſe be ſold, the quota of the tax or contribution is regulated by the price given for it by the new purchaſer. Thus a wealthy citizen may greatly benefit his children by laying out part of his fortune in buying and repairing old houſes, and letting them out to tenants, who will never be wanting as long as the diet is held here. This indulgence contributes greatly to the beauty of the city; for a great deal more money is on this account laid out in building than would probably otherwiſe be expended that way. The total value of all other effects are annually ſwore to by every burgher before five commiſſioners of the taxes, who are alſo ſworn to ſecrecy with regard to the circumſtances of every individual, which by this means comes to their knowledge. As the world now goes, it is to be feared, that in ſuch oaths intereſt ſometimes gets the better of conſcience: But when exact inventories happen to be made out, on account of the parties demiſe, or upon any other occaſion, if ſuch a fraud comes to be diſcovered, the whole ſurplus, above what was ſworn to, is confiſcated to the uſe of the public. It is but a few years ago, ſince a family was at once amerced in the ſum of fifteen thouſand *guilders* on ſuch a diſcovery.

I ſhall conclude this letter with the account of an odd cuſtom which prevails at the peaſants weddings in the villages near Ratiſbon. When the bride's-man, at the concluſion of the ceremony attends the bridegroon from the altar to the chair, he pulls him by the hair, and hits him a good box or two on the ear, undoubtedly to remind him of what the prieſt told him with regard to the duty he owes his wife, and to make him remember the marriage-contract. For the ſame purpoſe it is, that in ſeveral provinces of Germany, when the inhabitants viſit the bounds or limits of the country, any boys, or young perſons, that happen to be preſent, are well drubbed at the principal boundaries, in order to fix a ſtronger idea of the place in their memories.

It is likewiſe cuſtomary in ſeveral parts of Italy, when a malefactor is brought to execution, for fathers to carry their children with them, and give them a ſevere box on the ear, to impreſs on their tender minds a deteſtation of that ignominious and untimely death, which is the conſequence of wickedneſs and villainy.

Ratiſbon, January 10, 1731.

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LETTER XCIV.

Of the preſent State of the general Diet at Ratisbon.

SIR,

I ſhall not trouble you with a tedious account of the diet held at Ratiſbon, as it has been accurately deſcribed in ſeveral printed pieces; but ſhall only ſubmit to your judgment ſome curſory obſervations of my own, or what has been communicated to me by ſome friends. To begin therefore with the head of this general aſſembly of the empire:

Emperor's principal commiſſioner.

The principal imperial commiſſioner, by virtue of his office, takes place of all the emperor's ambaſſadors and others (except only the envoy from the court of Rome) he being here in a more eſpecial manner the repreſentative of the head of the German empire. His credentials are ſtiled *decretum commiſſioriale*, and ſigned by the emperor, which he ſends by a gentleman of rank to the envoy of the elector of Mentz, who publiſhes it *per dictaturam*, as it is called. He returns no viſits, nor does he give the title of Excellency to any of the envoys, not even to thoſe of the electors. When an envoy from an electoral prince pays him a viſit, he orders him to be received at his coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinger, and meets him at the door of the ſecond ante-chamber, walking back, a little before, on the right-hand of the envoy. The ſame ſuperiority he aſſumes in re-conducting him. His audience chair is under a canopy, over which is the emperor's picture. On the floor is a carpet, on the edge of which ſtand the feet of the chairs ſet for the electoral envoys. The elector of Mentz's envoy always gives notice, whether he comes as electoral envoy, or as *deputatus imperii* to lay before him the opinion of the diet. In the laſt caſe he is received by five gentlemen belonging to the principal commiſſioner. The envoys of the directors of the college of princes enjoy almoſt an equal honour with thoſe of the electors, which diſtinction, however,

The ceremonial at the diet.

ever, is proteſted againſt by the ancient princes. They are likewiſe diſſatisfied, becauſe the gentlemen belonging to the imperial chief commiſſioner do not give their envoys the title of Excellency, as to thoſe of electors *.

There are alſo farther difficulties about the title of Excellency, between the electoral envoys and the principal commiſſioner; for, according to the cuſtom of Vienna, he gives the title of Excellency to the envoys of Bohemia and Auſtria, who are always of the emperor's privy-council, and likewiſe to the con-commiſſary, but not to the electoral envoys. On this account they deſire him not to invite them to any entertainments when ſuch perſons are to be preſent as he honours with the title of Excellency; which the imperial commiſſioner punctually takes care not to do. Notwithſtanding theſe diſputes about precedency, &c. the principal commiſſioner's table is always well filled with foreigners, canons, and perſons of diſtinction, who happen to paſs that way.

Beſides the differences I have already mentioned, the electoral envoys inſiſt that the imperial principal commiſſioner ſhould notify his arrival by his firſt gentleman only to them. Notification of the commiſſioner's arrival.

But the preſent high commiſſioner has paid that compliment to the envoys of ſome of the ancient princes, ſignifying at the ſame time, that there was no difference of rank among his gentlemen †.

The annual income of the preſent high commiſſioner, prince Furſtenberg, amounts to twenty-four thouſand Rheniſh guilders ‡ paid him out of the imperial revenues, and twelve thouſand guilders out of the emperor's privy purſe. His immediate predeceſſor was the cardinal of Sax-Zeitz, who was educated in the proteſtant religion; but afterwards exerted himſelf with ſo much zeal for the propagation of popery, that the number of perſons brought over to that communion by his means, here and in Hungary, is ſaid to be at His income.

* This grievance is ſaid to have been redreſſed in 1736, by the preſent imperial commiſſioner, prince Joſeph Furſtenberg, whoſe gentlemen on all occaſions give the title of Excellency to the envoys of the ancient princes; but whether this be done by inſtruction from the emperor, or of his own accord, remains a queſtion.

† Theſe trifling diſputes about punctilio's are abridged in the tranſlation, as little intereſting to the Engliſh reader.

‡ A Rheniſh guilder is about 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

leaſt

leaſt twenty thouſand. All his ſervants and officers exactly followed his example in this particular.

Theſe haſty converſions are very ſeldom ſincere or well grounded; and I very well remember what paſſed between the above-mentioned cardinal and colonel ———, a proteſtant, on this occaſion. It ſeems the cardinal uſed to give a dollar * to every one who became a convert to the Romiſh religion; by which means he had gained a conſiderable number of the colonel's regiment. The cardinal one day at table was for trying his ſkill that way on the colonel, and, as one argument, alledged the example of moſt of his ſoldiers. But the colonel made anſwer, that ſuch examples weighed but little with him, and that if the cardinal laid any ſtreſs on thoſe converſions, he would engage with ſix barrels of beer to bring all his new converts again to proteſtaniſm.

First viſits. Towards the cloſe of the laſt century, it was agreed between the con-commiſſioner and the electoral envoys, and has ſince been ratified, that they ſhall both give each other the title of Excellency, and that the latter ſhall pay the firſt viſit to the con-commiſſioner. On the arrival of a new electoral envoy, a day is appointed for paying the firſt viſit to the con-commiſſioner, and for receiving the viſit in return; but from the other electoral envoys, to whom he has notified his arrival, he receives the firſt viſit. The envoy who is newly arrived pays his viſit to the con-commiſſioner about eight o'clock in the morning; and an hour after the viſit is returned. In regard to the number of horſes to a coach, there is this difference in the deputations: when the evangelical body make the firſt remonſtrance of their grievances to the imperial high commiſſioner, by two envoys of electors, two of princes, and two of cities, thoſe of the electors and princes go with ſix horſes, but thoſe of the cities only with two.

Dignity of envoys. The envoys at Ratiſbon, as repreſentatives of electors, &c. have very lofty ideas of their office, and aſſume ſuch ſtate, that when the widow of duke Frederic-Henry of Sax-Zeitz, a princeſs of the houſe of Holſtein-Wieſenberg, came to pay a viſit to the cardinal Sax-Zietz, her brother-in-law, her highneſs could appear but very ſeldom in public company, becauſe the ladies of the electoral envoys claimed the precedency of her. The electoral envoys were alſo for taking

* About 3*s.* 6*d.*

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the right-hand of a Bavarian prince, and likewiſe of a prince of the houſe of Wirtenberg. If ſovereign German princes attend the diet themſelves, they ſit in the college above all the envoys of princes; but the envoys of Auſtria, Burgundy, and Saltzburg have, by preſcription, excepted themſelves from this rule, and always maintained the precedency. It is on account of ſuch diſputes about precedency, that the Holſtein envoys never aſſiſt at the college when a ſeſſion is held. Of ſovereign princes.

In the treaty of friendſhip and union, concluded in the year 1727, betwixt the houſe of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle and Wurtenburg, to which the king of Sweden acceded in 1729, as duke of Pomerania, it was ſtipulated, that the ancient princes ſhould give the new princes, according to the difference of families, the ſtyle of Illuſtrious-high-born, or High-born alone; and that the former ſhould be termed Moſt illuſtrious by the latter. It was further concluded, with the unanimous conſent of the ancient princes, to proteſt, both at the diet and at the imperial court, againſt the partly new ceremonial obſerved by the imperial principal and commiſſioners, and the electoral envoys; and particularly to inſiſt, that the envoys of princes ſhould give each other the title of Excellency: but the imperial commiſſioners, and the electoral envoys, ſcrupulouſly adhered to their uſual ceremonial. Foreigners make no difference, but give them all the title of Excellency: yet the envoy from the elector of——— reprimanded a gentleman who often uſed to dine with him, for giving the title of Excellency to the envoys of princes, and deſired him not to be too liberal of that title at his table. Ceremonial of the houſes of ancient princes. Title of Excellency.

M. Chavigny, the preſent French miniſter, an artful and experienced politician, who is only intent on compaſſing his ends, makes light of all theſe ceremonies; and looks upon them as too punctilious and trifling *. His predeceſſor the count de Gergi, refuſed to deliver his credentials in a High-Dutch or Latin tranſlation, on which account he was never acknowledged as an authoriſed miniſter †. As Chavigny was The French miniſter.

* Every impartial foreigner muſt be of the ſame opinion, though the Germans look upon them in a very different light, as the author himſelf does.

† When a foreign miniſter is to be acquainted with any reſolution in the name of the diet, or the high commiſſioner, it is done by a ſecretary always in German or Latin; and the foreign envoy is obliged to have an interpreter with him.

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without a public character, the electoral envoys unanimouſly inſiſted, that he ſhould give them the title of Excellency, which they denied to him; and that when he viſited them, they would receive him at the ſtair-head, and conduct him down only to the third ſtep; but that he ſhould receive them at their coach door and conduct them back thither. Some perſons were of opinion, that theſe demands were no more than a contrivance to hinder Chavigny from having too frequent converſation with the envoys. But he came into all their meaſures, and told them that they need only give him in writing what was deſired, and he would very willingly comply in every particular. Hereupon he paid his viſits of ceremony in a coach and a pair of horſes, with two footmen behind, having ſent word of his intention only by his valet de chambre. He likewiſe went with the ſame equipage to the aſſemblies of the electoral envoys, who were all not a little elevated with the thoughts of having gained a conſiderable advantage in point of ceremony. However, at one of theſe aſſemblies, being in converſation with ſome of the envoys of the ancient princes, he intimated how deſirous he was of their acquaintance; who obſerved, that as he condeſcended ſo far to the electoral envoys, they could not agree to viſit on any other footing, without prejudice to their principals. Chavigny made anſwer, 'That ſuch a trifle ſhould be no 'obſtacle,' adding, 'that if they would only let him know 'what hour ſuited them beſt, he would wait on them; 'concluding, that what he had ſo willingly condeſcended 'to, with regard to the electoral envoys, he would by no 'means deny to thoſe of the princes.' Nothing could pleaſe theſe envoys better than ſuch an unexpected compliance, as it afforded them a fair opportunity of raiſing themſelves to a level with the electoral envoys in one branch of the ceremonial. Accordingly they went in a body to viſit Chavigny; who, to the great mortification of the electoral envoys, kept his word, and continues conſtantly to viſit and converſe with them, without making the leaſt difference betwixt the electoral envoys, and thoſe of the princes.

But Chavigny's behaviour towards the deputies of the city of Ratiſbon is ſtill more remarkable. It is uſual both for German and foreign envoys to notify their arrival at the city of Ratiſbon; which is repreſented by two magiſtrates, one as preſident of the college of the imperial cities, (every city, where the diet is held, being inveſted with the pre-

preſidentſhip of the ſaid college) and the other to prepare the city guard in order to ſalute the envoy at his entrance. Chavigny immediately ſent word of his arrival, upon which the deputies of the city waited on him, followed by the uſual preſent. They found the French miniſter at the door, who, to their great aſtoniſhment, received them even at their coach, and, as it were, obliged them to take the upper hand, at the ſame time profuſely dealing about to them the title of *Excellency*.

City preſents.

The city preſents the high commiſſioner, on his arrival, with a waggon, painted red and white, loaded with ſeveral caſks of different ſorts of wine, and ſixteen ſacks of barley in another waggon, painted in the ſame manner; and all the city-ſervants who attend on thoſe occaſions are cloathed in a kind of uniform. Beſides theſe waggons, the city preſent conſiſts of two large tubs of fine fiſh of all kinds. The electoral envoys alſo receive a preſent from the city; but this conſiſts only of a baſket of fiſh and ſome wine, brought in large tin canns by twenty-four perſons in the above-mentioned uniform or city-livery. When the deputies of the city pay the firſt viſit to the envoys of princes, after the notification of their arrival, they alſo give them to underſtand that the uſual preſents are ready, and only their order wanting for them to be brought: But the anſwer of the princes envoys is, that they acknowledge the preſents as if they were received, but decline the favour, becauſe it is preſcribed in the old records of the city, that a leſs quantity of wine is to be ſent to them than to the electoral envoys, and without any fiſh. The city is not at all diſpleaſed that theſe preſents are refuſed. As for the gratuities given when ſuch preſents are delivered, the clerk, who gives notice of their being ſent, has two thirds, and the remainder is ſhared among the bearers.

Foreign reſidents.

The reſidents of foreign ſtates have no preſent, unleſs they are inveſted with a public character, or rather with the title of Miniſter, (a term not long ſince invented by the French) as the Engliſh, French, and Dutch repreſentatives have been of late. As to the laſt, he did not receive the preſent till after his ſecond arrival at Ratiſbon, when he brought the title of Miniſter with him; whereas before he was only termed reſident, and ſeldom appeared in any company; for he refuſed to give the electoral envoys the title of *Excellency*, unleſs he was honoured with the ſame title by them. At preſent he has adjuſted that punctilio after the example of the French

and Engliſh miniſters, though that of France takes care to be very ſparing of the word *Excellency*, uſing it only at taking leave of a company; for at other times he ſtiles them *Monſieur de Brandenbourg*, *Monſieur de Saxe*, &c.

Credentials to the imperial commiſſioner.

The envoys of the ſtates of the empire, beſides their credentials, which are delivered to the envoy of Mentz, bring with them alſo a letter directed to the imperial high commiſſioner, notifying to him, that, being ſent as envoys to Ratiſbon, his excellency is deſired to grant them audience at a proper time. The two laſt envoys from the elector of ——— having brought no ſuch letter, which he looked upon as ſuperfluous, the prince of Furſtenburg writ to Vienna about it, and received orders not to invite thoſe envoys to the entertainments he gave, or on any public occaſions.

Pretenſions of the envoy of Mentz.

The envoy from Mentz maintains, that he repreſents a *duplex perſona*, and accordingly, beſides the credentials which are delivered to him as *director*, he requires a notification as elector of Mentz. He alſo pretends that, upon an envoy's going away, and appointing a proxy, ſuch proxy ſhall not only be appointed in the city, but alſo that he is to be acquainted with it before the departure of the envoy. For the neglect of this form he did not ſignify to the college of princes, that baron Von Reck, who was ſent for with all expedition to aſſiſt at the congreſs of Cambray, had appointed the Brunſwic envoy, baron Diden, his proxy for Saxe-Lauenburg and Blankenburg. And when the latter acquainted the college of princes, that he appeared, not only in his own perſon, but was alſo impowered to vote for the abſent envoys, the *directors* would not admit of it. This brought the new pretenſion of the Mentz envoy on the carpet; and moſt of the preſent members ſided with baron Diden, who proteſted againſt this innovation of the envoy of Mentz. But the directors, being unwilling to give any offence to the elector of Mentz, deſired that he would record that proteſt, allowing that baron Diden was otherwiſe duly qualified to ſit in the college of princes.

Complaints againſt the Mentz-directory.

We may learn what other ſubjects of complaint the ſtates of the empire have againſt the Mentz-directory, by the remonſtrance made by the *Evangelical* body to the emperor, dated November 16, 1720. 'They alledge, in the appendix M, that the diet met indeed at eight in the morning, 'but that it was generally paſt eleven before the envoy of 'Mentz made his appearance there; and that even then he 'amuſed himſelf with other diſcourſe, ſo that no buſineſs

'was

'was tranſacted till twelve, when moſt of the members were 'going out of the college. That he could hardly be brought 'to admit of any amendments in his inſtruments, ſome of 'which being drawn up in haſte, were of ſuch a nature, as 'poſterity muſt wonder at. For inſtance, the congratula-'tory addreſs on the taking of Belgrade, on September 6, '1717, and the anſwer to the counteſs dowager of Baden 'on March 6, 1707, were extremely confuſed and incor-'rect. That ſeveral motions were made which were not to 'be found in the regiſter deſigned for that purpoſe. That 'the envoy from Mentz ſeemed to think no council can be 'held in the interim when he is abſent; that he not only 'treated the *dictature* in this haughty manner, but even had 'made ſome motions againſt the emperor himſelf, of which 'the year 1703 ſaw a flagrant inſtance.'

'It is further alledged, that the preſent envoy of the elec-'tor of Mentz has ſeveral high poſts, and is alſo a member 'of the *Aulic* council, which is contrary to the twenty-'fourth article of the capitulation. That he farther pre-'tends, that nothing ſhould be brought under deliberation 'but what is propoſed by him, and delays the engroſſing of 'the reſolutions of the diet during his pleaſure. That his 'reports are often defective, and he has even ſent letters in the 'name of the empire which the ſtates knew nothing of. 'That he votes and directs in matters where he himſelf is 'the party chiefly concerned, as in the affair of Purker, 'where the elector of Mentz turned the ſcale by his own 'vote. That he delivers credentials only to the imperial 'high commiſſioner, judges of foreign plenipotentiaries 'powers without convening the ſtates, and often treats on 'ſeveral points before they are legally admitted as ſuch, *&c.* '*&c.*'.

Of the *directory* during a vacancy in the ſee of Mentz.

Some extraordinary diſputes have ariſen during the vacancy of the ſee of Mentz, on account of the *directory*; and, as this was the caſe in March 1729, the miniſters of Saxony, Triers, and Cologn, began to make motions; but the mi-niſter of Mentz ſent an inhibition to all envoys, to prevent their appearing till the electoral chair of Mentz was again fil-led. The Saxon miniſter, M. Schonberg, a man of great talents and merit, ſent M. Otten, the Mentz envoy, a pro-teſt againſt this inhibition, to his houſe; in which he ſeverely animadverted on this attempt of a private perſon, as he then was. M. Otten, in his counter-proteſt, ſpoke ſtill in higher terms; and theſe again were outdone by M. Schonberg in

his reply. As theſe parties interrupted all other buſineſs with their proteſts and counter-proteſts, it was reſolved to adjourn, and ſo wait till the ſee of Mentz ſhould be filled up; after which M. Otten received his new credentials. The elector of Mentz complained of it in a long memorial, wherein he aſſerted, that a privy-counſellor of Mentz remained always in his office; and conſequently could never be looked on as only a private perſon. Several members ſpoke againſt this; but after the reſpective proteſts and counter-proteſts had been delivered in and read, the affair ſubſided, and the *directory* of the diet is ſtill conducted by the elector of Mentz. In the *protocol* of the college of princes of the 4th of Auguſt 1727, it appears that the power of the chapter of Saltzburg, for continuing the *co-directory*, was allowed by the college of princes; which privilege the electors would never grant to the archbiſhop of Mentz, in their college.

Sit covered. In the electoral college the envoys ſit with their hats on, but uncover themſelves when they ſpeak. In the council of the princes, all ſit bare-headed: And, when the proxies vote, they continue in their own ſeats, without removing to thoſe of their conſtituents. As ſome towns are for ſaving part of the expence, or willing to favour ſome envoy from another city, who happens to be already at Ratiſbon, it often comes to paſs that an envoy has ſeveral votes by being proxy for ſeveral places. For inſtance, ſome years ago baron Plettenburg was commiſſioned by thirteen different ſtates. It is cuſtomary, among the popiſh cities particularly, to give their ſeveral powers to one envoy, but with a very moderate allowance. The imperial cities generally depute the aldermen of the city of Ratiſbon; and as Goſlar, Muhlhauſen, and Norbhauſen, give no allowance to their repreſentatives, the council of Ratiſbon always confers this character on one of the magiſtrates of that city.

Of the ſecretaries of legation. Several envoys, and particularly thoſe of Wurtenberg, have for ſome time made it a cuſtom to be frequently abſent from the diet, a ſecretary of legation in the mean time ſupplying their place; and there are inſtances of the poſt of envoy being a long time kept vacant out of parſimony, the ſtate being in the mean time informed of the tranſactions of the diet by the ſecre taries of legation. But the other envoys ſeeing that their numbers would very much dwindle by ſuch a practice, which could not but be detrimental to the public welfare, it was reſolved, that no ſecretary of legation, in the abſence

abſence of the envoy, ſhould be allowed to be preſent at making the entries.

The envoys indeed regulate themſelves by the inſtructions of their reſpective courts: However, caſes may happen in which favour may be ſhewn to a party, even contrary to ſuch inſtructions, namely, when it is agreed to with other envoys, to acquieſce in the majority of votes; from which it is not often that the envoys are inclined to diſſent. Whether the envoys can favour any party.

Not a few envoys from the princes of the empire have it in charge to conform themſelves to the vote of the Auſtrian envoy; and a certain envoy once upon ſuch an occaſion, in the ſimplicity of his heart, declared in a full diet, that he was ordered ſo to do.

At the commencement of the war about the Spaniſh ſucceſſion the beginning of this century, the Auſtrian envoy in his vote, which was full of vehement exhortation to the diet that the Germanic body ſhould zealouſly unite their arms againſt the houſe of Bourbon, ſaid, that Auſtria alone would have thirty thouſand effective men on the Rhine. Afterwards the envoy of a certain biſhop, being aſked his vote, cried out, I agree *in omnibus* with Auſtria. To which Mr. Jena, the Brandenburg envoy replied, O brave! We have already got ſixty thouſand men on foot.

From the great number of the repreſentatives, and their different talents, it naturally follows, that a proper ſecrecy in their votes, *&c.* is not always obſerved. The ſecretaries are neither admitted into the adjoining rooms, nor into the conferences of the Evangelical body; yet the tranſactions in both quickly tranſpire. Never was an affair of ſuch importance ſo ſoon made public as the Dutch letter of the 31ſt of January, 1713, relating to the ſtate of the war at that time; though it was tranſacted as a profound ſecret, and the Mentz director dictated it to the envoys of the electors and princes, having firſt ordered all the ſecretaries to withdraw.

On this occaſion I cannot forbear declaring it as my opinion, that it would be proper for the Evangelical body to meet once a week, as they formerly uſed to do every Saturday; this having been the conſtant cuſtom of the Roman-catholic ſtates and envoys, though the week produced nothing that required it: For by this means ſecret affairs could be carried on without ſuſpicion; whereas at preſent every ſuch meeting raiſes an alarm, and an expectation of ſomething extraordinary. Of the meeting of the Evangelical body.

Deciſive vote of the imperial cities.

As to the deciſive vote of the imperial cities in the diet, it is, with ſome impropriety, compared to a bell without a clapper, though the effect of their votes is indeed very much limited.

Reſolution of the diet.

Several political writers confound a reſolution of the diet with a *Concluſum trium Collegiorum*; though they are properly very different. The former is the opinion or reſolution of the diet on any affair which was ordered to be laid before them by the emperor; for, without this circumſtance, an unanimous act of the ſtates here aſſembled is termed *Concluſum trium Collegiorum*, and is only delivered to the emperor's high commiſſioner.

Juriſdiction of the hereditary marſhal.

There is an important diſpute now in agitation, relating to the office of hereditary marſhal of the empire, which the Pappenheim family of Saxony holds as a fief. The occaſion of the revival of this diſpute was owing to ſome endeavours to reſtore the rights of the hereditary marſhal's office, and place it on its ancient footing; for many difficulties had been ſtarted concerning its juriſdiction and privileges.

Error of the counts of Pappenheim.

However, one conſiderable error the counts of Pappenheim are univerſally charged with, is, that their deputies at the diet have not always been perſons of abilities and virtues, requiſite for ſuch an office.

Whether a continual diet is advantageous.

It is a queſtion with ſome whether the continual ſeſſion of a diet be advantageous or not to the emperor and empire? But, for my part, I cannot ſee why it ſhould not be readily anſwered in the affirmative. The emperor's miniſters, indeed, would have it believed, that the advantages are wholly on the ſide of the Germanic ſtates, and affirm, that the charges of the diet to the houſe of Auſtria amount at leaſt to a hundred thouſand dollars *per annum*. But it plainly appears that it is no leſs for the emperor's advantage; for otherwiſe he muſt, on every occaſion, be obliged to ſend a miniſter to every court of whoſe aſſiſtance he may ſtand in need. Beſides, it would be ſcarce poſſible for the ſmaller ſtates of Germany to be ſupported againſt the great and potent houſes. Poſſibly a few of the moſt powerful princes might find their account in the diſſolution of the diet; but the general good of the Germanic body would inevitably ſuffer, and the conſequence would be nothing leſs than downright anarchy and confuſion.

Whether the diet be beneficial to Ratisbon.

Another queſtion is, whether the diet be of any conſiderable advantage to the city of Ratiſbon, where it is held? If the money that is ſpent there on that occaſion be only conſidered,

ſidered, it muſt unqueſtionably be of ſervice to the town; however, theſe advantages are not ſo great as they appear at firſt ſight, if ſeveral concomitant circumſtances be taken into account.

In the firſt place, the city apprehends that by too common an abuſe of the exemption from paying the uſual duties, with which envoys are privileged, their domeſtics under that ſanction often import goods which are the property of the trading inhabitants, to the great prejudice of the city cuſtoms. The quantity of proviſions brought over the bridge on the Danube, in ſeven days, with permits, as for the uſe of the envoys, frequently amounts to the value of eighteen hundred or two thouſand *guldens*. Envoys pay no duties.

Beſides, ſeveral of the popiſh envoys are ſo far tranſported with religious zeal or rather bigotry, that they ſend for all their proviſions and other neceſſaries from Hof and other neighbouring places in Bavaria, that Ratiſbon, which is a Lutheran city, may reap as little advantage as poſſible from them.

The great number of protections given by ſome envoys is a farther prejudice to the city; for a certain envoy had no leſs than fifty perſons who ſtiled themſelves of his retinue, and conſequently paid neither duties, contributions, impoſts, or any of the common city taxes, though at the ſame time they kept ſhops and publicly exerciſed trades, *&c.* Some envoys likewiſe allow their ſervants to carry on trade, and under this ſanction coachmen and lacqueys ſet up public houſes, and draw yearly ſome hundreds of hogſheads of beer, which, as they pretend, are all for his excellency's houſhold. It is the ſame with regard to wine, which theſe privileged publicans import clear of all duty; ſo that they may eaſily afford to ſell it at a lower price than the fair trader. Several of the foreign miniſters have expreſſed their diſapprobation of this enormous abuſe of protections; and M. Diden, the Brunſwic miniſter, has often declared, that he would never allow of ſuch a practice; which is not only unjuſt in itſelf, but reflects diſhonour on himſelf and his royal maſter.

It is alſo no inconſiderable trouble to the magiſtrates, that, on the vacancy of the ſmalleſt poſt, they are importuned with a vaſt number of recommendations from different envoys, in behalf of perſons who have made application for their intereſt; ſo that in the diſpoſal of employments they cannot conſult their own inclinations, or promote thoſe, whoſe ſervices have deſerved well at their hands. Beſides, when any dif-

ferences arise in the city, the burgo-masters and other magistrates are obliged to put up with a great deal of harsh language, especially from some popish envoys. To this may be added the many warm disputes the magistrates have with the deputies of the hereditary marshal of the empire, relating to the jurisdiction of the city, the protection of the Jews, and other privileges. Lastly, it is the opinion of some, that many of the country nobility, from a notion that the envoys are wanting in paying a proper regard to them, keep themselves at their seats, and consequently spend less money in the city than formerly. These gentlemen, however, will be condemned by all impartial judges; politeness towards strangers, who have any degree of good manners, being the distinguishing characteristic of the public ministers residing at Ratisbon.

Foreigners manner of living at Ratisbon.

Foreigners can never be at a loss for amusements at Ratisbon, as they have free access to the canonesses, the daily assemblies, and a great many entertainments. Those gentlemen who are fond of gaming will also meet with persons here ready to gratify their disposition; for it is not unknown to you, Sir, how far an immoderate passion for this diversion has carried some Ratisbon ladies. As the states of the empire, who send envoys to the diet, are very numerous, and as every court sends fresh instructions to its respective envoy; there are, when any new affair comes on the tapis, so many vacations, or adjournments of the diet, that the envoys cannot be said to have a very fatiguing employment.

I forgot to mention above, that there is no complete record kept at Ratisbon of the transactions of the envoys of any single state, which would be highly proper; and that the most ancient documents to be found there go no farther back than the year 1654. That of the Brandenburg envoys, however, exceeds most others: but those of Wurtemberg are the best records, which is owing to the application and judgment of M. Sturm, the secretary of legation to that city.

As to the treaty of Westphalia, Stutgard must be possessed of very valuable accounts of it: for the Wurtemberg envoy at that time had a share in the most important transactions, and left behind him thirty volumes in folio, full of memorials and narratives.

All that remains on this head is to give an account, as you desired, of the change of religion, and the death of count Metternich, the late envoy from Brandenburg. This noble-

nobleman ſet out on good principles, always declaring for moderation, and oppoſing all perſecutions on account of religion, as contrary to natural juſtice. But he too ſoon departed from this moderate way, and became a latitudinarian in his principles; till at laſt his avarice and ambition carried him to greater lengths than he ever thought he ſhould have gone. His thirſt after riches induced him to believe, that a conſiderable advantage might be made by the purchaſe of an eſtate in Bohemia; ſo that both he and his brother, Baron Metternich, and general Regal, the count's ſon-in-law, were drawn in to lay out the beſt part of their fortunes upon it. This eſtate, indeed, was of a very large extent; but the ſituation was found to be none of the moſt agreeable, and the ſoil far from being noted for its fertility. The drift of this triumvirate was, that this eſtate ſhould be held by count Metternich's ſon, who had embraced the Roman-catholic religion. But providence baffled this ambitious ſcheme; for this ſon died ſoon after, in the bloom of his youth. The death of this young gentleman was ſoon followed by that of general Regal; on whoſe demiſe his widow was adviſed, either to turn Roman-catholic, or ſell the eſtate. In this alternative the latter appeared to be attended with great trouble and loſs, ſo that the former expedient was choſen; and the widow is ſtill living in Bohemia, and reſides on that eſtate. Beſides, it happened that, after general Regal's deceaſe, the new proprietor of the land was obliged to be entered on the landed regiſter; and on that account a large ſum was to be paid as aid-money, though the greateſt part went into private purſes. This put baron Metternich ſo much out of humour, that he called in his thirty-thouſand *guldens* which he had laid out on the eſtate.

As to count Metternich, he received the ſacrament on the 12th of December, 1727, from the hands of a reformed miniſter, who was chaplain to the Dutch embaſſy. Some time after, whilſt he lay under the torture of the ſtone, the prince of Furſtenburg, the emperor's high commiſſioner, ſent often to enquire after the count's health by M. Geiſmar. This gentleman and the counteſs of Regal, who is a mighty zealot * in her new religion, found means to introduce ſome diſ-

* This is the common cuſtom of proſelytes, the better to ingratiate themſelves with their new party, and in order to make that party which they have forſaken imagine, that their change of religion did not

diſguiſed Jeſuits into the count's chamber, who at laſt perſuaded him, when he was almoſt diſtracted with pain, to acknowledge the Romiſh as the true church; in the mean time, particular care had been taken that the reformed miniſters ſhould be denied admittance into his apartment. He died on the 27th of December, 1727, about ſix in the morning, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age. After his death, this afforded matter of great exultation and triumph to the papiſts; and the Romiſh prieſts, without any oppoſition, ſet up altars near the houſe of the Brandenburg legation, read maſſes for the deceaſed, and performed their other ceremonies uſual on ſuch occaſions. Some looked upon theſe ſolemnities as miſplaced, ſince the count's body had been, immediately after his deceaſe, conveyed to another houſe. His tomb is in St. Emeran's; and care has been taken to ſet forth his converſion in very pompous terms in his epitaph.

Soliloquy. After the count's death, a treatiſe was found among his papers, entitled, The SOLILIQUY, or, 'a ſeries of arguments, by means of which a perſon, who is in ſearch of truth, will be led to the Romiſh religion.' But the inconcluſiveneſs and ſophiſtry of theſe poſitions have been expoſed in ſeveral different pieces that were publiſhed; and particularly in one penned by baron Metternich, the count's brother. The letter written by the count on his death-bed to the king of Pruſſia, in which he reſigns his employments, is an unqueſtionable evidence of the decay of his intellects towards the cloſe of his life. In that letter, after mentioning his loyalty and fidelity in diſcharging the commiſſions with which he was inveſted, he adds, 'and how ſhould I act otherwiſe, being not to do my own will, but the will of my ſovereign, from which no true catholic would offer to depart? I have alſo learned, from the marquis d'Uxelles, that *garder la foy* is a fundamental maxim with the king his maſter. But being now in the ſeventy-firſt year of my age, and likewiſe in the agonies of death, I preſume, with the loweſt ſubmiſſion, humbly to beg leave of your majeſty to lay down my poſts and commiſſion at your royal feet, moſt reſpectfully returning thanks, &c. Ratiſbon the 22d of December, 1727.' Theſe are the words of the letter, as it ſtands in the account publiſhed by the papiſts at Hoff, in the

not proceed from intereſt, but was the effect of real conviction and ſincerity.

year

year 1728, entitled, 'A true narrative of what paſſed at the 'converſion of the late count Erneſt Metternich to the ca-'tholic religion.' Here it may be reaſonably aſked, whether the count was a ſtranger to the duty of adhering to fidelity and truth, till he had learned that it was the French king's maxim? Certainly every honeſt man would have obſerved this maxim, though Lewis XIV. had never been heard of. Beſides, the count might very eaſily have met with many inſtances in hiſtory of other princes, who, in the practice of this article, far ſurpaſſed that monarch, whoſe capital maxim it was ſaid to be *.

Count Metternich's widow continues in the Evangelical or Lutheran religion, and is ſtill living at Ratiſbon.

Ratiſbon, February 11, 1731.

LETTER XCV.

Journey from Ratiſbon to Heilbronn.

SIR,

THE diſtance from Ratiſbon to Ingoldſtadt is five poſt-ſtages, and the road lies all the way through a fine plain. Ingoldſtadt is remarkable for the beauty of the buildings, its ſtraight and broad ſtreets, and is highly celebrated among the Roman-catholics on account of the univerſity founded there. The number of ſtudents at preſent is about ſeven or eight hundred; and among theſe are thirty gentlemen of diſtinction. As the Jeſuits have likewiſe a particular academy in this city, their whole ſociety, prieſts, (of whom there are conſtantly twenty-four) lay-brothers, profeſſors, Ingoldſtadt.

* The count, in the confuſed letter quoted above, ſeems to have a double meaning in the word *foy*, as it ſignifies the *faith*, alluding to the popiſh religion, and *fidelity* or public faith; which the author has overlooked. If the count took the word in the latter acceptation, no monarch in Europe was ever leſs obſervant of that maxim than Lewis XIV. ſo that Metternich's intellects muſt certainly have been impaired when he wrote this letter.

and

and other maſters included, generally conſiſts at leaſt of a hundred and fifty perſons. Their library, which was founded by Appian, the mathematician, is eighty paces in length, and has a gallery which goes round the upper part of it. It is embelliſhed with good ſculpture in oak; and on the cieling are the portraits of Bellarmine and other celebrated Jeſuits; ſo that the whole is very well worth ſeeing.

Jeſuito-mandarins. At the entrance are the portraits of ſeveral Jeſuits dreſſed like Chineſe mandarins, and in other habits, which they wore in foreign countries as miſſionaries.

Zeal of the Jeſuits in the converſion of rich countries. How little ſoever the Romiſh religion is obliged to this order for its propagation in the cold northern climates, and ſuch countries as are not remarkable for their extraordinary fertility and riches; yet the Jeſuits have exerted an indefatigable zeal in the converſion of powerful and opulent nations. Of this Great-Britain and the Eaſt-Indies are known inſtances: and no hardſhip, no danger, nor even death itſelf, which is always extolled as a martyrdom, has been able to diſcourage the ſons of Loyola from proſecuting their views in thoſe fertile and rich countries. Father Avril, in his voyages publiſhed in the year 1693, ſays, that of the ſix hundred Jeſuits, who from time to time have gone by ſea to China, ſince they obtained permiſſion to ſettle there, five hundred have loſt their lives in the voyage, either by ſickneſs or ſhipwreck.

Cabinet of curioſities. Adjoining to the library is father Urban's collection of curioſities, in a large beautiful apartment. It exhibits a variety of foreign arms, habits, utenſils, antiquities, manuſcripts, animals, pictures, ſhells, optical and other mathematical inſtruments. But theſe curioſities for the moſt part lie confuſed, and not arranged in any order; either becauſe father Urban's uneaſineſſes cauſed him to be leſs ſolicitous about them, or becauſe the other Jeſuits, in order to mortify father Urban, whom they always call a ſtrange ſelf-conceited humouriſt, neglect theſe things as contemptible trifles. Here the duke of Marlborough was preſented with a piece of a ſkull, which had belonged to no leſs a perſon than the famous Oliver Cromwell, whoſe body, after the reſtoration of monarchy, is ſaid to have been dug up and dragged thro' London ſtreets to Tyburn. But I am apt to doubt the authenticity of this relic; and no leſs ſuſpicious is a braſs military enſign of the ancient Romans, with a ſpread eagle and a crown over the heads; the origin of the double imperial eagle being very probably of a much more modern date. The beſt and moſt valuable pieces belonging to this collection father Urban has

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in his own chamber, where he is kept as a close prisoner. As the adventures of this person are something uncommon, you will give me leave, Sir, to send you an account of them as it was related to me by impartial Roman-catholics.

Account of father Urban.

Father Urban was for several years confessor to the elector Palatine John William, of the house of Neuburg, and for his learning and probity, was in great favour with that prince. Both the elector and his confessor were engaged in trying alchymical experiments: but the elector's curiosity was not confined to these; for it prompted him to other experiments, in which he spared no expence. The confessor also promoted and assisted at these studies; so that every thing appertaining to the experiments, &c. passed through his hands. If any remarkable curiosities were offered for sale to the elector, father Urban generally had something of the same kind in miniature; every one striving to gain his favour by such presents, which he often received from the elector himself. And as father Urban had the care of most of the curiosities, the elector dying without issue bequeathed them all to him. Before that prince died he had also brought the general of the Jesuits to an agreement that, by a particular dispensation, father Urban, after the demise of the elector, should be allowed to take up his residence in any college of Jesuits he pleased, and to live there with a brother of the order exempt from the usual discipline. After the elector's decease father Urban chose the Jesuits college at Landshut for his place of residence. He there arranged his curiosities in several apartments, closely applied himself to his studies, and was universally beloved and esteemed for his instructive and agreeable conversation. His former residence and interest at court had given him an opportunity of getting a great insight into the affairs of his order; and as he had been used to a more free manner of living, it is not improbable, that the Jesuits did not always relish his way of thinking. He once appointed the following remarkable thesis:

Quid sit Jesuita, nemo scit, nisi qui fuit ipse Jesuita.

'No man knows what a Jesuit is, but he that has been a 'Jesuit.'

But what drew on him the mortal hatred of his order was the hospital or alms-houses, he undertook to build, and almost accomplished. He advised the late elector Palatine to demand

mand of the Dutch a hundred and eighty thouſand guilders, which were actually due as arrears of ſubſidies, but looked upon at Duſſeldorp, as an irrecoverable debt. The elector once hinting as much, father Urban ſaid, That if the money was accounted as loſt, his highneſs had better beſtow it on him, than let the Dutch have it: and when the elector aſked his confeſſor, what he would do with ſuch a ſum? The latter made anſwer, That he intended to build and endow an hoſpital for the poor with it. The elector, not diſliking father Urban's good intentions, ordered proper inſtruments to be made out, to empower him to receive the money. With theſe credentials father Urban went to Holland, where he managed matters ſo well, that he brought away with him a hundred thouſand guilders of the demand.

He was no ſooner ſettled, as he thought, in Landſhut, than his firſt care turned upon the building of the abovementioned hoſpital; and after he had expended above ſixty thouſand guilders on it, he gave the direction of it to the town, together with the diſpoſal of the money which was ſtill due from the Dutch arrears. The Jeſuits of Landſhut were enraged to the higheſt degree at this proceeding, though father Urban proteſted for his juſtification, that the money was granted him on that condition; and that if the elector had lived ſome time longer, the hoſpital would have been built at Duſſeldorp. The deprivation of the management of this lucrative charity made the Jeſuits apprehend, that father Urban might poſſibly leave his valuable collection of curioſities, as well as the direction of the hoſpital, to the town of Landſhut. To prevent which they thought it the beſt expedient to remove him from that town.

What happened at the ſame time about the counteſs of Taufkirchen's will, exaſperated the Jeſuits ſtill more againſt father Urban. That lady lay very ill at Landſhut, and ſent for the father to be preſent at the making of her will. He attended accordingly, ſuppoſing that he was only ſent for as a witneſs; and a *teſtamentum nuncupativum* was declared in the preſence of the father and ſeven other witneſſes. But when the executor was to be named, ſhe fixed upon father Urban, with a proviſo, that he ſhould manage and lay out her fortune for the uſe of the poor. The father expreſſed an extreme concern at this proceeding, and diſſuaded the ſick lady from her purpoſe with a pathetic diſintereſtedneſs; reminding her, that ſhe had ſeveral very neceſſitous relations, on whom it would be the greateſt charity and piety to beſtow her fortune,

fortune. He alſo repreſented to her, that, though the truſt were executed with the utmoſt integrity and faithfulneſs, he ſhould inevitably be loaded with envy, calumny, and reproach on that account. In ſhort, by his perſuaſive arguments and earneſt intreaties he prevailed upon the lady to alter her mind, and conſequently her fortune was equitably divided among her relations ſoon after her deceaſe. This affair could not be kept ſecret: and it is eaſy to imagine, with what indignation the Jeſuits were fired, when they found that a booty of thirty or forty thouſand dollars, which, after Urban's death, they would not have failed to appropriate to themſelves as the proper objects of ſuch charitable legacies, was diverted to another channel by his means. Whoever wounds the Romiſh clergy in their intereſt muſt expect no favour or compaſſion; and if it had depended on them, this ſin had been one of thoſe which are never to be forgiven, either in this world or the next. The Jeſuits bitterly reproached their brother, taxing him with malice and ingratitude towards his order; and even with perjury, becauſe he did not previouſly conſult the rector of the college, and afterwards pay an implicit obedience to his directions. Some time after, a poſt-chaiſe ſtopped at the college-gate; and by a certain number of pulls at the bell, according to a previous agreement, notice was given who the perſon was that they wanted, and father Urban was called accordingly. When he came to the gate, he found two Jeſuits in the chaiſe, who put into his hands a written order from the provincial, or general, by virtue of which, he was without delay to get into the carriage with them; which he obeyed. In this manner they conveyed him to Ingolſtadt, where they left him under pretence that he had the gout, the cholic, and a complication of other diſorders; and ordered ſome perſons to attend him, to prevent his making his eſcape, and alſo to obſerve in what manner he would give vent to his reſentment againſt his brethren the Jeſuits. With much ado he at laſt obtained leave to ſend for his collection of curioſities, and to have a particular apartment built for the reception of them. He is at preſent ſeventy-three years old, and ſpends all his time in a cloſe application to his ſtudies. The vulgar look upon him as a magician, and imagine that he intimately converſes with familiar ſpirits. All I ſhall farther add of this extraordinary perſon, is, that the celebrated Leibnitz was introduced at the emperor's, the elector Palatine's, and ſeveral other courts by father Urban.

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Valuable image of the virgin Mary.

In the parochial church at Ingoldſtadt is ſhewn an image of the virgin Mary, with one of the kings of France, in a long blue robe powdered with golden lilies, kneeling before it. The whole work, including the pedeſtal, is a foot and a half high, and is of maſſy gold, embelliſhed with enamel and jewels; ſo that it is valued at an hundred thouſand *guldens* at leaſt. Poſſibly this was a gift of Charles VI, king of France, who married Elizabeth, a ſiſter of Ludovicus Barbatus, or Lewis Longbeard, duke of Bavaria. A ſmaller image of the arch-angel Michael, with a balance in his hand, which is likewiſe of gold enamelled and ſet with jewels, belongs to this groupe.

Neuburg.

Neuburg, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, lies about a league and a half from Ingoldſtadt. It is a pretty town and pleaſantly ſituated. The ducal palace at Neuburg is particularly remarkable for a fine hall.

Part of the biſhopric of Aichſtadt, and the county of Pappenheim, lie on the right ſide of the road leading from Neuburg to Donawert. Both theſe countries are famous in natural hiſtory for yielding *dendrites*, or a kind of white ſlate exhibiting the repreſentations of trees, as alſo for the cray-fiſh and other fiſhes often found in thoſe ſtones. The landſcapes, trees, *&c.* are for the moſt part produced by a corroſive ſpirit, which, inſinuating itſelf into the fiſſures and interſtices of the ſtone, runs into the fineſt irregular lines. I have by me a petrified fiſh found in Pappenheim, which is ſurrounded on all ſides with little trees; and I am inclined to think, that a kind of ſlime indurating by degrees, ſo as to become a ſtone, compreſſed the fiſh, and that the juices iſſuing from it may have formed the ramifications or little trees. In ſeveral of theſe petrified fiſhes the head and fore-part of the body are bent over the tail, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to the ſtruggling of the fiſh, in order to extricate itſelf at firſt from the ſlime. The bones of the Pappenheim and Aichſtadt petrified fiſhes are generally of a light brown colour *. One ſpecies of the petrified fiſhes found at Aichſtadt reſembles the cray-fiſh, except the legs, which are very long, and reſemble the hind legs of a locuſt. They are found alive in the Adriatic, and are a ſpecies of the *aſtacus* which is called *pegarus*. I ſaw two very beautiful petrifactions of this kind in Mr. Geiſſel's cabinet at Nurenberg.

Dendrites.

Petrifactions

* At Wellingrode, in the diſtrict of Beilſtein, in the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, are found petrified fiſhes, very well preſerved in a black ſlate, impregnated with abundance of copper.

Among

Among the other petrifactions of Aichſtadt are ſeveral *cornua Ammonis, vermes marini, ovaria piſcium, cochlcæ umbilicatæ, ſtellæ marinæ radioſæ minores, lacertæ, folia prunorum ſylveſtrium, folium ceterach, adiantum nigrum* Sc. *ruta muraria, filix pinnulis dentatis, trichomanes, filicula, cotyledon, ſedum Alpinum majus, folium lauri*, &c. Beautiful ſpecimens of all theſe may be ſeen in Zannichelli's cabinet at Venice. Petrified plants, &c.

This country alſo affords ſeveral Roman antiquities, particularly at Altmuhl. Antiquities.

A poſt ſtage and a half brought us from Neuburg to Donawert. The latter is a well-built town, and is famous for the victory obtained by the confederates over the Bavarians at the beginning of this century. The memory of it is preſerved on ſeveral medals, of which I ſhall only mention that ſtruck in honour of prince Auguſtus Ferdinand of Brunſwic Wolfenbuttle, who was killed in the action. On one ſide of it is the head of the prince, with this inſcription: Donawert. Medal on prince Ferdinand.

Auguſt. Ferdin. Dux Br. & Lun. Bever.

On the reverſe is a trophy, and a *pegaſus*, or winged horſe, over it; a funeral pile on one ſide, and a battle on the other. On the pedeſtal of the trophy are theſe words:

Ant. Ulr. D. B. & L. Frat. Fil. Opt. mer. F. P.

The legend:

Dant arma trophæum, caſtra rogum.

'Arms give him trophies, and the camp a grave.'

In the exergue are the following words:

Caſtris in Schellenberga
Ad Donawerdam expugnatis,
Gallis Bojariſque fugatis,
Mors glorioſa.
2 Jul. MDCCIV.

'The Schellenberg camp near Donawert being forced, 'and the French and Bavarians put to flight, he gloriouſly 'expired on the ſecond of July, 1704.'

Blenheim and Hochſtadt.

Two miles from Donawert lie Hochſtadt and Blenheim, places which will never be forgotten, on account of the glorious victory obtained in the ſame year by the confederates over the French and Bavarians. There is no pyramid, nor any other monument, on the field where that famous battle was fought; ſo that the ſtory of the Gaſcon's remark on ſeeing a pyramid there is without foundation.

Medals.

However, I have procured a medal that was ſtruck on the occaſion; on one ſide of which are two angels ſupporting the heads of the margrave Lewis of Baden, prince Eugene, and the duke of Marlborough *, with this inſcription:

Probata ſociorum virtus fideſque.

i. e. 'A proof of the fidelity and courage of the allies.'

In the exergue are theſe words:

Franconia ſervata,
Suevia Libertata
MDCCIV.

i. e. 'Franconia ſaved, and Swabia delivered in 1704.'

On the reverſe is a trophy near a river, with a genius writing on a table, Auguſt XIII. the day on which the battle was fought; and round it are:

Tallard. Fr. Mareſch. cum mult. Ducib. & X. millib. milit. captis;

i. e. 'Marſhal Tallard, together with a great number of 'officers, and ten thouſand ſoldiers taken priſoners.'

In the exergue are theſe words:

Gallis Bavariſque devictis,

'The French and Bavarians defeated.'

Round the edge is this inſcription:

Defenſa fortIter Contra gaLLos & boIoarIos ger Manla †.

'Germany bravely defended againſt the French and Bavarians.'

* The duke of Marlborough ought to have the firſt place on this medal, as he was commander in chief on that glorious day.

† This is a chronogram according to the German taſte.

Another

Another medal, ſtruck on this glorious occaſion, repreſents on one ſide the head of prince Eugene, with this inſcription:

Eugen. Fran. D. Sabaud. Cæſ. Exerc. Gener. Commend.

'Eugenio Franciſco, duke of Savoy, commander in chief 'of the imperial army.'

On the reverſe is to be ſeen the angel deſtroying the army of Senacherib *, with theſe words, partly alluding to the prince's name:

Genii virtute Boni.

i. e. 'By the power of a good genius †.'

The inſcription round it is follows:

Gallis Bavariſque cæſis; Tallardo cum X. millibus captis, ad Hochſtadium. MDCCIV.

'The French and Bavarians routed with great ſlaughter, 'near Hochſtadt; and Tallard taken priſoner, with ten 'thouſand men, 1704.'

Round theſe edge are theſe words:

Gloria ad Tibiſcum Hungariæ parta renovatur ad Danubium Germaniæ.

'The glory, gained near the Teis in Hungary, renewed 'near the Danube in Germany.'

Inſcription on the duke of Marlborough.

The nobleſt monument which ever any general could boaſt of, was erected to the duke of Marlborough by act of parliament. This was Blenheim-houſe, to which the manor of Woodſtock, a town lying about eight Engliſh miles from Oxford, is annexed. That grand edifice alone is ſaid to

* 2 Kings, chap. xix. v. 35.

† This is a kind of pun, and alludes to the Greek particle εὖ, and the Latin word *Genius*.

have coſt above a million ſterling; beſides which a yearly revenue of five thouſand pounds was ſettled upon the duke. The clauſes in the act of parliament, relating to this noble donation, are to be ſeen on the pedeſtal of an elegant pillar erected in Blenheim park; and under the duke's ſtatue, which ſtands in the palace, are the following lines:

Ecce Virum ſtabiles cui Gens Auguſta Penates
Cui fractas tandem Gallia debet opes.
Hic veterem Angliacæ virtuti inſtaurat honorem;
Seu res conſilio ſeu ſit agenda manu.
Non animo Auguſtus melior; non Julius armis,
Seu mulcet gentes ille, vel ille domat.
A. D. MDCCXXX.

i. e. 'Behold the hero to whom Germany owes its preſervation, and by whoſe victorious arms the power of France was humbled. He raiſed the ancient Britiſh glory to the higheſt pitch, and was equally qualified for the cabinet and the field. Like Julius he conquered ſome nations in battle, and like Auguſtus gained the affections of others by his perſuaſive eloquence. 1730. *

Among

* I ſhall here add the inſcription under a buſt of the duke of Marlborough, erected in the picture-gallery near the Bodleian library at Oxford:

JOHANNES
Dux Marlburienſis
S. R. Imperii Princeps, &c.
Angliæ & Bataviæ Libertatum
Periclitantium aſſertor,
Galliæ triumphantis
Domitor & Flagellum,
Germaniæ ruentis Liberator ac Tutamen,
Qui per acerrimum decenne bellum,
Hoſtium copias ſæpius aggreſſus nunquam non fudit,
Eorumque oppida oppugnans
Nunquam non expugnavit.

Illuſtriſſima vidua digna tali tantoque Viro
D. D. Academiæ Oxonienſi
A. D. MDCCXXX.

i. e. 'John

Among other panegyrics on this Engliſh hero, I have met with the following epitaph, by an anonymous hand, which I think not unworthy of a place here:

Poſteritati.
Quis & quantus fuerit D. Iohannes Churchil.
Malburiæ Dux & Sacri Rom. Imperii Princeps,
Victor ſic habeto.
Fortitudinis, Clementiæ, Conſilii, Fidei famâ floruit,
Illuſtriſſimorum Imperatorum in primis ponendus,
Nemo ei in acie reſtitit,
Nullam Urbem obſeſſam niſi victam dimiſit,
Semper ſecundâ fortunâ pugnavit,
Patriam magno tyrannidis metu liberavit,
Ex Germaniâ cunctâque Europâ ſervitutem profligavit,
Niſi exauctoratus fuiſſet
Ad portas Pariſiorum de ſummâ Imperii dimicâſſet,
Decimo ſexto die Iunii MDCCXXII.
Laboribus confectus
Diem obiit ſupremum,
Sibi relinquens nobile nomen,
Heredibus rem amplam,
Heroibus virtutis exemplar,
Omnibus deſiderium
Sui.

'To POSTERITY.

'How great a man, John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, 'and prince of the holy Roman empire, was, learn, travel-'veller, from this juſt account. He was equally famed for 'valour, clemency, wiſdom, and fidelity, and might very 'juſtly be ranked among the moſt illuſtrious commanders; 'he was, in all his battles, victorious, in all his ſieges ſuc-'ceſsful, in all his enterprizes fortunate. He freed his coun-'try from the apprehenſions of impending tyranny; reſcued 'Germany and Europe from the chains prepared for them;

i. e. 'John duke of Marlborough, prince of the holy Roman empire, '*&c.* the illuſtrious aſſerter of the liberties of England and Holland, 'which were in imminent danger; the ſcourge and conqueror of 'France; the deliverer and defence of the tottering ſtates of Germany; 'who in the many battles he fought, during the courſe of a ten years 'moſt bloody war, was always victorious, and took every town he 'laid ſiege to. His illuſtrious widow, who is worthy of ſuch a huſ-'band, preſented this ſtatue to the univerſity of Oxford in 1730.'

'and, had he not been deprived of his command, would 'have fought a deciſive battle at the very gates of Paris. Be- 'ing ſpent with toils and fatigues, he died on the 16th of 'June 1722, leaving to himſelf an illuſtrious name, to his 'heirs an ample fortune, to future heroes a model of military 'virtue, and to all that knew him the mournful taſk of la- 'menting the irreparable loſs.'

Krailſheim. Remarkable manuſcript of the Bible.

Krailſheim, a poſt-town of Anſpach, I take notice of only on account of the dean's library; in which is a Latin manuſcript of the Old and New Teſtament, which formerly belonged to the library of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary; as may be inferred from his picture, and the repreſentations of ſeveral ravens with which the binding is decorated. The text in the firſt epiſtle of St. John, concerning the Three Witneſſes, is not to be found in this manuſcript. The country of Anſpach is ſo fertile, that by the eſtabliſhment of more manufactures it might be raiſed to a very flouriſhing condition; and the Zaubel wool, as it is called, might in that caſe turn to very good account. This wool is of uncommon ſoftneſs and fineneſs, and ſerves for making hats and ſtockings. It grows on a ſmall kind of ſheep, which are ſhorn twice a year, and alſo yean every ſpring and autumn. They frequently bring forth two lambs at a time; but the latter are apt to degenerate. Their fleſh is both fatter, and of a finer flavour, than other mutton. The common ſort of ſheep, which are here called Flemiſh ſheep, are alſo bred in this country: but their wool is long and coarſe, and the ſheep are likewiſe more hardy and vigorous than the Zaubel ſheep. The latter are ſo tender, that they cannot bear the inclemency of the weather in the open air at night; but, indeed no flocks may be ſafely ventured here all night in the fields, by reaſon of the great number of wolves which harbour in the neighbouring woods. Though a vaſt number of theſe pernicious animals have been deſtroyed; yet they are not ſuffered to be quite extirpated, that the princes and great men may not be deprived of the pleaſure of wolf-hunting.

Zaubel wool.

Other commodities.

Salt-petre and pot-aſhes are made in the diſtrict of Krailſheim; and regular veins of agate, chalcedony, and ſardonyx, which in hardneſs come up to the oriental, but are full of flaws, and inferior to the latter in luſtre, are found in ſeveral parts of this margraviate. A particular ſort of porcelain is made at Anſpach, which, indeed, has hitherto had a

good

good vent; but brings in little profit, as it is not farmed, but managed by ſome overſeers appointed by the prince. The late margrave made a great ſecret of the method of laying gold, mixed with blue or green, on porcelain; and, poſſibly, the only perſon now acquainted with that ſecret is one Nagelſchmied, who was very ſerviceable to the margrave in the elaboratory, and was for his ſkill and honeſty promoted to be one of the overſeers of the porcelain manufactory. The happy and mild government of the above-mentioned margrave, in his latter years, particularly on account of his care for the poor, ſtill lives in the grateful minds of his ſubjects. He formerly delighted in keeping wild beaſts; and even had young bears kept in his ſon's apartment, that in his childhood he might be inured to them. But at laſt he diſpoſed of theſe beaſts, and applied the money he uſually expended in that idle way to the relief of the poor. The laſt of thoſe animals that the margrave kept, was a lynx, which he ordered to be chained to a ſtake; and the margrave, in the preſence of ſeveral perſons, aiming at the head of the creature with a gun, ſhot the link to which the collar was faſtened. Upon this the lynx immediately broke looſe in a great fury. The margrave courageouſly ſtood his ground; but his attendants, who were all unarmed, took to their heels. While the lynx was purſuing them, one of the gamekeepers providentially came up with a loaded piece, and put an end to the alarm by ſhooting the creature dead on the ſpot.

Account of the late margrave of Anſpach.

Courage of the margrave.

The following is ſtill a greater inſtance of the courage of this margrave. He once ventured alone, and without arms, into the place where a lion was kept, to ſave the life of a boy, whom the inconſiderate owner of the lion had, in a paſſion, ſhut up there. The poor boy, in this dangerous ſituation, was kneeling before the lion, which roared and growled at him, and continually crying out in a melancholy tone, 'Ah, good Mr. Lion, don't hurt me!' It ſeems his maſter had made uſe of this expedient as a kind of torture, to bring the boy to confeſs that he had ſtole a pair of gloves. But the brutiſh maſter, after putting the poor boy in this dreadful ſituation, went out of the houſe, and left him to the mercy of the lion. This lion did not belong to the margrave, being only offered him for ſale; but the margrave would not purchaſe it, intimating, that the money might be better employed for the relief of the poor. Some of the courtiers declared, that the owner of the lion deſerved to be

In reſcuing a boy from a lion.

ſent to work at the fortifications of Wilſburg; but the margrave only gave him a ſevere reprimand, that he might not ſeem to puniſh the owner in order to get his lion by way of forfeit.

Adventure of madam d'Orleans with a lion.

This puts me in mind of the old ducheſs of Orleans's adventure with a lion, which I ſhall relate as I had it from madam Rothſamhauſen, who was preſent. The ducheſs, being at Fontainbleau, ſaw a great number of people ſtanding together in the ſtreet, and ſending to know the occaſion, was informed, that they were viewing a lion which was ſhut up in a kind of cage. Upon this her highneſs went out to ſee the lion, which appeared tame and gentle. However, the ladies that attended her were ſo terrified, that they earneſtly begged of the ducheſs not to ſtay any longer, adding, that the lion was to be ſhewn at Fontainbleau in another place, where the ſpectators might view it in ſafety. The ducheſs frequently enquired, whether the place for ſhewing the lion was fitted up; and when ſhe was informed, that every thing was ready, her highneſs went thither, in order to have a full view of the lion: Her ladies thought that ſhe would ſoon return again, and were exchanging compliments when a ſudden cry was heard of *Sauve madame, i. e.* 'Save the ducheſs;' for it ſeems her highneſs had gone into the place where the lion was, and ſtroaked it ſeveral times, as if it had been a lap-dog, which however did not offer to do her the leaſt damage. She then told the ſpectators, who were not yet recovered from their fear and ſurpriſe, that no lion had ever hurt any of her family; and that, as ſhe was confident of her being a legitimate deſcendant of the Palatine electors, ſhe made no difficulty of running the riſk of which they had been witneſſes.

Adventure of prince Rupert.

Prince Rupert, who is often mentioned in the Engliſh hiſtory, was conſtantly attended by a tame lion: But that animal was likely to have proved fatal to the prince, had he not been before-hand with his ſavage companion. The lion, as uſual, was licking the prince's hand, which had been accidentally cut, but continued longer than uſual to lick it with an extraordinary eagerneſs. The prince luckily recollected, that when theſe creatures had once taſted freſh blood from a human body, it is ſaid they will fall on it with their natural fury. Hereupon he laid hold of a horſe-piſtol loaded with ſeveral balls, that lay by him, and, though with ſome regret, ſhot the lion dead on the ſpot.

They are now repairing and enlarging the palace at Anſpach in an elegant manner. In St. Hubert's church is an old picture painted before the reformation, which repreſents a company of prieſts feaſting with ſeveral women, and the devil carrying the diſhes to table. In this church alſo lies the celebrated Linnæus. Ancient painting.

In the archives of Anſpach, ſeveral valuable documents are extant; particularly ſome pieces relating to the hiſtory of Lutheraniſm; but not a few of thoſe records were at the beginning of the thirty years war carried to Leipſic, and no account of them could be had ever ſince. Archives in Anſpach.

In the country about Geiſlinger and Hall in Swabia, I obſerved that the peaſants on Sundays and holidays wore a kind of linen bands like thoſe which the clergy of ſeveral of the imperial cities uſually wear. Particular dreſs of the Swabian peaſants.

There is a trench caſt round the territory belonging to the city of Hall, and towers erected at the ſeveral entrances into it: As this country is nothing but mountains and moraſſes, it was not much harraſſed during the laſt war with any troops marching through it. The city of Hall was, ſome years ſince, greatly damaged by a fire; from which, however, it has ſo well recovered itſelf, that the part where the ſalt-works were carried on is much improved, and fine broad ſtreets are built upon it; whereas this part of the city was very mean and ill built before. The great church, which is a handſome ſtructure, and ſtands on a hill, was not damaged by the fire mentioned above. I would recommend it to the reſearches of naturaliſts to aſſign a reaſon, why the ſalt made at Hall in Swabia ſhoots up in cryſtallization into thin hollow pyramids, terminating in ſquare apertures at the top. Hall. Cryſtallization of ſalts.

The diſtance from Hall to Oehringen is a poſt ſtage and a half. About a league from the latter lies the little town of Neuſtein, and an old but very well built palace, both which belong to the count of Oehringen. Oehringen. Neuſtein.

The imperial city of Heilbronn, *i. e.* health-ſpring, derives its name from a ſpring, which, by means of ſeveral conduits, ſupplies the city with excellent water in ſeven different places. This water, at preſent, is not uſed medicinally as it formerly was; but continues in great repute for its clearneſs and ſalubrity. To the uſe of this ſpring the emperor Charles V. attributed his recovery, in the year 1547, from a dangerous fit of ſickneſs. This event is commemorated by the following inſcription in high Dutch, which is to be ſeen Heilbronn.

on

on a houſe belonging to the prelates of Sconthal, but at preſent inhabited by the poſt-maſter.

Inſcription relating to Charles the Vth.

'In the year 1546, on the twenty-fourth day of December, the emperor Charles V. was brought hither in a litter, and in 1547, on the 18th of January, he rode from hence in perfect health on horſeback.'

On each ſide of this monument ſtand Fortitude and Clemency, with four other virtues, and two crowned pillars with the well-known inſcription, *Plus ultra*. In this houſe is alſo to be ſeen a portrait of Charles V, which he left behind him when he went away. It is well executed, and reſembles all the portraits of that emperor, done by Holbein, which I have ſeen.

Particular dreſs at Heilbronn.

Formerly the women of Heilbronn wore on their heads a kind of horns about a ſpan long, made of black cloth, by way of a morning-dreſs. I not only ſaw the figure of a woman with theſe horns on, engraved on a pillar in the church; but alſo happened to meet with ſome old women here, not many years ſince, who obſtinately adhered to this old faſhion. This cuſtom may eaſily be ſhewn to have been derived from the Germans of the moſt remote antiquity. But this ſubject I ſhall reſerve for another occaſion *.

Plenty of wine.

Laſt year there was ſuch plenty of wine in this country, and higher up on the banks of the Neckar, that the inhabitants had not a ſufficient number of caſks to put it in; and wine of the growth of the year 1725, which could be beſt ſpared, was ſold for a half *creutzer* † *per* quart, when at the ſame time a quart of the Selder mineral water was ſold for eighteen *creutzers*.

Heilbronn, February 24, 1731.

* Among the ancient Germans and other northern nations, an erect horn denoted joy and feſtivity, as an inverted horn was the emblem of ſorrow, or of the concluſion of merriment. Of this there is a plain proof in the Runic calendar; where Chriſtmas, as a feſtival of the greateſt joy, is marked with an erect horn, and the concluſion of it with an inverted one. *Vid. Verel. ad Hervar. Sag. c.* 56.

† About a farthing.

LETTER XCVI.

Account of Heidelberg, Manheim, and the Berg-ſtraſſe, or Mountain-Road.

SIR,

HEIDELBERG is very pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Neckar. The palace or caſtle ſtands on an eminence, and has a delightful proſpect over the vale towards Schwetzingen, which cannot be exceeded. This city was almoſt totally deſtroyed by the French, in the year 1693. The enemy were ſo outrageous that even the electoral burial-place was not ſpared; the dead bodies which were half decayed being thrown about the ſtreets, becauſe ſome of the wretched inhabitants had been found concealed in old ruinous vaults. The palace conſiſts of ſeveral buildings joined together, ſome of which are very elegant and decorated with ſculpture. It ſeems the preſent elector Palatine has conceived a great prejudice againſt this city, becauſe the magiſtrates would not gratify him with an abſolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghoſt; on which account he has removed his court to Manheim and Schwetzingen; ſo that but little furniture is to be ſeen in this palace, beſides family pictures. Schwetzingen palace is too ſmall for the reſidence of ſuch a court, and, except the beautiful orangery in the garden, has nothing of beauty or magnificence to recommend it.

Heidelberg. Deſtroyed. Diſliked by the preſent prince.

The famous tun of Heidelberg was repaired in the year 1727, and decorated with a great variety of ornaments. It is full of wine at preſent; and it is ſaid, that it contains two hundred and four tons of liquor. The head of this caſk is flat, and ſurrounded with rails; ſo that ſeveral perſons may walk about or have an entertainment upon it *.

The

* The huge caſk was firſt made in the year 1664, by order of the elector Charles-Lewis. The weight of the iron hoops alone, which is a hundred and ten quintals, may give ſome idea of its dimenſions.

The

University. The univerſity of Heidelberg was founded in the year 1346, and entertains fourteen *profeſſores ordinarii*, or profeſſors in ordinary. Among theſe, ſix Jeſuits have for ſome years been ſettled as tutors, who teach divinity, natural philoſophy, mathematics, and moral philoſophy. At preſent the number of proteſtant ſtudents here is about a hundred and eighty; and the Roman-catholic ſtudents are not above a hundred: ſixty of the latter ſtudy the civil law. As to the inhabitants of the Palatinate, the papiſts are not ſo numerous as the proteſtants. The former are moſtly poor mean people, who reſort hither from Bavaria and other popiſh ſtates; and the diſparity of numbers between the profeſſors of the two religions is ſo great, that there are at leaſt two Lutherans and three Calviniſts to every papiſt. All that belong to the court are of the Romiſh profeſſion, except three lords of the bedchamber. Count Styrum, who is one of the latter, openly profeſſes himſelf a Calviniſt; but baron Schonberg and the other lord are Lutherans. The proteſtant clergy are poſſeſſed of an annual revenue of about a hundred and eight thouſand *guldens*: but the Roman-catholics generally order matters ſo, as to fill the proteſtant livings in the country, and other ſpiritual preferments, with perſons of ſlender abilities, from whom they may have little to fear. From hence it may be eaſily conjectured, that the number of papiſts muſt daily increaſe in the Palatinate. Pretended converſions are already often uſed here as expedients to mitigate a ſentence paſſed by law, or to procure a free pardon. It is reported that a Jew, lately condemned to be hanged, deſired to be admitted as a convert to the Lutheran church, in order to ſave his life; and being afterwards aſked, why he did not rather chuſe the Roman-catholic religion, his anſwer was, That he kept that in reſerve, in caſe he ſhould again fall into the ſame unhappy circumſtances.

Number of Proteſtants in the electorate.

Religion.

State of the Proteſtants in the Palatinate.

The number of ancient families exceedingly decreaſes in this part of the Palatinate; and the eſtates devolve moſtly to ſtrangers, and perſons of low birth.

Revenue. The revenue ariſing from the electoral lands on the Lower Rhine, namely, Juliers, Berg, and Ravenſtein, amounts yearly to about nine hundred thouſand *guldens* *. That

The following inſcription, in High-Dutch, is to be ſeen on the tun:

'God bleſs the elector of the Rhine
'From year to year with gen'rous wine.'

* A *gulden* is 2*s*. 4*d*.

ariſing

ariſing from the provinces of the Upper Rhine may be computed at a like ſum, excluſive of the large produce ariſing from the management of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates. The other revenues ariſing from taxes, *&c.* in the provinces of the Upper and Lower Rhine are nearly equal, and amount annually to a million of *guldens*. As for the revenues from the duchy of Neuburg, and the diſtricts belonging to it, I could get no accurate account of them.

Deuxponts.

The territories of Deuxponts, which belong to a particular branch of the Palatine family, bring in yearly three hundred thouſand *guldens*.

Ingratitude of the palſgrave.

The behaviour of the preſent palſgrave Guſtavus Samuel, both with regard to his religion and marriage, you are not ignorant of. Advice was ſent him with all poſſible ſpeed, by king Staniſlaus, of the ſudden death of Charles XII, king of Sweden, that he might the ſooner make ſure of the principality which then devolved to him; but, notwithſtanding this friendly intelligence, the palſgrave ordered Staniſlaus to quit his dominions immediately, and would not ſo much as lend a ſingle carriage to remove his baggage; though at that time king Staniſlaus's finances were ſo low, that he had no more caſh than twenty louis-d'ors about him.

Of the Palſgrave of Sultzbach.

The next heir to this electorate is John Chriſtian, the palſgrave of Sultzbach; but his manner of living and conſtitution do not promiſe either health or long life: for he is extremely fat for his years, generally eats four times a day, and at every meal drinks three bottles of table wine, beſides two more of Tockay wine, which he allows himſelf every day *.

Palſgrave of Birchenfeld.

Upon the demiſe of this gentleman and his heirs, the electorate devolves to the palſgrave of Birchenfeld, a zealous Lutheran, who was formerly too much addicted to pleaſure, but is reformed of late †.

Fertility of the Palatinate.

A perſon may judge of the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil of the Upper Palatinate only by conſidering, how often it has been barbarouſly ravaged by the enemy within a century, and yet the inhabitants have already almoſt retrieved their loſſes. The French thought to have utterly ruined the whole country by ravaging it with fire and ſword, and rendered it a deſert

* This epicure died a few years after his ſecond marriage.

† Chriſtian the Third, palſgrave of Birchenfeld, was born in the year 1674, and died in 1735.

for

for want of ſuſtenance for the inhabitants: but ſoon after this the people came out of their hiding-places, and cultivated the lands again. For it does not appear, that a war is here looked upon as ſuch a great calamity as it is in other countries; at leaſt ſuch a viſitation is not obſerved to work any reformation in the manners of the inhabitants.

Account of the elector Charles III.

In 1684, after the French had lived at diſcretion in the Palatinate during the preceding war, they made unheard of demands, with ſevere threatenings, which were accompliſhed without any mitigation. As this was at a juncture when the moſt barbarous perſecution was carried on againſt the proteſtants in France, it may be ſuppoſed what uſage the palſgrave, who was a proteſtant, might expect from ſuch an enemy.

The late elector ſpent moſt of his time at a ſeat called Simmern in diverſions and ſplendid entertainments, for the pleaſure of a maid of honour of the name of Rid, of whom he was enamoured. Among other entertainments, the elector and the whole court aſſumed the names, habits, and ceremonials of the ſultan and his court. The garden was laid out in the Turkiſh manner, and a mock ſiege was carried on againſt a caſtle near Manheim, to which the name of Negropont had been given. It was purely owing to the univerſal prevalence of pleaſure, that the governor of the caſtle obtained his pardon; for at the approach of the court-equipage he had made a ſudden ſally, and carried off the elector's ſervice of plate, with the wine and other proviſions. The plate was ſoon returned; but the governor regaled his garriſon with the wine and proviſions. The elector indeed at firſt ſeemed highly provoked at this rough uſage, but was ſoon pacified. About a year after, this prince died, and not without a ſuſpicion of being poiſoned.

Bergſtraſſe.

About two leagues from Heidelberg the Bergſtraſſe or mountain road begins; in travelling along which an Italian is ſaid to have broke out into this exclamation: *O Germania, Germania! quam velles eſſe Italia*, i. e. 'O Germany, Germany, how fain wouldeſt thou be Italy! The Bergſtraſſe extends as far as Darmſtadt; but the beſt part of it is from Heidelberg to Benſheim, where it is about eight leagues in length, and four in breadth. This continual chain of hills and eminences on the right-hand is covered with woods near the top, and, nearer the plain, with vineyards. The level road is all along planted with rows of walnut-trees, with fields and meadows of an exuberant fertility on each ſide.

Some

Some writers call the Bergſtraſſe the prieſts-ſeat; for the popiſh clergy have the ſagacity in every country to make choice of the richeſt and moſt fertile ſpots to reſide on; however, in ſeveral places of the Palatinate, the clergy ſeem to have taken up with what they could get.

The duchy of Milan is certainly of a fertility which nothing can exceed: but as that country is all on a level, and the roads deep, the eye is not entertained with that agreeable variety of proſpects, which the Bergſtraſſe or mountain road affords.

Damages done by the hard winter in 1709 to the walnut-trees.

The hard winter in the year 1709 deprived this country of a great part of its beauty; for moſt of the walnut-trees were then deſtroyed. but for ſome years the greateſt diligence has been uſed in repairing thoſe damages; though it would have been much better, if, inſtead of haſtily felling and rooting up thoſe trees, ſome years reſpite had been allowed them to recover. It is the property both of the walnut and olive-tree, that after a ſevere froſt they ſhoot out with freſh vigour, if the tree be firſt ſawed off near the ſurface of the earth. Accordingly Virgil ſays:

How recovered.

Quin & caudicibus ſectis, mirabile dictu,
Truditur è ſicco radix oleagina ligno.

'Ev'n ſtumps of olives, bar'd of leaves and dead,
'Revive and oft redeem their wither'd head.'

DRYDEN.

The great numbers of walnut-trees that grow on the Bergſtraſſe and the Odemwald bring a conſiderable profit to the country, both by the fruit they produce, and the wood. About two years ago thirty thouſand rough-made walnut-tree muſket ſtocks were ſent from theſe parts to Saxony, at the rate of five-and-twenty or thirty *guldens* per hundred. The patentees for this trade pay from eighteen to one-and-twenty *guldens* for every tree, and are obliged to ſtand to the loſs in caſe any of the trees prove defective or rotten. Such trees only are cut down for this uſe as bear little or no fruit; for the profit of the nuts produced by ſome is ſo large, that the proprietor would not ſell a tree for a hundred *guldens*. This branch of trade has daily decreaſed ſince the importation of ſalt into the Palatinate has been prohibited: for the dealers in that commodity uſed to carry back with them great quantities of walnut-tree wood. Beſides, the impoſition of heavy

heavy duties on wine, and ſeveral other commodities, and the monopolies of ſalt, tobacco, &c. granted by the elector, in order to increaſe the revenue, have had the uſual ill conſequence, namely, that of driving away traders and carriers, who come into the Palatine dominions as little as poſſible.

The almond-trade, of which great quantities grow along the Bergſtraſſe, might be greatly improved. A great number of cheſnut-trees are alſo interſperſed among the vines in moſt of the vineyards; and near Weinheim is a wood of cheſnut-trees, which is about half a league in circumference: but the greateſt plenty of the largeſt ſort of cheſnut-trees are ſeen near Neuſtadt, which lies on the other ſide of the Rhine towards Landau, about ſix German miles from hence.

Bergſtraſſe wine.

Of all the different ſorts of wines produced in the Bergſtraſſe, that of Sonnenberg, near Weinſheim, is reckoned the beſt; for in that part ſlips of the Riſslinger vine have been ſet; theſe and no other ſort being allowed to be planted there; which is a great loſs to the Ringau vineyards. The grapes growing on the Riſslinger vine are ſmall comparatively ſpeaking, and the quantity of wine produced by them is but inconſiderable. Beſides, the wine does not attain to a proper ripeneſs in leſs than five or ſix years; whereas the Gutedel and Elblinger grapes (which laſt are the moſt common in the Bergſtraſſe) produce a great deal of wine. This wine indeed is weaker than the other, and will not keep above five or ſix years; but it may be drank very well when it is about a year old. Another kind of wine produced in this country, is called *harthengſt*: this is a ſtrong-bodied wine, but very harſh at firſt. The Weltlin grapes are of a clear red, and very ſweet: but the common red wine of the Bergſtraſſe is made of a kind of black grapes, which on account of their viſcid juice, are called *klebſchwartz*. Of this laſt kind there are whole vineyards; whereas the other ſorts generally grow promiſcuouſly, and are mixed together in making wine, that one ſort may mend the flavour of another. Next to the Sonnenberg wine, that of Lauterbach, which lies about two leagues from Weinheim, towards Heppenheim, has the preference; and next to this that of Weinheim is reckoned the beſt. Once in four years the vineyards are well manured, which turns out to the advantage of the meadows that lie beneath them; for the richneſs of the ſoil is waſhed down to the latter by the rains,

rains, ſo that they ſtand in need of little or no manuring. The vineyards begin to bear two years after their planting; and continue in heart fifty or ſixty years. Some ſlips of the Burgundy vine have been planted in the Bergſtraſſe; but they were found to degenerate in a few years. This was alſo the caſe with the brown-cole planted here, which in two years grew white and taſteleſs. The inhabitants of the Bergſtraſſe turn their wine to as good account as thoſe of Ringau. The latter indeed ſell an aum of their wine on the ſpot for twenty and ſometimes for twenty-ſeven dollars; * whereas an aum of this country wine, will not fetch above eight or nine dollars. But the Bergſtraſſe and Worms wines do not require long keeping; whereas that of Ringau, and other Rheniſh wines, muſt be kept a conſiderable time before they are fit for ſale; which, with the charge of tillage, runs away with a good part of the profit. Beſides, even in a good year, an acre of good Ringau land yields but ſeven aums of wine; but in theBergſtraſſe and about Worms an acre yields three fuders, each fuder containing ſix aums. Degeneracy of vines, &c.

It is a cuſtom all over this country, that if a perſon happens to want ready money, he is obliged to take three or four fuders of wine, at an extravagant price, for every two thouſand dollars he borrows. Thoſe who are provided with ready money find no difficulty in raiſing the price of an aum of wine to thirteen dollars, when they pleaſe. The rents of eſtates in this country are for the moſt part likewiſe paid in wine and the other produce of the land.

The warmth of the climate and goodneſs of the ſoil in the Bergſtraſſe are ſuch, that after rye harveſt, the land may be ſown a ſecond time with ſpelt, buck-wheat, or oats, which are reaped the ſame year.

The little town of Weinheim ſtands in the centre of the moſt delicious ſpot in all the Bergſtraſſe. This place is in ſuch repute for the ſalubrity of its air, that the children of the baroneſs of Degenfeld, who is ſufficiently known in the hiſtory of the Palatinate, whenever they were indiſpoſed, were uſually brought hither for the recovery of their health. The town conſiſts but of four or at moſt five hundred houſes; yet it yields the elector a yearly revenue of twenty thouſand dollars. Though the Calviniſts are three, and the Lutherans two, to one Roman-catholic; yet the magiſtracy Weinheim.

* A dollar is about 3*s.* 6*d.*

here, as in moſt parts of the Upper Palatinate, conſiſts of ſix Papiſts, three Calviniſts, and three Lutherans.

Petrifactions. I muſt not intirely omit the petrifactions, and ſhall only obſerve, that near Weinheim are found curious *ſtrombi foſſiles granulati*, and likewiſe ſmall ſhells, of a ſpecies, which for its beauty is termed in Latin *concha venerea*, and by the Italians *bocca crenata* *. Theſe ſhells are of ſuch a hardneſs that no worm can penetrate them.

Shell money. Solinus informs us, (part. 3. ch. 62.) that even in ancient times theſe ſhells were uſed as money in Congo. And according to the accounts of modern travellers, they continue current to this very day, not only in that kingdom, but alſo in Angola, Loanda, Guiney, and the Maldiva iſlands. They dive for theſe ſhells about the laſt mentioned iſlands, where eighty of them make a *poni*, which is the uſual price of a fowl. A dozen of young pigeons are ſold there for two *ponis*, and a pig for five. Four hundred and eighty pounds, Paris weight, of theſe ſhells, on the coaſt of Guiney, will purchaſe a ſlave. That theſe ſhells are alſo in great eſteem among the Weſt-Indians, is evident from the vaſt quantities of them, which the Eaſt-India company at Amſterdam import from Aſia, and diſpoſe of to the Weſt-India company, at the rate of eight Holland ſtivers † a pound. In Aſia theſe ſhells are called *cowties* and *coris*; and the privilege of gathering or diving for them in Congo and Angola (like amber in Pruſſia) is reckoned among the royalties.

Manheim. Manheim lies about four leagues from Weinheim, and at an equal diſtance from Heidelberg. It is ſituated in a low plain or valley, and is one of the moſt elegant cities in all Germany. All the ſtreets are laid out in ſtrait lines interſecting each other at right angles; ſo that there are four ſtreets or viſta's at every corner. It is pity the ſame ſymmetry has not been obſerved in the fronts of the houſes, or at leaſt in their height. The Roman-catholic church, the council-houſe, with the tower betwixt them, are very great ornaments to the large market-place. On the town-houſe is to be ſeen the ſtatue of Juſtice; and on the front of the church that of Religion. This area is further embelliſhed with a fine fountain, adorned with four pillars, on which ſtands a lion without a tongue.

* I ſuppoſe theſe ſhells are what are commonly called *black-a-moor's teeth* in Engliſh.

† A ſtiver is a penny and $\frac{1}{20}$.

The

The electoral palace is not yet finiſhed; but in a few years will be one of the fineſt ſtructures in Europe. From the hall there is a charming proſpect over the Rhine. Part of the fine paintings and ivory ſculpture, deſigned as ornaments to this palace, have already been brought from Duſſeldorp to Manheim; and it is not queſtioned but in time the whole collection will follow. Fine palace

The fortifications of Manheim are after the manner of Cohorn; but improved with ſo many other works and later inventions, that Manheim at preſent may be reckoned amongſt the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. The ſide towards Heidelberg is the only part where an attack may be carried on. However, a garriſon of ten thouſand men would be neceſſary for its defence. The unhealthfulneſs of the air, and badneſs of the water, render this place diſagreeable to ſtrangers; but both theſe inconveniencies have, in ſome meaſure, been remedied by conveying water hither from the Neckar; however, perſons of diſtinction have their water brought from Heidelberg for drinking and culinary uſes. The Heidelberg water was formerly ſold at Manheim for a *creutzer* * per quart. Fortifications.

It is found by experience, that the Neckar water is wholeſomer than that of the Rhine, though the latter is lighter, as evidently appears from this circumſtance, that a bark coming out of the Neckar into the Rhine ſinks deeper into the water, as if ſome addition were made to its lading. The ſame obſervation is made on the Maine near Mentz, and the Moſelle near Coblentz; for a veſſel is more buoyant on thoſe rivers than on the Rhine, and conſequently the water in both muſt be heavier than than of the Rhine. It is alſo well known, that a ſhip which is ſo loaded as to ſwim in the main ſea, may be in danger of foundering in freſh water, becauſe it requires a greater depth of water in the latter; as an egg is obſerved to ſwim in ſalt-water, but ſinks to the bottom in freſh-water †. All ſolid bodies of an Difference between the Rhine and Neckar waters.

* About a halfpenny.

† *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib. II. cap.* 103. ſays. *Marinæ (aquæ) quorum natura gravior, magis invecta ſuſtinent. Quædam vero & dulces inter ſe ſupermeant aliæ alias. Ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lario Addua, in Verbano Ticinus, in Benaco Mincius, in Sevinno Ollius, in Lemanno Rhodanus, his trans Alpes, ſuperiores in Italia, multorum millium tranſitu hoſpitales ſuas tantùm nec largiores, quàm intulere, aquas evehentes.* 'The ſea-water being naturally heavier, bears greater 'burthens without ſinking. Some ſtreams of freſh-water being lighter 'than

an equal ſpecific gravity * with the fluid in which they are immerged will ſwim even with the ſurface of it †; but, if the body be ſpecifically lighter, it riſes above the ſurface of the fluid; and, on the contrary, if it be ſpecifically heavier, it will ſink or deſcend. On this principle it is that all metals, gold excepted, will ſwim on quickſilver. It has been found by experiments, that a cubic foot of freſh-water weighs about ſeventy pounds; but an equal bulk of ſea-water weighs two two pounds more. The examples above-mentioned, however, ſhew, that the lightneſs of water is by no means a proof of its wholeſomeneſs, as ſulphur, or other noxious bodies, (the ſubtile particles of which are ſpecifically lighter than thoſe of water, whoſe place they occupy) may be mixed with it. The celebrated Lanciſi, phyſician to the pope, has demonſtrated, that neither the clearneſs, nor the quality of being ſoon cold or ſoon warm, are real proofs of the wholſomeneſs of water; and that there are but two ways for deciding it with any certainty, *viz.* by uſing it a long time, or by a chymical analyſis. The latter is performed by putting the water over the fire in a veſſel without a cover; for, if it be good, it becomes neither thick nor viſcous; and emits no diſagreeable, or rather no ſmell at all, when thus boiled. At laſt, when it is almoſt totally evaporated, in good wholſome water there is always found a white, aſh-coloured, or reddiſh ſediment, which has neither ſmell nor taſte, except a very ſmall quantity of ſalt-petre. But if the water in boiling emits an ill ſmell, becomes thick, or leaves a black, fetid, pungent ſediment, it may be concluded that it contains an impure ſulphur, or ſome noxious ſalts not duly tempered. If oil of tartar be dropped upon the above-mentioned *fæces*, they will remain unmoved, and no fermentation will enſue if the water be good. A few drops of the tincture of galls will turn the ſediment black, if the water be impregnated with vitriol.

Method of finding out the ſalubrity of water.

'than others, run on the ſurface of them without mixing with each 'other, as the river which flows into the lake Fucinus, the Adige into 'the Larium, the Ticinus in the Verbanus, *&c.*'

* By equal ſpecific gravity the author and hydroſtatical writers mean, when a body is equal in weight to an equal bulk of the fluid.

† The author muſt mean, when ſuch ſolids are placed even with the ſurface of the fluid; otherwiſe ſuch bodies will remain ſuſpended in any depth, according to the laws of hydroſtatics.

It is certainly owing to the wholſomeneſs of the Neckar water that the carp and other fiſh taken in that river are better than thoſe of the Rhine.

The elector Palatine claims as a privilege, from an ancient patent granted by the emperor, the property of the Rhine, and therefore ſtiles himſelf hereditary governor of the Rhine. He alſo aſſumes the title of *Dominus Rheni & Nicri*, or lord of the Rhine and Neckar; and, as ſuch, allows no Wirtemberg boats, or other veſſels, to come higher than Heilbronn upon that river. There are now at Manheim ſome pretty yachts, and other veſſels, belonging to the elector. He alſo appoints an admiral of the Palatinate, which poſt was lately held by the marquis d'Uterſen. Hereditary governor of the Rhine. Admiral of the Palatinate.

The ſource of the Rhine is in the country of the Griſons: and the river is divided into the Upper, Lower, and Middle Rhine. The laſt iſſues from the mountain of St. Maria; the Upper Rhine has its ſource in the mountain of Criſpalt; and the Lower Rhine is formed by the mountains of Adula, near the Vogelberg, and riſes originally from Eiſberge, which is above a German mile over. The gold *guldens*, ſtruck in ſeveral centuries, are an undeniable proof that gold duſt has been often found in the Rhine; and the Rheniſh gold is mentioned by Nonnus Panopolitanus, *Dionyſ.* XLIII. Otfridus, the monk of Weiſſenburg, who lived in the ninth century, under Lewis the German, and was the author of the German tranſlation of the Goſpels, in the preface to that work, among other encomiums on the Franks who lived near the Rhine and the Maine, ſays, Source of the Rhine. Gold ſand in the Rhine.

Zi nuzze grebi man ouh thar
Er inti Kuphar
Joh bi thia Meina
Iſene ſteina
Ouh thara Zua fuagi
Silabar ginuagi
Joh leſent thar in lante.
Gold in iro ſante.

'They alſo dig up metal and copper, to their great profit, 'and iron ore near the Maine, beſides great quantities of 'ſilver; and even from the ſand of that country they gather 'gold duſt.'

The gathering of gold is one of the royalties belonging to the elector Palatine.

Gold duſt is alſo found in the little river Eder, in the landgraviate of Heſſe; but it is in very ſmall quantities. The late landgrave Charles had ſome ducats of the Eder gold coined, on which this inſcription is to be ſeen:

Caroli I. Haſſiæ Landgravii, Principis Hersfeld. Comit. Catt-tor. Diec. Zig. Nid. ac Schaumburg moneta prima aurea Æderæ aurifluæ.

Any perſon is permitted, by edict, to gather gold in the Eder; but ſuch gold muſt be delivered, after it is waſhed, into the landgrave's treaſury; where the perſon who brings it is paid at the rate of eighteen dollars * an ounce. The Eder flows hither from the country of Waldeck, where its ſand yields more gold than at Heſſe. In the country of Schwartzburg are ſeven of theſe rivulets which yield gold. Among which that of Schwartz contains the moſt, but is little regarded; for the prince does not allow the peaſants above ſixteen dollars an ounce for what gold they gather. Gold duſt is likewiſe found in the Saale. And the widow of the famous George Adam Struv had a gold-waſh, as it is called at Wenig-Jena, from which ſhe reaped conſiderable profit.

Gold duſt in Schwartz.

In the Saale.

Other natural curioſities, ſuch as bones, *&c.* of uncommon animals of a prodigious ſize, are alſo found in the bottom of the Rhine; particularly the teeth of two large fiſhes, which were found by the fiſhermen near Rockſheim, in the neighbourhood of Worms. Theſe were preſented by Dr. Pincier to count Solms, who cauſed them to be hung up with an iron chain in his caſtle of Leichen. Dr. Pincier ſays, that he obſerved two large holes or tubes, which he imagines to have been the apertures through which the fiſh ſpouted out the water; but, poſſibly, they belonged to an elephant; for ſeveral bones of that animal have been found in theſe countries. Mr. Gmelin, an apothecary at Tubingen, is poſſeſſed of an elephant's lower jaw, which was taken out of the Rhine about two leagues from Manheim, and is not unlike the *unicornu foſſile*. In Mr. Kiſner's fine cabinet at Franckfort on the Maine I ſaw the upper part of an elephant's head,

* About three guineas.

which

which was found in the Neckar, near Manheim, at the depth of ſeven feet. This head weighs above two hundred pounds, is near five feet long; and the cavity for the *medulla ſpinalis* the *proceſſus ſphenoideus*, the upper jaw teeth, the orbits of the eyes, which are twelve inches in diameter, and likewiſe the ſockets of the ivory teeth, are plainly diſcernable: one of the fore-teeth is ſtill remaining in it.

Ribs of a very uncommon bigneſs have been dug up near Worms; and, in digging the foundations for the new works at Manheim, a tooth, which weighs ten pounds and a quarter, was found in the earth.

I ſhall conclude my account of Manheim with obſerving, that it appears not to be ſufficiently inhabited; at leaſt, there is no great hurry or crowd in the ſtreets: and as the elector, on account of his ill ſtate of health, is confined to his chamber, and ſeldom ſtirs abroad, he gives himſelf but little concern about the gaiety and ſplendor of his court; ſo that there is not ſuch a vaſt number of equipages, and perſons of diſtinction, to be ſeen at Manheim, as a perſon would expect to meet with in a city where the elector's court reſides. Count Vehlen, who is only maſter of the horſe, has the precedency here of all officers of ſtate and privy-counſellors. This extraordinary diſtinction is ſhewed him on account of his having been ſucceſſively in the ſervice of the late and preſent elector from his youth. Thoſe who wiſh well to the Palatine electoral family, are apprehenſive of a great alteration with regard to the ſucceſſion to Juliers and Berg, upon the demiſe of the preſent elector *; but time muſt determine this affair. In the mean while I am, *&c.* †

Want of inhabitants at Manheim.

Manheim, March 28, 1731.

* The preſent elector, by conſent of his Pruſſian majeſty, is ſtill in poſſeſſion of theſe provinces.

† The author concludes this letter with a chronogram exhibiting the date of the year, which is here omitted as unworthy of ſuch a pen.

LETTER XCVII.

Account of Darmſtadt, Franckfort. Mentz, and Landau.

SIR,

Darmſtadt. AS you are well acquainted with the ſtate of the court of Darmſtadt, I need not fill up my letter with ſuch accounts as it muſt give one concern to ſpeak of. The counteſs of Seibelſdorf, lieutenant-general Spiegel's daughter, is ſtill here. Her huſband, count Siebelſdorf, who formerly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel's ſervice, died of the gout at Straſburg in the year 1725.

Palace. The low ſtate of the finances has occaſioned a ſtop to be put to the building of the fine palace that was begun here; but the model of the whole is to be ſeen in the palace. Here

Remarkable ſtag. is a very ſtrong ſtag, which draws in a chaiſe; and five others are bridled and put to a coach, which are as tractable as ſo many horſes.

Large aſparagus. The goodneſs of the ſoil may be inferred from the largeneſs of the aſparagus that grew laſt year at Darmſtadt; for one head of them weighed half a pound. Some hundreds of theſe aſparagus were ſent as a preſent to the elector Palatine. The gardeners in Auſtria generally lay ſome light ſticks of juniper or other wood over the aſparagus when they firſt appear above the ſurface of the earth, which ſhelter them from the inclemency of the weather, and cauſe them to ſhoot up a-pace: beſides, by this contrivance they are kept ſoft; for they are apt to grow hard when expoſed to the cold winds.

Franckfort. Franckfort (ſo called *quaſi* ford of the Franks) lies about three German miles from Darmſtadt. The road between theſe two cities is for the moſt part very ſandy.

Fairs. The fairs held at Franckfort are famous all over Europe; and ſome merchants, who are competent judges, have aſſured me, that ten millions of dollars would hardly purchaſe the merchandizes expoſed to ſale at one of theſe fairs, the goods in the warehouſes and ſhops included. If this computation

tation be juſt, the Franckfort exceed the Leipſic fairs; though the latter, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the town, make a greater ſhow.

The yearly revenue of the city of Franckfort, including all the branches of it, is computed at ſix hundred thouſand *guldens* *. Revenue.

Among the curioſities which attract the attention of a foreigner at Franckfort, the *aurea bulla*, or golden bull, may juſtly be reckoned the principal. It is kept in the town-houſe, in a tortoiſe-ſhell box ſet with mother of pearl and lined with yellow velvet. The book, or bull itſelf, is very much ſpoiled; but a particular deſcription of it, *&c.* is to be met with in Thulemarius. *Aurea bulla.*

The bridge built over the Maine, from Franckfort to Sachſen-hauſen is four hundred and fifty common paces in length; and over a gate, as you enter upon it, is the following inſcription in gold letters: Bridge over the Maine.

Leopoldo I.
Romano Imperatore Auguſtiſſimo
Germaniæ, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ Rege,
Felici Patriæ verè Patre
Feliciter Imperii habenas temperante,
Turritum hoc propugnaculum
Reſtauravit
S. P. Q. F.

'In the reign of Leopold I, the moſt auguſt emperor of 'of the Romans and Germany, king of Hungary and Bo-'hemia, the true father of his country, under whoſe happy 'auſpices the empire enjoys an uninterrupted proſperity, this 'fortified gate was repaired by the city of Franckfort.'

Near the high altar in the cathedral ſtands the monument of the emperor Gunther, who was of the houſe of Schwartzburg; and near it is the chapel where the emperor is uſually elected. It is very ſmall, dark, and without any ornaments, except the red cloth with which it is hung near the altar in that part where the electors or their repreſentatives ſit. On the wall of this chapel are ſeveral printed philoſophical *theſes*, as *Caligo Logica, &c. Arbor ſcientiæ in ſuas diſtincta propagines, &c. Propago Phyſicæ. Phyſica eſt ſcientia ſpeculativa,* Cathedral.

* About 70,000*l.* ſterling.

&c.

&c. and the like jargon; which would better become a Jeſuitical ſchool of metaphyſics than this place.

Fine clock. In this church is alſo to be ſeen a curious clock, conſiſting of three parts or diviſions. In the loweſt, which looks like a kalendar, are ſeveral circles, the firſt of which ſhews the days and months; the ſecond the golden number, with the age and change of the moon; and the third the Dominical letter. The fourth and fifth circles repreſent the ancient Roman kalendar. On the ſixth are the names of the apoſtles and martyrs, the length of the days and nights, and the entrance of the ſun into the twelve ſigns of the zodiac. The ſeventh and eighth circles exhibit the hours and minutes when the ſun riſes and ſets. In the eleventh circle the diviſions of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, the four ſeaſons, the twelve months, &c. are marked. The circle in the centre ſhews the moveable feaſts. The figures which ſtrike the hours in this clock repreſent two ſmiths with hammers in their hands. This curious piece of clock-work was put up in the year 1605, and repaired for the firſt time in 1704.

Predicants church. Paintings. In the church of the Predicants are two altars ſtanding oppoſite each other, which are decorated by two pieces of painting by Albert Durer; one of them repreſents our Saviour's aſcenſion, and the other the aſſumption of the virgin Mary: but the latter is only a copy; the original having fallen into the elector of Bavaria's hands.

State of the Calviniſts. Neither the French nor German Calviniſts have yet been able to obtain permiſſion for the public exerciſe of their religion at Franckfort; but are obliged to go to Bockenheim, which lies about a league from the city, in the county of Hanau, for that purpoſe. Though the journey to this place takes up but half an hour, it is ſtill a great inconveniency to thoſe who have not horſes or carriages of their own. The expence of a hackney-coach for four perſons amounts at leaſt to ſixty dollars a year *, for Sunday mornings only, excluſive of the afternoon and Thurſday morning lectures. The number of coaches which generally go thither is about two hundred and fifty; many wealthy perſons in Franckfort being of the reformed church: and there is a common ſaying at Franckfort, 'That the Roman-catholics have the churches, 'the Lutherans the magiſtracy, and the Calviniſts the mo'ney.'

* About ten guineas.

Dr.

Dr. John George Kiſmer * has a fine collection of ores, ſalts, gems, foſſile wood, marble, and petrifactions. Among the laſt is a very remarkable human ſkull, which is ſaid to have petrified on a gibbet. The elephant's head, found in the Neckar near Manheim, which is in this collection, I have already taken notice of. In a quarry cloſe by the city of Franckfort are found a great many petrified ſea-ſhells of ſeveral kinds. Dr. Kiſmer's cabinet.

The hazel-tree, to be ſeen in Mr. Haſſel's garden in this city, of which the Franckfort chronicles make mention above two hundred years ago, is another natural curioſity. The lower part of its trunk is ſeven Franckfort ells † in circumference; its height is equal to that of the houſes near it; and it ſtill bears nuts every year. The ſhells of the nuts it produces are very thick; but the kernel has the ſame flavour as thoſe of other nuts. The emperor Leopold dined twice under this tree. The ſoil of this garden muſt be particularly favourable to hazel-trees; for though the adjacent ground yields only common ſhrubs, four hazel-trees, planted within theſe fifteen years in Mr. Haſſel's garden, are above twenty feet high already. Theſe recruits are the more neceſſary, as the above-mentioned old tree begins to decay. Large hazel-tree.

Arts and ſciences flouriſh at Franckfort; and three brothers of the name of Uffenbach are great encouragers of them, who are at the ſame time an ornament to literature. All learned travellers are charmed with their knowledge and politeneſs. Conrad, the eldeſt, is a burgo-maſter of the city, and has a fine library, which, both for manuſcripts and printed books, is equalled by few private collections ‡. The middle brother has a collection of deſigns, copper-plates, painings, antiquities, mathematical and mechanical inſtruments; many of which are his own work: he alſo draws extremely well, and has travelled. Meſſieurs Von Uffenbach.

Baron Lon, counſellor to his Pruſſian majeſty, has a good collection of books, and a cloſet of pictures. Several curioſities, together with ſome antiques, and ſculpture in wood by Albert Durer, may be ſeen at M. Von Der Burg's, a merchant, who has alſo ſeveral fine pictures done by ſome of his anceſtors of the ſame name, who were famous painters in Baron Lon's cabinet, &c.

* This learned phyſician died in the year 1734.

† A Franckfort ell is about two feet three inches.

‡ This gentleman died in the year 1734; and his valuable collection was diſperſed, being ſold at ſeveral auctions.

Holland *. Mr. Uchell's cabinet exhibits antiquities, urns, coins, and paintings. Dr. Ochs has a numerous collection of coins. M. Diſterweg, a merchant, has an extraordinary collection of maps, and ſeveral mechanical inventions, which may be of great uſe in turning, ſawing, boring, and plaining.

Account of M. Edelſheim.

I now proceed to the account you deſire of M. Edelſheim. This gentleman has done great ſervices to the houſe of Hanau, and is univerſally extolled for his genius, learning, and other good qualities, on account of which he has been honoured with a patent of nobility. When he was admitted among the imperial knights of the Upper-Rhine, his arms, according to cuſtom, were to be painted in the hall, with thoſe of his four immediate anceſtors on each ſide, as a proof of his deſcent from a good family: theſe four ſhields, inſtead of the arms of his anceſtors, contained theſe words: *I. Deo Autore. II. Cæſare Directore. III. Nobilitatis Favore. IV. Studio & Labore.*

Mentz.

Though I did not viſit Mentz in this tour, yet, as I have formerly had an opportunity of taking a full view of that city, I am unwilling entirely to omit it in this letter; eſpecially as a curious traveller will meet there with ſeveral things worthy of his notice. In the cathedral are ſome good monuments of the archbiſhops, canons, *&c.* The high altar is ſo contrived, that the prieſt faces the people, and needs not turn about, as uſual, at pronouncing the words *Dominus vobiſcum.* The church is arched and lofty, but darkiſh, which is a fault common to moſt ancient buildings. The principal thing worth ſeeing here is the treaſury, which is ſhewn for a ducat or two, by two officers nominated by the dean, and conſiſts of jewels, rich veſtments, and other church furniture; particularly an *oſtenſorium*, valued at twenty-four thouſand dollars.

Cathedral.

Carthuſian monaſtery.

The Auguſtine nuns of St. Agnes have a very elegant church at Mentz. The Carthuſian monaſtery without the city, not far from the *Favorita*, is worth ſeeing for its beautiful church; in which are thirty-two ſtalls of a fine ſort of wood curiouſly inlaid with ivory. The artiſt who made them was a Hamburgher; and the monks value theſe ſeats at no leſs than a thouſand dollars each.

Fine ſtone for building.

The high ſtreet is ſtraight, broad, and well built: It is likewiſe adorned with a large fountain. Not far from the foun-

* *Vid. Kanold's Muſæogr. p.* 150.

tain

tain ſtands a ſtately palace, built by two brothers of the name of Dalberg. Oppoſite to this ſtands Mr. Ingelſheim's houſe, which is indeed very ſpacious, but for elegance not to be compared with that of the Dalberg's. The country hereabouts affords a red ſandy ſtone, with white veins, like thoſe of marble; which looks mighty well in buildings. They are now rebuilding the German houſe which will be a very ſuperb ſtructure when finiſhed.

Fine ſtone for building.

The palace where the elector reſides has nothing remarkable. But the Favorita is a modern edifice; and for its ſituation and proſpect over the Rhine and Maine, the architecture, and the diſpoſition of the garden, which is adorned with pyramids, ſtatues, caſcades and other water works, is a moſt elegant and delightful place. The building deſigned for the orangery is properly the *corps de logis*, or the main body of the palace; and the three pavilions on each ſide ſerve for lodgings for the gentlemen of the court, officers and domeſtics, when the elector is here. The apartments where his highneſs reſides are void of all ſymmetry and elegance, and, excepting one hall, has nothing to recommend it.

Favorita.

Before the Rhine reaches the city of Mentz, it is joined by the Maine, juſt oppoſite to the Favorita. That the waters of theſe rivers continue unmixed for a conſiderable way from the place of their conflux, is plainly diſcernable, becauſe the water of the Maine is reddiſh and more turbid than that of the Rhine; ſo that theſe rivers do not completely mix their water till they come to Bingen, about four miles below Mentz; where the mountains on both ſides gradually cloſing together, as it were, compel them to a more intimate and cloſer union.

Conflux of the Maine and Rhine.

There is a bridge of boats over the Rhine at Mentz, which is ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix common paces in length. The Roman hiſtorians make very early mention of this city; and indeed not only Roman coins, but ſtatues, altars and inſcriptions, have been dug up in ſeveral parts of it *.

Bridge of boats.

Some

* The time of the foundation of Mentz, like that of other ancient cities, is grounded on very uncertain conjectures. Cluverius is unqueſtionably miſtaken in dating its origin ſo late as the time of Druſus Nero, who ſays in his *Germ. antiq. l. II. c.* 13. *Moguntiacum oppidum primum ſui conditorem habuit Cl. Druſum Neronem, Cæſaris Auguſti privignum, Tiberii imperatoris fratrem, qui caſtra hic legionum poſuit, locumque mœnibus haud dubie firmavit.* 'The city of Mentz was firſt 'built

Roman antiquities. Some will have the Eichelſtein, or acorn ſtone, ſo called from its figure, to be the tomb of Claudius Druſus Germanicus; but this opinion is grounded on a very weak foundation: beſides, the Eichelſtein rather ſeems to have been originally a watch tower *. It is at preſent included within the citadel on St. Jacobſberg. On the other ſide of the city, namely, towards the Rhine, ſome new fortifications were begun in the year 1712, when the labourers found not only ſeveral Roman urns, but alſo ancient medals of copper, ſilver and gold. They alſo dug up a kind of white ſtone, chiefly compoſed of ſmall ſhells which have a very beautiful appearance through a microſcope. As for petrifactions, I obſerved at Ober-lochſtein, in the electorate of Mentz, very beautiful impreſſions of the *oſtreo-pecten*, on a yellowiſh kind of clay or loam.

Petrifactions.

Landau. From Manheim I went to Landau, which lies at the diſtance of five German miles from the former: it is ſituated on a low plain, and the moraſs before the German or Manheim gate is a good defence to it. On the other ſide, namely, without the French gate, are very ſtrong out-works, which are excellently contrived for the mutual defence of each other. Landau at the beginning of this century was

Fortifications.

'built by Claudius Druſus Nero, Auguſtus's ſon in-law, and Tibe-'rius's brother, who formed a camp here for his army, and walled it 'round.' Others, on the contrary, date the origin of it too early in aſcribing the building of it to Trebeta, ſon of Ninus, king of Aſſyria; and others again to Trevir, ſon of Mannus, a German king. The different ſituation of ancient and modern Mentz is ſpoken of by *Munſter. Coſmogr. p.* 480. *Moguntiacum paulo remotius à Rheno abfuit, id quod ruinæ quædam adhuc in agro Moguntino oſtendunt. Et ubi hodie eſt Moguntiacum, olim munimenta fuere Romanorum adverſus Alemannos ad ipſam Rheni ripam.* 'Mentz anciently ſtood a little farther from the 'Rhine; as is evident from ſome ruins ſtill to be ſeen without the 'city. But the preſent ſituation of Mentz was taken up by ſome for-'tifications built by the Romans on the banks of the Rhine, to keep 'the Germans in awe.

* The whole ſtory about Druſus's tomb reſts only on the following paſſage in Eutropius's *Breviar. hiſt. Rom. l. VII. c.* 8. *Poſt hunc Claudius fuit, patruus Caligulæ, Druſi, qui apud Mogontiacum monumentum habet, filius cujus & Caligula nepos erat.* 'To him ſucceeded Clau-'dius, uncle to Caligula, and ſon of Druſus, who has a monument at 'Mentz.' *Dio Caſſius hiſt. l.* 55. ſpeaks ſtil more ambiguouſly, when he only places this monument προς τω Ρηνω, 'near the Rhine.' Otto Friſing. confidently ſays in his *Chron. l. III. c.* 4. *Monſtratur adhuc monumentum Druſi Moguntiæ, per modum pyræ.* 'The monument of 'Druſus is ſtill ſhewn at Mentz, which is built in the ſhape of a fune-'ral pile.'

three

three times taken on this ſide; in the laſt or fourth ſiege, however, the French made the greateſt efforts on the ſide of the Manheim gate. This fortification was planned by Vauban; and round it are ſeven *tours baſtionnées*, which conſiſt of two ſtories and a platform above; ſo that they form three batteries, in order to defend any breaches that may happen to be made. Every *toure baſtionnée* has alſo its counter-guard. The lower part of the fortification is faced with free-ſtone, and the upper part with brick.

The river Queich runs through the middle of the city, and has at a vaſt expence been made navigable; ſo that at preſent proviſions, ſtone, wood, and other neceſſaries, are brought hither by water.

The council-houſe ſtands on the large market-place; and is but a ſmall and ill contrived edifice.

In the pariſh church, the *ſimultaneum* is regularly obſerved by the Papiſts and Lutherans. The Auguſtines have a convent here; but the Calviniſts are not allowed the public exerciſe of their religion, though two Swiſs battalions, who, with the greateſt part of their officers, are of that perſuaſion, are at preſent in garriſon here. The adjacent country is pleaſantly interſperſed with vineyards, country ſeats, and villages: only three ſmall villages belong to Landau; for the dominions of the elector Palatine extend ſo far this way, that they lie within half a league of the city. Lutheran worſhip.

Landau has but two gates: Over that towards Manheim, the figure of the ſun is cut in ſtone, with this inſcription: Inſcriptions and medals on the ſieges.

Nec pluribus impar. 'Not inferior to many.'

Which was the motto of Lewis XIV. of France *.

On one ſide of the medal ſtruck in honour of Joſeph, king of the Romans, who took this city from the French in 1702, is the head of that prince, with theſe words:

* Voltaire ſays of this motto (*Siecle de Louis XIV.*) *Le corps ne repréſente pas ce que la légende ſignifie; et cette légende n'a pas un ſens aſſez clair, et aſſez déterminé.* 'The device does not repreſent what 'the motto ſignifies; and indeed the motto has neither perſpicuity nor 'preciſion.'

Joſephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.

The reverſe repreſents the ſiege of the city, with this legend:

Armorum Primitiæ, i. e. 'The firſt fruits of his arms.'

And the exergue:

Landavia recepta d. 10 *Sept.* 1702.

'Landau retaken the 10th of Sept. 1702.'

The money which Melac, the French governor, cauſed to be coined in the extremity of the ſiege, is a ſmall oblong piece of ſilver plate, with the commandant's arms, and theſe words:

4 *Livre* † 5.
Landav. 1702.

But ſuch pieces are by no means a certain proof of the length and extremities of a ſiege; and ſome governors, it may be preſumed, for want of other monuments, have uſed theſe expedients, in order to commemorate their pretended heroiſm. This city was again taken by the French in the year 1703, when the emperor Leopold, in a letter written with his own hand, complimented count de Frize, the imperial governor, on the gallant reſiſtance he made. But the following year the above-mentioned Joſeph king of the Romans, who commanded on the Rhine, reduced the place a ſecond time, notwithſtanding the French governor Laubanie made a vigorous reſiſtance in defence of it. A medal ſtruck in memory of this action repreſents on one ſide the head of Joſeph, king of the Romans, with theſe words:

Joſephus D. G. Rom. Imperator.

On the reverſe is a woman, with an angel behind her, leaning on a ſhield under the imperial ſtandard or Roman eagle, the ſtaff of which is decorated with a branch of palm and a mural crown. In the ſhield are theſe words:

De

De Landavia iterum d. XXV. Nov.

i. e. 'Landau taken the ſecond time Nov. 25, 1704.'

In the exergue is this motto:

Securitas Provinciarum.

'The ſafety of the provinces' *.

On another medal ſtruck on this occaſion is to be ſeen the king of the Romans, with this title:

Joſephus D. G. Rom. & Hung. Rex.

On the reverſe is repreſented the city of Landau beſieged, with the following words:

Ceſſit ſecundum Cæſari.

'It has yielded to Cæſar a ſecond time.'

In the exergue:

Landavia bis capta d. 25. *Nov.* 1704. †

In theſe words, however, there is a palpable blunder, for *bis* properly ſignifies *twice*, and not a ſecond time.

The inſcription round the edge is as follows:

Victoriarum An. MDCCIV. felix complementum.

'The happy crown of his victories in the year 1704.'

In the year 1713 Landau was again beſieged by the French, when prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, though at laſt obliged to ſurrender, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by making a very noble reſiſtance. The ſilver coins ſtruck in this laſt

* Several chronograms, in which the German and French wits ſeem to outvie each other, are here omitted.

† One would imagine that this inſcription had been the work of ſome honeſt Hibernian; for it ſignifies 'that the town was taken *twice* on the 25th of November, 1704.'

ſiege were octangular pieces, and in four places marked with A. C. The inſcription is as follows:

Pro Cæſ. & Imp. 'For the emperor and the empire.'

In the centre were the Wurtemberg arms, within the *inſignia* of the order of Hunters, and theſe letters, indicating the duke's name and titles:

C. A. H. Z. W. 1713.

Bel. Landau
2. Fl. 8. K.

i. e. 'The ſiege of Landau: two guilders eight creutzers.

There were other pieces ſtruck of half that value.

It is remarkable, that Landau has been always better defended at every ſiege than the preceding: however, Melac is not entitled to any great ſhare of this encomium; for his efforts for the defence of the place were ill timed, ſo that he injudiciouſly waſted his ammunition, without ſucceſs.

How far a cannon may be heard.

During the laſt ſiege in 1713, I happened to be at Cologne on the Rhine, where, in a calm night, by placing the ear to the ground, without the city, a perſon might hear the exploſion of every cannon ſhot before Landau, though theſe two cities are above thirty German miles a-part. In the laſt century, when the French bombarded Genoa, the exploſions were plainly heard at Leghorn, which is ninety Italian miles from the former, in a direct line. The mountains and vallies may be ſo ſituated, and of ſuch a conſtitution, as rather to propagate than intercept or diminiſh ſounds. And, probably, it was owing to this, that the cannonading of the citadel of Turin, in the year 1706, was heard at Lauſanne, though the former is ſeventy leagues diſtant from the latter. Another time, when the powder-magazine in Turin was accidentally blown up, the ſhock at Verua, which lies about three leagues from that city, was greater than at Turin itſelf. About ten years ago, when the like misfortune happened in the powder-magazine at Upper-Aurach, the caſtle of Tubingen, which is three German miles from the former, was ſenſibly ſhaken by the exploſion.

Inſtances of it.

I met

I met with little or nothing curious between Landau and Luneville. The roads are very bad as far as Weiſſenburg, where we entered upon the cauſeways. This town lies in an extenſive vale; but its fortifications are old and decayed. Weiſſenburg.

Hagenau is both larger and better fortified than Weiſſenburg; but the buildings in it are very irregular. Hagenau.

The country about Savern is very pleaſant, and planted with rows of trees; and as the cardinal of Rohan often reſides at his new-built ſeat in this country, he has cut viſta's through the woods, both for his own diverſion, and that of foreigners who delight in hunting. A little beyond Savern we aſcended a very ſteep rock, at the top of which is an inſcription on ſtone, ſignifying, that this road was impracticable for carriages in the year 1616; however, it is long ſince that it has been thoroughly compleated for that purpoſe. Savern.

The Lorrain money is ſo very light, that thirty-one livres of Lorrain * make but twenty-four French livres.

Luneville, May 1, 1731.

* A livre of Lorrain is about 8*d.* ſterling, and a French livre is about 10*d.*

LETTER XCVIII.

Account of Luneville, Nancy, and the Court of Lorrain.

SIR,

Luneville. LUNEVILLE, before the year 1702, was a very mean place: but the French, at the beginning of this century, having thrown a garriſon into Nancy; the late duke of Lorrain, in order to remove all ſuſpicion that the emperor might entertain of his partiality, withdrew to Lu-
The palace. neville, and there built a palace. This ſeat he afterwards made his place of reſidence in ſummer; but about thirteen years ſince a great part of this edifice was deſtroyed by fire, which, however, in a ſhort time, phœnix-like, roſe more beautiful from its aſhes. The new palace at firſt was covered with iron-plates, and overlaid with a kind of varniſh, which, it was pretended, would ſecure the iron from contracting any ruſt; but experience ſhewed the contrary: for as theſe plates were not properly joined together, the rain penetrated through, and rotted the timber-work in ſuch a manner, that the duke was obliged to remove laſt year to Comercy, whilſt a new roof was laid, the expence of which amounted to four hundred thouſand livres.

The garden belonging to the palace is elegantly laid out on the banks of the river Vezouſe; but the adjacent country is ſomewhat low and marſhy. The court is ſtill very ſplendid, though much altered from what it was in the year 1716, when I was firſt at Luneville. The former duke, beſides a multitude of other officers and ſervants, had fifty gentlemen of the bed-chamber; however that ſtate could not have been kept up, had the ſalaries been on the ſame extravagant footing as in other courts. But the fondneſs for honorary titles, in great numbers of Lorrainers and French, rendered the expence ſo inconſiderable, that of the above-mentioned fifty gentlemen, ſcarce twenty had any ſalary; and even theſe

theſe had no more than ſix hundred livres of Lorrain * a year. The firſt preſident of the parliament of Lorrain had but two thouſand livres a year; which was alſo the uſual ſalary of a miniſter of ſtate. One inconveniency attending ſuch ſmall appointments was, that the officers could not live ſuitably to their poſts; and ſome gentlemen of the bed-chamber were not able even to keep a footman. The preſent duke has reduced the number of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to twelve, and gives each of them a ſalary of eighteen hundred livres a year.

Formerly this court kept fourteen public tables, namely, four for the ducal family, one for the ſteward of the houſehold, another for the under ſteward of the houſhold, another for the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, another for the officers of the guards, and another for the chaplains and the confeſſor, *&c.* But at preſent theſe alſo are reduced to four, the firſt of which is for the duke and the noblemen whom he invites; the ſecond for the ducheſs dowager, the princeſſes, and ladies; the third is the marſhal's table, where thoſe foreigners who do not dine with the duke are admitted together with their governors and officers; and the fourth for the gentlemen of the bed-chamber. The uſual diverſion after ſupper is play. And if the company divides into two parties, the duke is at the head of one, and prince Charles, the duke's brother, at the head of the other. Princeſs Anne, the youngeſt of the duke's two ſiſters, was born in 1714, and is a lady of extraordinary beauty.

The ducheſs dowager, who is of the houſe of Orleans, was born in the year 1676, and owes her marriage to baron Lilienroth, the Swediſh envoy, who, at the peace of Ryſwick, propoſed it to the houſe of Lorrain, as a means for creating a better harmony between this court and that of France. She is very fond of cards, comedies, parties of pleaſure, *&c.* and indeed no diverſion comes amiſs to her. She never has ſhewn any great fondneſs for the Germans; whereas the duke always treats them with the greateſt marks of eſteem. The game of lanſquenet is very much played here; and though that, as well as other games of chance, which ſo often prove the ruin of young people, are prohibited all over the duke's dominions; yet it is played at court with the ducheſs; and every one is welcome to try his

The ducheſs dowager.

* About 15*l.* or 16*l.* ſterling.

his fortune, without being put to the trouble of ſhewing his coat of arms, or making known his employments *.

Character of the duke.

The preſent duke ſpeaks High-Dutch very fluently, and prefers that language to the French †. His ſtature is of the middle ſize, and he wears his own hair, which is of a cheſnut colour and curled. The prince, his brother, is ſomething taller, and of a fairer complexion. It may be conjectured that this duke may in time become one of the firſt monarchs in Europe, both as to power and the adminiſtration of it ‡. The prudence and penetration, which on all occaſions he ſhewed in his younger years, deſerve the higheſt commendations. He is extremely courteous and affable to foreigners, and when he hunts is ſo familiar, that ſome indiſcreet travellers of our country [Germany] have fallen into an error, by preſuming to take the ſame liberties with the duke at court, as they did in the field. But a ſingle word; a look from the duke; or even his ſilence, have ſoon convinced them of their miſtake. His dreſs is plain, and very far from the French faſhion. About a year ago, when he went to Paris to receive the inveſtiture of the duchy of Bar, he ordered ſome very rich clothes to be made for him in that city in the neweſt faſhion; and his envoy met him about a day's journey from Paris, with a whole trunk-full of wearing apparel. During his ſtay at the French court, he conformed himſelf with ſo much eaſe to the manner of living there, that one would have imagined he had been brought up in the court of France, and ſpent all his life among that gay people. How he has endeared himſelf alſo to other nations by the like eaſe and affability in his behaviour, is well known. As for chaſtity, that rare virtue among young princes, he is ſo irreproachable, that he has never been in the leaſt ſuſpected of keeping a miſtreſs.

Prince of Craon and his lady.

In the late duke's time, the prince de Craon, of the houſe of Beauvau, was in great favour; and the duke omitted no means of enriching him: For he not only beſtowed the lordſhip of Craon upon him, and the poſt of maſter of the horſe, but likewiſe other rich preſents; and often ſuffered him to win from him at billiards and other games, thirty thouſand

* This ſeems to be the cuſtom in ſeveral courts in Germany.

† This muſt give one no very high idea of his taſte for the *Belles Lettres*.

‡ This prince is now emperor of Germany, and his brother prince Charles of Lorrain is celebrated for his military accompliſhments.

livres

livres at a time. His lady may ſtill be reckoned a beauty, though ſhe has had three-and-twenty children. Her eldeſt daughter is coadjutrice at Remiremont, and her youngeſt is married to the prince of Lixin *.

The father of this nobleman ſtiles himſelf count de Marſan; and his mother was Catharina Tereſia, counteſs of Matignon. Before his marriage he had a regiment in the French ſervice, which he alſo enjoyed ſome time after; and, being knight of the order of Malta, was called the *Chevalier de Lorrain*.

That Lorrain formerly belonged to the German empire, is unqueſtionable: But it is alſo no leſs known, that, in the laſt century, this country was diſmembered from the empire, and erected into a ſovereignty. On account of this alteration the ceremonial at the court of Lorrain is carried to a great height; for the duke in his own palace gives the right hand to no German prince, unleſs he be an elector, as the late duke's brother was. The eſtabliſhment of the houſhold, *&c.* is after the French manner; and the higheſt tribunal bears the name of a parliament, as it does in France. The duchy of Bar, indeed, may appeal to the parliament of Paris; which, with the homage paid to the king of France for this little ſpot of land, cannot be ſuppoſed to ſit eaſy on the houſe of Lorrain. For the duke, at the inveſtiture of it, is obliged to attend in perſon, and to kneel on a cuſhion before the French king's throne, without ſword, hat, or cane. On the death of Lewis XIV, the duke of Lorrain endeavoured to obtain leave that this ceremony might be performed on his part by proxy; and the duke regent of France is ſaid to have been inclinable to admit of it. But as the parliament of Paris oppoſed it, all that the duke of Lorrain could obtain was a reſpite, till the king himſelf ſhould take the government upon him. Accordingly, about a year ſince, his highneſs was obliged to conform to the ſame diſagreeable ceremony which his father had ſubmitted to in the year 1699. I have

Ceremonies at court.

Appeal from the duchy of Bar.

Ceremony at the inveſtiture of it.

* This marriage gave little ſatisfaction to either party, it being ſuch a force put upon the inclinations of the young prince. And though the lady wanted neither wit nor beauty, he could never be prevailed on to cohabit with her as his wife, ſo that the marriage was never conſummated. The prince of Lixin, in the year 1734, loſt his life near the Rhine, in a duel with the duke de Richlieu, though it was ſaid in the new-papers that he was killed in the trenches before Philipſburg. His widow, in the year 1739, entered on a happier marriage with the marquis de Mirepoix, then ambaſſador from France to Vienna, and ſince to London.

been informed, but I cannot anſwer for the truth of it, that at the laſt inveſtiture the doors of the apartments were thrown open whilſt the duke was upon his knees, contrary to a promiſe made him, that no ſpectators ſhould be admitted till that part of the ceremony ſhould be over.

German fiefs. As for the German fiefs of Nominy, and ſome other lands and privileges, the duke receives the inveſtiture of them from

Comercy. his imperial majeſty by proxy. The lordſhip of Comercy is a particular ſovereignty, which was conferred on Charles Henry, prince of Vaudemont, formerly governor of the Milaneſe, as an equivalent for his other claims. But he dying without legitimate iſſue in the year 1723, it devolved again to the houſe of Lorrain.

Religion. Popery is the predominant, and indeed the only religion tolerated in the dominions of the duke of Lorrain: And ſuch care is taken to ſupport it, that it is a capital crime for any

Turning proteſtant puniſhed with death. ſubject of Lorrain to quit the church of Rome, and embrace proteſtantiſm; for whoever is convicted of this, though chargeable with no other crime, is condemned to be hanged. Duke Charles II, general of the league in France, was the author of this ſevere law, who looked upon this as a certain proof of his orthodoxy. His ſucceſſors have from time to time carefully renewed this edict; and Mr. Neccar, profeſſor of the civil law at Geneva, informed me that a convert, who had the good fortune to make his eſcape, was hanged in effigy in Lorrain.

As the bigotry and rigour of the dukes of Lorrain have been ſo remarkable in this particular, it ſeems the more ſurpriſing that Catharine, a daughter of Antony, king of Navarre, ſiſter to Henry IV, of France, and the widow of Henry, duke of Lorrain, was allowed the exerciſe of her religion. But this indulgence was confined to the palace of Mallegrange, and the proteſtant worſhip was performed there only in private. Foreign proteſtants, whether travellers, or ſettled in Lorrain, indeed, meet with no moleſtation on ac-

Proteſtants not permitted to be buried here. count of their religion: But when they die, their bodies muſt be carried out of the country to be interred. Even baron Forſtner, who for many years had been private miniſter of ſtate here, and had done great ſervices to the duke, was not exempted from this unreaſonable law. For, at his deceaſe in the year 1724, his body was carried to be interred at Markirch, or S. Marie aux Mines, about a day's journey from Nancy; half of which belongs to Lorrain, and the other half to the prince of Birchenfelt.

When

When the hoſt, or *le bon Dieu*, as it is called, is carried before the centinels, or even the main guard, they fall on their knees; and all the ſoldiers and officers, with heads uncovered, ſalute it, the drums beating all the time. The bigotry of the papiſts at Cologne, Triers, and the neighbouring provinces in Germany, is carried ſo far in many particulars, that even the Romaniſts of other countries object againſt ſome of their ceremonies in general terms; yet it muſt be allowed that the Lorrainers come very little ſhort of the former. In this, however, they imitate the French, namely, they ſuffer no malefactors to be buried in conſecrated ground; and by this prohibition, poſſibly, the commiſſion of many crimes is prevented. Worſhip of the hoſt.

Formerly the nobility of Lorrain enjoyed many conſiderable privileges, and, collectively, as ſtates of the country, had a ſhare in all acts of importance relating to the public. But under duke Charles IV. they were deprived of this valuable jewel, with which they loſt a great part of their dignity. However, they ſtill enjoy rich fiefs; and it is now a cuſtom, that a parcel of land belonging to a peaſant, or a burgher, which, as ſuch, has been ſubject to pay contributions, becomes exempt from them upon a nobleman's getting it into his hands; and this immunity continues, till it devolves again to a plebeian. In the duchy of Bar a perſon is accounted a gentleman whoſe mother is noble, though his father be but a burgher. The dukes of Lorrain are ſovereign princes, and conſequently have the power of conferring nobility; but it may be eaſily conceived, that many abuſes are here introduced in this particular; and that mean or unworthy perſons, who can procure a patent by money or intereſt, are often promoted to a rank which juſtly belongs only to perſons of merit. The prince of Vaudemont, ſovereign of Comercy, likewiſe confers patents of nobility. But this muſt gradually either diminiſh the ſovereign's revenues, or bring an inſupportable burthen upon the reſt of the ſubjects, becauſe the *nobleſſe* are exempted from impoſts, *&c.* on their perſons and goods. The ancient nobility here not only deſpiſe the new, but likewiſe all the *gens de robe*, as they are called, though they be of ancient families of diſtinction. Nobility's loſs of privileges. Prince de Vaudemont.

At the beginning of the preſent century, the ſovereign of this country had the duchy of Milan aſſigned him in exchange for Lorrain, by the treaty of partition. As the duke dreaded the power of France, he prudently diſſembled, and ſeemed very well ſatisfied; but at the ſame time expreſſed his

deſire,

deſire, that all the powers of Europe might give their conſent to this new ſettlement; and that all the prerogatives which he was poſſeſſed of in Lorrain, might be annexed to the ſovereignty of the duchy of Milan. Theſe two articles he juſtly concluded would meet with ſuch difficulties, that the affair muſt neceſſarily have miſcarried, even without the intervention of any other change in the affairs of Europe.

The duke's revenue.

The duke's yearly revenue amounts to about two millions of Rheniſh *guilders* *; fourteen hundred thouſand of which are ſaid to ariſe only from the ſalt-works of Roſieres and Dieuze. The Rheniſh *guilder* at preſent is valued here at three *livres* five *ſols*. The ducal lands are indeed of very great extent; but are in ſeveral places divided and ſeparated by the French territories. Towards Franche-Comté, and the mountain Vogeſus, the ſoil is far from being fertile; and I doubt whether the few mines of iron, copper, tin, and ſilver, or the agate, chalcedony, and the like gems found there, be a compenſation for the ſterility of the land.

Soil.

Academy at Luneville.

The academy at Luneville has for ſome time been in conſiderable repute; and nothing can be better conducted than it is at preſent, under the direction of baron Schack. Even ſeveral proteſtant ſtudents reſide here, and the only inconveniency they experience, is that of conforming on Fridays and Saturdays †, to eat the uſual food allowed by the church of Rome on thoſe days, unleſs they are indiſpoſed. The baron keeps an elegant table; ten diſhes being ſerved up at dinner, beſides a deſert, and nine at ſupper. M. Schack, as governor, always eats with his pupils; and ſome of the ſtudents have the honour of dining at the duke's own table in their turns. They likewiſe often go a hunting with his highneſs, and on ſuch occaſions the duke furniſhes them with horſes. The number of young noblemen in this academy at preſent is fifteen; beſides as many young foreigners of diſtinction who board in Luneville, both for the conveniency of having private inſtructions from the tutors of the academy, and for the advantages of a court-education. Ancient and modern hiſtory, geography, chronology, mathematics, moral and natural philoſophy, the law of nature and nations, the Roman civil law, and the German laws (of which

* A Rheniſh guilder is about 2 *s.* 4 *d.* ſterling.

† The are called *jours maigres*, and the uſual food on ſuch days is fiſh and vegetables; but they drink wine, *&c.* as on other days; ſo that they are improperly called faſts.

Mr.

Mr. Begnicourt, who was a pupil of old Vitriarius, is profeſſor) are taught in this academy. The ſtudents are alſo inſtructed in the Italian, French, and German languages; and likewiſe in riding, fencing, dancing, and the military exerciſes. It is left to the choice of every ſtudent to fix upon what ſcience he will chiefly apply himſelf to. There are forty horſes in the riding-ſchool; but it is intended ſoon to increaſe their number to ſixty.

A ſtranger who deſigns to ſtay ſome months at Luneville, though he be come to years of maturity, cannot do better than take up his reſidence at the academy, where he may board by the month. If he has no tutor, a proper deduction of the uſual expence is made: The other charges, according to the time of his ſtay, are as follows:

	Livres * of Lorrain.
A gentleman pays for his board, *per annum*	600
For his exerciſes, *per annum*	600
To his tutor	600
To a valet de chambre	350
To a lacquey	260
For all neceſſary furniture	180
To entrance once for all	300
Stirrup money for the grooms once for all	12
Switch-money, as it is called	18
For maſs once for all	4
	2924

Thus a gentleman pays for his board, exerciſes, entrance, furniture, and gratuities, excluſive of the expence of a tutor and ſervants, but one thouſand ſeven hundred and fourteen *livres* for the firſt year. But if he ſtays only a month in the academy, the expence is no more than a hundred and forty-two *livres*, ſixteen *ſols*, and eight *deniers*. In the ſecond and ſucceeding years the expence of a month is reduced to a hundred and ſeventeen *livres*, ſixteen *ſols*, and eight *deniers*. The ſame proportion, according to the time, is obſerved with regard to the tutor and ſervant.

The *externes*, or thoſe who do not board in the academy, for the firſt month in the riding-ſchool, pay a hundred *livres*, and for every month after forty *livres*, and thirty *ſols* a month ſwitch-money. The charges of entrance to the *externes* are between twenty and thirty *livres*. The maſters of exerciſes

* A *livre* of Lorrain is about eight-pence ſterling.

and

and languages, as likewiſe thoſe of fortification and other parts of the mathematics, attend five hours in a week, and are paid no more than twenty *livres per* month.

Laws of the academy. No academiſt, who has not his own particular tutor, is to go out of the academy after ſupper without leave of the governor; and if he has a tutor, he muſt not ſtir without his conſent. The like permiſſion is ſtill more neceſſary, if a ſtudent is to be abſent all night. After midnight the gate of the academy it not to be opened, without expreſs leave from the governor. No perſon is allowed to keep a dog in the academy. No ſtudent is to play on any muſical inſtrument after ten o'clock at night, nor in the day-time during the hours of public lectures, dancing, and fencing. None of the ſtudents, without the governor's leave, are to eat in their chambers, unleſs it be in caſe of ſickneſs. No hired lacquey is to ſtay in the academy after midnight. No ſtudent is allowed above one apartment, though he be willing to pay for more. The apartment, when a ſtudent leaves the academy, is to be delivered up in the ſame condition as it was when he took it. No lacquey in or out of livery muſt wear a ſword. Every gentleman provides his own knife and fork, and ſpoon. No new keys are to be made for any locks in the academy, without the houſekeeper's knowledge. If any ſtudent be taken ill, he is immediately to give notice to the governor of the academy, who ſends for a phyſician, and orders him to make a report of the nature of the diſtemper. All diſputes ariſing between the academiſts are decided by the governor, who, according to the circumſtances of of ſuch diſputes, receives orders from the duke. No tradeſman is to lend or give credit to any of the gentlemen who board in the academy, without the conſent of the governor, under the penalty of forfeiting the money or goods, which they have thus advanced. No bolts are allowed to be fixed on the inſide of the doors, that the governor may at pleaſure come into any of the rooms. All games of chance are prohibited both in and out of the academy.

Tutors admitted at court. That the tutors may be more watchful over the conduct of their pupils, they have at all times free acceſs at court, and are preſented to the ducal family, together with the young gentlemen. This privilege of attending the young ſtudents is highly beneficial; for the detriment is very manifeſt in other places, where, on account of the diſparity of rank, the tutors are excluded from ſuch polite aſſemblies, where their vigilance and advice are moſt neceſſary. During the

laſt

laſt carnaval a particular table was kept at court for the tutors; and even at the playhouſe they ſit behind their pupils. Foreigners and the academiſts go to court every day; and as Luneville is but a ſmall town, the leaſt ſlip which a young gentleman is guilty of is immediately blazed about at court, where he is ſure to undergo a ſmart rallery from the ladies. This generally makes a young ſtudent ſomething more circumſpect in his behaviour.

Among all theſe good inſtitutes there is one bad cuſtom, namely, that the Germans here, as in other places, aſſociate together, and among themſelves talk nothing but their native language. Another inconveniency is, that the many feſtivals and public days obſerved here occaſion a much greater expence in fine clothes, than is neceſſary in other academies. Laſtly, though gaming is here prohibited, yet they play very high at court; and whoever is once engaged in play with the ladies, finds it a very difficult matter to excuſe himſelf afterwards. Though what he loſes in an evening may not exceed a guinea or two; yet if this be often repeated it will amount to a conſiderable ſum at the long-run. Inconveniencies.

Theſe things are of ſuch a nature as not to be regulated by particular rules. Perfection is not to be met with in this world; and in theſe caſes a traveller's conduct muſt be left to his own prudence and diſcretion. Indeed it were to be wiſhed, that only ſuch young gentlemen were ſent to travel, who have a capacity and diſpoſition to improve, and enlarge their views of men and manners, by viſiting foreign nations, to the advantage both of themſelves and their native country.

Before I conclude this deſcription of the academy at Luneville, I ſhall give you ſome account of the extraordinary life and advancement of M. Du Val, the preſent profeſſor of hiſtory and geography in this academy. He is the ſon of a peaſant in Burgundy, and came into Lorrain when he was a child; where his firſt employment was to look after a few ſheep at a village that lies about four leagues from Nancy. His thirſt after knowledge appeared in his very childhood; and, for want of other means of gratifying it, he made a collection of ſnakes, toads, &c. and amuſed himſelf with often viewing and examining thoſe creatures. The village afforded no perſon to whom he could apply for information in his curious inquiries concerning the form, mechaniſm, &c. of theſe animals; as why it was of ſuch a peculiar make, and not otherwiſe? The anſwers he received, as may be eaſily Extraordinary incidents in the life of profeſſor Du Val.

ſily imagined, were generally ſuch as left him leſs ſatisfied than he was before. Once he happened to ſee Æſop's fables, with cuts, in the hands of another country boy; upon which his deſire of learning immediately grew more ardent. He could not read; and the other boy, who was capable of gratifying his curioſity, was ſeldom in a humour to explain the repreſentation of animals, &c. to him. In this diſtreſs he determined never to reſt, till he ſhould be maſter of that introduction to knowledge. To this end he ſaved what little money he could get, and gave it to other boys who were older than himſelf for teaching him to read. Having with incredible diligence attained his end, he happened to meet with an almanac, in which the twelve ſigns of the zodiac were delineated. Theſe he looked for in the heavens, till at laſt he imagined that he actually traced ſuch figures there: and though he was miſtaken in this and ſeveral other particulars, yet many of his obſervations were ſuch as few others were found capable of, even after receiving regular inſtructions. As he once paſſed by a print-ſhop at Nancy, he obſerved a map of the world there, which opened a field for new ſpeculations; and having purchaſed it, he uſed to employ many hours in the day in peruſing it. At firſt he took the degrees on the equator, which are diſtinguiſhed alternately with black and white, for French leagues. But upon conſidering, that in coming from Burgundy to Lorrain he had travelled many ſuch leagues, though on his map that diſtance ſeemed to take up but a very little ſpot, he was immediately convinced of the impoſſibility of his firſt conjecture. But it muſt have been with incredible labour, and at the ſame time a ſignal proof of his extraordinary genius, that he acquired a thorough knowledge of theſe and many other ſignatures on the ſeveral maps, which, as his purſe could afford it, he afterwards procured. His inclination to ſilence and retirement made him weary of living among noiſy peaſants boys; ſo that he betook himſelf to ſome hermits, who had cells in a wood, about half a league from Luneville; where he waited on them, and took care of ſix or eight cows which they kept. Theſe hermits, however, were groſly ignorant; but Du Val had an opportunity of reading ſeveral books he found in their cells, and of getting many difficulties that occurred to him ſolved by perſons who came to viſit theſe hermits. All the money he could ſcrape together in his mean circumſtances was laid out in books and maps; and obſerving, on ſome of the latter, the arms of ſeveral princes, as

griffins,

griffins, ſpread-eagles, lions with two tails, and other monſters, he enquired of a foreigner, whether there were any ſuch creatures in the world? Being informed that theſe marks belonged to a particular ſcience, called Heraldry, he minuted down this word, before unknown to him, and hurrying with all ſpeed to Nancy, bought a book of heraldry: by that book, without any other help, he made himſelf maſter of the grounds of that ſcience. Du Val continued in this courſe of life till he arrived at his one-and-twentieth year, when, in the autumn of 1717, he was diſcovered watching his charge in the wood, and ſitting under a tree, with his maps and books about him, by baron Pfutſchner. This gentleman was then governor to the young prince, now duke of Lorrain, who happened to hunt that way. The baron thought a herdſman, with ſun-burnt lank hair, dreſſed in a coarſe linen frock, with a heap of maps about him, ſo extraordinary a ſight, that he informed the prince of it; who immediately rode towards the place, and put ſeveral queſtions to Du Val about his way of living? Du Val ſhewed by his anſwers, that he was already maſter of the grounds of ſeveral ſciences. The prince offered to take him into his ſervice, and told him that he ſhould go to court. But Du Val, who had read in ſome books of morality, that the air of a court is infectious to virtue; and had alſo obſerved, when he had been at Nancy, that the lacqueys of great men were a riotous, debauched, quarrelſome ſort of people, frankly made anſwer, 'That he choſe rather to look after 'his herd, and continue to lead a quiet life in the wood, with 'which he was thoroughly ſatisfied, than to wait on the 'prince;' but added, 'that if his highneſs would give him 'an opportunity of reading curious books, and making him-'ſelf maſter of more learning and knowledge, he was ready 'to follow him, or any body elſe.' The prince was highly pleaſed with his anſwer; and, when he returned to court, prevailed with the duke his father to ſend this extraordinary herdſman to the Jeſuits college at Pont-a-Mouſſon.

Having an impatient deſire of reading Varro *de Re ruſtica*, he, in a ſhort time, made himſelf maſter of the Latin language, by the help of which all difficulties vaniſhed before him. When he had with great reputation finiſhed his ſtudies at Pont-a-Mouſſon, the duke permitted him to take a journey into France for further improvement.

Du Val chiefly excels in ancient and modern hiſtory, geography, antiquities, and the knowledge of ancient coins. I

was.

was preſent when he read a lecture on the Carthaginian ſtate; and could not but admire his method and accuracy in connecting hiſtory and geography, and illuſtrating the manners and cuſtoms of that people by remarkable ancient medals, *&c.* It was but lately that he obtained the profeſſorſhip at the academy, with a penſion of ſeven hundred *livres* a year. As librarian he has a thouſand *livres* more, with an apartment, and eats at court with the duke's confeſſor. He is of a moſt engaging modeſty and politeneſs; and ſo far from being aſhamed of his former low condition, that he takes pleaſure in relating the ſucceſſive and gradual riſe of new ideas in his mind, and the pleaſing tranquillity and uninterrupted content he enjoyed in a ſituation that was apparently mean and deſpicable. He often takes a walk with ſome of his acquaintance to the hermitage from which the duke raiſed him to his preſent ſtation. He ſtill keeps his apartment there, and has ſome thoughts of building a little country-houſe on the ſpot. He has had his picture drawn, in which he is repreſented juſt as he was diſcovered by baron Pfutſchner under a tree, with the landſcape of the place, and the prince talking to him. He obtained leave to hang up this piece in the duke's library.

Duke's library.

Profeſſor Du Val told me, that the duke's collection of books owes its origin to Roſenhal's treatiſe *De Feudis*, which was cited in a conteſt between the elector Palatine and the houſe of Lorrain. Though the book is not ſcarce, it was not to be found in any library at Nancy; and as the houſe of Lorrain was intereſted in the examination of the paſſage quoted from it, the duke ordered it to be purchaſed, and founded this library. It is at preſent much increaſed, contains a very conſiderable number of the moſt valuable books, and receives ſome additions every day. In this library are two large globes by Coronelli. Mr. Du Val is of opinion, that the celeſtial globe is the more uſeful of the two, becauſe the orbits of ſeveral comets are delineated on it; but the terreſtrial globe is full of errors. There are alſo three thouſand five hundred ancient coins here, among which the Roman medals are extremely well preſerved. There are indeed ſome ſingular circumſtances in the manner of Du Val's exaltation from a herdſman to a learned profeſſor: But as to the event itſelf, hiſtory furniſhes us with many ſimilar inſtances.

Cabinet of medals.

Compariſon of Beccafumo with Du Val.

Domenico Mecherino, a famous Italian painter, but more univerſally known by the name of Beccafumo, whilſt he was

a ſhepherd, applied himſelf to drawing with ſuch ſucceſs, though without any other help but his own genius, that Lorenzo Beccafumo, a gentleman of Sienna, raiſed him from his mean occupation, and provided a maſter to inſtruct him in painting; ſo that he afterwards greatly excelled in that art.

Account of Mr. Vareinge, profeſſor of mathematics.

Mr. Du Val is not the only perſon in Luneville, who owes his great learning rather to the force of natural genius than to education or inſtructions. The celebrated Mr. Vareinge, profeſſor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age; but from his childhood took a great delight in turning, and other mechanical arts; inſomuch that he made all kinds of curious utenſils for the peaſants in the village where he lived. The ſight of a jack that went without weights, firſt put him upon trying his ſkill in clock-work; upon which he removed to Nancy, where he made ſeveral ingenious pieces of that kind. At laſt a watch of his making, which, only with three wheels, pointed out the hours, ſtruck on a bell, and repeated, happened to come into baron Pfuſchner's hands, who ſo effectually recommended him to his highneſs, that he was ſent, at the duke's expence, to England; where he ſpent thirteen months, and was inſtructed in the mathematics by the famous Dr. Deſaguliers. M. Vareinge has attained to a wonderful knowledge and ſkill in mechanics, and is at preſent profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in the academy, with a penſion of twelve hundred livres. He is alſo a very affable and diſcreet perſon, and, like Du Val, makes no ſecret of his former low condition: they ſeem to outvie each other in praiſing baron Pfuſchner, their generous patron.

A *planetarium.*

At Mr. Vareinge's I ſaw a very ingenious imitation (without ſo many wheels) of the *planetarium* repreſenting the revolutions of the heavenly bodies according to the Copernican ſyſtem, made for prince Eugene, by Mr. Rowley, an Engliſhman. Mr. Vareinge has alſo made ſome improvements in the machine called a fire engine, which is put in motion by ſteam, and draws the water from mines, *&c.*

Burning ſpecula.

The preſent duke was once ſpeaking of the burning mirrours he had ſeen in the Jeſuits college at Prague, which, by collecting the heat from burning coals only, would ſet any thing on fire in the oppoſite end of a room. Vareinge hearing this, deſired baron Pfuſchner to write to Prague, for an account of the particular conſtruction of this burning *ſpeculum*. But the Jeſuits, willing to keep their art a ſecret, only returned

for anſwer in general terms, that the *ſpeculum* was prepared according to the *linea parabolica primi generis*. This hint, however, was enough for Vareinge, who immediately fell to work, and made two ſuch burning mirrours; the *foci* of which met when they were placed at the diſtance of twenty paces from each other, and ſet fire to any ſubſtance that was eaſily combuſtible. The burning *ſpecula* of this kind, now to be ſeen here, do not produce that effect at ſo great a diſtance, for want of a proper poliſh and ſmoothneſs in the gilding, which is an eſſential circumſtance. That braſs, of which the cylinders uſed in ſome optical experiments are made, is the beſt ground for theſe mirrours. By the help of this *ſpeculum*, two perſons ſtanding in a proper poſition, may converſe with each other, though they whiſper ſo low that other perſons in the room cannot hear a ſyllable of what they ſay. This experiment is well known to anſwer in elliptical rooms or galleries.

St. Nicholas. The diſtance from Luneville to Nancy is about five leagues; and the poſt horſes are changed at St. Nicolas, a ſmall town, but much frequented by pilgrims, on account of ſome relics of St. Nicolas, biſhop of St. Mire. About half a league on this ſide of Nancy, on a ſmall eminence to the left, ſtands a ſeat of the duke of Lorrain, called Mallegrange. Mallegrange. It yields a delightful proſpect, and the ſtructure itſelf is begun with great elegance; but it is now much queſtioned whether it will ever be finiſhed. Farther on towards *N. Dame de bon ſecours.* the city is a chapel called *Notre Dame de bon Secours*, which is in great repute for pretended miracles performed in it.

Nancy. Nancy is ſituated in a fine plain, about half a league from the river Meortie, and conſiſts of the old and the new city. In the latter the ſtreets are broad, ſtraight, and well built. The roofs of the houſes, according to the cuſtom of this country, are generally ſo flat, that one may walk round them. The oblong area or broad ſtreet before the palace in the old city makes a good appearance. Fortifications. The fortifications were demoliſhed to gratify the French; and nothing now remains of them but the walls and a few baſtions. The city was reſtored to the duke of Lorrain in this defenceleſs ſtate at the treaty of Ryſwick, on condition that the duke ſhall not fortify Nancy, or any other town, without the conſent of the French king.

Palace. Part of the old palace is now pulled down. The late duke had begun to build a new one; but the misfortunes of the times put a ſtop to that undertaking; ſo that there is

only

only a *corps de logis*, which, inſtead of a grand entrance, has only five ſmall doors like thoſe of the ſtadthouſe at Amſterdam: the preſent duke ſeldom comes to Nancy. There are in the palace eighteen moſt exquiſite pieces of tapeſtry, repreſenting the atchievements of Charles IV, duke of Lorrain. Here are alſo ſhewn the ſabres of two Burgundians, who were killed with Charles the Bold; and likewiſe that duke's helmet, lined with red velvet, with a yellow creſt on the top of it. This helmet is carried every year in proceſſion by the captain of the Swiſs, while two other Switzers carry the two ſabres above-mentioned. Near the palace a beautiful garden has been laid out on one of the baſtions, from whence there is a very pleaſant proſpect. Adjoining to this garden is the opera-houſe, which was built by Bibiena the Italian architect, who alſo built the theatre at Vienna. This houſe is not remarkable for its largeneſs, but is extremely well contrived. On each ſide of it is a grand *tribuna*, which is a great ornament to it.

Tapeſtry. Helmet of Charles the Bold. Garden. Opera-houſe.

As for religious edifices, *L'Egliſe Primitiale*, which they are now building, is to be a magnificent ſtructure. This church is to be adorned with two towers and a cupola, after the Italian manner. It is called *L'Egliſe Primitiale*, becauſe it is not under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Toul, the metropolitan of the duchy of Lorrain, but is immediately ſubject to the pope. The chapter conſiſts of a primate and ſixteen canons. The duke, without conſulting the canons names the primate, who is confirmed by the pope. His revenue, together with that of the abbey de l'Iſle, which is annexed to the primacy, amounts to thirty-ſix thouſand livres; which, ſince the year 1715, (when the laſt primate, duke Charles Joſeph Ignatius, elector of Triers and biſhop of Oſnabrug, died) has, by conſent of the pope, been appropriated as a fund towards building the *primitial* church.

L'Egliſe Primitiale.

In St. George's church lies Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who, on the 5th of January, 1477, was killed in a battle before the city of Nancy. But, according to ſome accounts, his bones were removed to Bruges in Flanders, at the deſire of Mary, governeſs of the Netherlands and queen of Hungary. His effigies on the tomb at Nancy lies horizontally, with the head on a cuſhion, and a lion at the feet.

Church of St. George. Tomb of Charles the Bold.

Chytræus and Merian have inſerted two inſcriptions on this monument; which are as follows:

Carolus hoc buſto Burgundæ gloria gentis
Conditur, Europæ qui fuit ante timor.

i. e. 'In this tomb lies Charles, the glory of Burgundy, 'who was once the terror of Europe.'

Under this diſtich are the following lines:

Bella Ducum, Regumque & Cæſaris omnia ſpernens,
Totus in effuſo ſanguine lætus erat.
Diſcite terrenis quid ſit confidere rebus,
Hic tòties Victor denique victus adeſt.

i. e. 'He deſpiſed the combined forces of dukes, kings, and 'the emperor. He was never better pleaſed than when he 'was engaged in battle. How vain is all truſt in human 'things! He, who was ſo often victorious, lies conquered 'here at laſt.'

In this church is alſo the ancient burial-place of the dukes of Lorrain. But of late they have been buried in the church of the Capuchins.

In my account of Nancy I muſt not paſs over St. Urbain, the celebrated medaliſt, and engraver to the duke of Lorrain's mint. He is a native of Nancy, and reſided at Rome twenty-five years with Hammerani; in the pontificates of Innocent XI. Alexander VIII. Innocent XII. and Clement XI. where he improved himſelf in engraving and architecture.

From Nancy I ſhall proceed to France, and from thence into England. I deſign to return by the way of the Auſtrian and united Netherlands. I am very ſenſible, Sir, how well you are acquainted with thoſe countries; ſo that I cannot flatter myſelf that any account which I can ſend from thence will afford you either inſtruction or entertainment. I therefore beg leave to conclude theſe LETTERS, humbly recommending myſelf to your favour and protection.

Nancy, June 24, 1731.

APPENDIX.

A TABLE of the POST-STAGES, mentioned in the preceding TRAVELS;

IN WHICH

Are ſet down the Diſtances from Place to Place, &c.

FROM Schafhauſen to Hohentwiel 4 hours, or leagues *.
From Hohentwiel to Dutlingen 7 leagues.
From Dutlingen to Alting 1 poſt-ſtage †.
From Alting to Balingen 1 ½ poſt-ſtage.
From Balingen to Tubingen 2 poſt-ſtages.
From Schafhauſen to Singen 1 poſt-ſtage.
From Schafhauſen to Bregenz 22 leagues.
From Singen to Zelle ½ a poſt-ſtage.
From Zelle to Conſtance 4 leagues.
From Conſtance to Lindau 12 leagues.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From Lindau to Wangen	1
From Wagen to Holzleiten	1
From Holzleiten to Kempten	1
From Kempten to Kemptenwald	1
From Kemptenwald to Weiſbach	1
From Weiſbach to Fuſſen	1
From Fuſſen to Aiterwang	1

* An hour, as it is called in Germany, is about a French league; and two ſuch hours, or leagues, generally make a German mile, which is equal to four, five, or ſix Engliſh miles, according to the different computations.

† A poſt-ſtage is about two German miles.

From

	Poſt-ſtages.
From Aiterwang to Lermes	1
From Lermes to Nazareith	1
From Nazareith to Parwis	1
From Parwis to Dorſtenbach	1
From Dorſtenbach to Inſpruck	1
From Inſpruck to Wolters	1
From Wolters to Schwaz	1

The hire of a chaiſe-horſe from Kempten to Schwaz is half a dollar * for every ſtage; but you commonly pay a gulden † a horſe in Tirol and Auſtria, though the ſtages are conſiderably ſhorter than the former in thoſe provinces.

From Schwaz to Gundel	1½
From Gundel to Elman	1½
From Elman to Waidring	1½
From Waidring to Unken	1
From Unken to Salzburg	2

The poſt-maps are eroneous in placing a poſt-houſe at Reichenhall.

From Saltzburg to Waging	2

Homann's map of the poſt-roads muſt be corrected; for it reckons half a ſtage too little here, and half a ſtage too much in the next.

From Waging to Stein	1
From Stein to Frabertſham	1

Here alſo the map is erroneous, as it makes two ſtages of one.

From Frabertſham to Steinering	2
From Steinering to Munich	2½
From Munich to Bruck	2
From Bruck to Degerbach	1½
From Degerbach to Augſburg	1½

Here Homann's map is likewiſe erroneous.

From Augſburg to Ulm 9 German miles, namely,

To Sommerhauſen	1½
From Sommerhauſen to Gunzburg	1½
From Gunzburg to Ulm	1½

There are ſeveral miſtakes in the map of the ſtages on this road.

From Ulm to Feldſtetten	2

	Hours or leagues.
From Ulm to Tubingen	15
From Urach to Tubingen	4
From Tubingen to Stutgard	5
Stutgard is from Eſslingen	2
Stutgard from Ludwigſburg	2

* 1s. 9d. ſterling, † 2s. 4d. ſterling.

Poſt-

Poſt-ſtages.

Ludwigſburg from Enſweichingen —— 1¼
Enſweichingen from Pforzheim —— 1½
Pforzheim from Durlach —— 1½

In theſe parts, a traveller, who has a deal of baggage, and no carriage of his own, is put to great difficulties, as the poſt-carriages are very ſmall.

Karlſruh is ſcarce half a league from Durlach; yet a traveller pays for a poſt-ſtage and a half.

Karlſruh is from Ettlingen — 0¼
Ettlingen from Raſtadt —— 1½
Raſtadt from Stollhofen —— 1
Stollhofen from Biſchofsheim —— 1
Biſchofsheim from Kehl —— 1
Kehl from Straſburg —— 0½

The poſt-ſtages in theſe parts are ſo ſhort, that it is common, in dry weather, to perform a poſt-ſtage, which is computed at two German miles, in an hour and a half.

Hours or leagues.

From Straſburg to Baſil are reckoned —— 25

The hire of a carriage with four horſes for this journey comes to about thirty-eight Straſburg guilders, which are thirty *per cent.* leſs in value than the Rheniſh guilders.

From Baſil to Solothurn —— 12
From Solothurn to Bern —— 6

From Baſil to Bern, a carriage with four horſes may be hired for two piſtoles * and a half.

From Bern to Lauſanne —— 19
From Lauſanne to Role —— 5
From Role to Geneva —— 8
From Geneva to Marlie —— 3½
From Marlie to Rumelie —— 3½
From Rumelie to Aix —— 3
From Aix to Chamberry —— 2
From Chamberry to Montmelian —— 3
From Montmelian to Aiguesbelles —— 3
From Aigueſbelles to la Chambre —— 4
From la Chambre to St. Jean de Morienne —— 2
From St. Jean to St. Michael —— 1½
From St. Michael to Modane —— 4
From Modane to Termignon —— 3
From Termignon to Laneburg —— 1
From Laneburg over mount Cenis to Novaleſe —— 5½
From Novaleſe to Suſa —— 1¼
From Novaleſe to Buſſolens —— 3½

* A piſtole is equal to 17*s.* 11*d.* ſterling.

	Hours or leagues,
From Buſſolens to Veillane	4
From Veillane to Turin	4

The Road from Turin to Milan, and back again.

From Turin to Chivaſſo	4
From Chivaſſo to Zigliano	4
From Zigliano to Varcelli 17 Italian miles *, or	7½
From Varcelli to Navara	4½
From Navara to Olegio	4⅔

From Olegio to Seſti 7 Italian miles, or two long leagues.
From Seſti to the Borromean iſlands about 16 or 17 Italian miles.
From Seſti to Milan 32 Italian miles, or 10 leagues.
From Milan to La grande Chartereuſe near Pavia 5 leagues.

	Italian miles.
From the Carthuſian convent to Pavia 1 long hour, or	5
From Pavia to Tortona	30
From Tortona to Aleſſandria	10
From Aleſſandria to Aſti	14
From Aſti to Quiari	11
From Quiari to Turin	10

The Road from Turin to Genoa.

From Turin to Aleſſandria 8 poſt-ſtages, or 35 Italian miles.
From Aleſſandria to Genoa 7 ſtages (including the *poſta reale*) which are about 30 Italian miles.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From Aleſſandria to Novi	2
From Novi to Voldagio	2
From Voldagio to Genoa	3

* An Italian mile is ſomething leſs than an Engliſh mile; 76 of the former, and 69 of the latter, being nearly equal to a degree of the equator.

The

The Diſtance from Genoa to Leghorn by Water is computed to be about 120 Italian Miles.

	Miles.
Namely, from Genoa to Capo fino are	15
From Capo fino to Seſtri di Levante	15
From Seſtri to Lerici	30
From Lerici to Leghorn	60

The Road from Leghorn to Florence, by way of Lucca.

From Leghorn to Piſa 2 poſt-ſtages, which are 15 or 16 Italian miles.

From Piſa to Lucca 1 ½ poſt-ſtage, or 12 Italian miles by the road which lies through the plain, and only 10 miles over the mountain. From Lucca to Piſtoja 3 ſtages, or 20 Italian miles.

And from Piſtoja to Florence the ſame diſtance.

The Diſtance from Florence to Sienna is 32 Italian miles.

	Poſt-ſtages.
Namely, to Caſciano	1
From Caſciano to the Taverne	1
From the Taverne to the Stagio	1
And from the Stagio to Sienna	1

From

From Sienna to Rome.

From Sienna to Monte Roni — 1
From Monte Roni to Buonconvento — 1
From Buonconvento to Torinieri — 1
From Torinieri to Scala — 1
From Scala to Ricorsi — 1
From Ricorsi to Radicofani — 1
From Radicofani to Centino only 1 ſtage, becauſe the road is down a declivity; but, as you aſcend the hill in going from Radicofani to Centino, you muſt pay for a ſtage and a half.
From Centino to Aquapendente — $0\frac{3}{4}$
From Aquapendente to San Lorenzo — $0\frac{3}{4}$
From San Lorenzo to Bolſena — $0\frac{3}{4}$
From Bolſena to Monte Fiaſcone — 1
From Monte Fiaſcone to Viterbo — 1
From Viterbo to Montagna di Viterbo — $0\frac{3}{4}$
From Montagna to Ronciglioni — $0\frac{3}{4}$
From Ronciglioni to Monte Roſi — 1
From Monte Roſi to Baccano — 1
From Baccano to la Storta — 1
From la Storta to Rome, *poſta reale*, or poſt royal, which is reckoned at a ſtage and a half.

For two horſes in the *ſedia* or chaiſe you pay eight *paoli* * for every ſtage; but a ſaddle-horſe may be hired for three *paoli* per ſtage.

* A *paoli* is equal to 6*d.* ſterling.

The

The Poſt-Road from Rome to Naples.

From Rome to Torre di Mezza via is a *poſta reale*; and though the diſtance is but ſix Italian miles, you pay twelve *paoli* for every *ſedia* or chaiſe.

The diſtance from Torre di Mezza via to Marino is ſix Italian miles, or one poſt-ſtage, for which you muſt pay eight *paoli* for every chaiſe.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From Marino to Velletri	8	1
From Velletri to Ciſterna	6	1
From Ciſterna to Sermonetta	8	1
From Sermonetta to Caſa nova di Sezze	6	0¾
From Caſa nova to Piperno	6	0¾
From Piperno to Marutti	8	1
From Marutti to Terracina	9	1
From Terracina to Fondi	6	1
From Fondi to Itteri	6	1
From Itteri to Mola	9	1
From Mola to Garigliano	9	1
From Garigliano to St. Agatha	7	1
From St. Agatha to Riverunco	7	1
From Riverunco to Capua	8	1
From Capua to Averſa	8	1
From Averſa to Naples	6	1
	127	15½

In the Neapolitan territories a traveller pays 11 *carlini* * for the two horſes in the *ſedia per* ſtage.

Road from Rome Loretto.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From Rome to Prima Porta, *poſta reale* or poſt royal, and conſequently you pay twelve *paoli* for every *ſedia* or chaiſe	7	1
From Prima Porta to Caſtel nuovo	8	1
From Caſtel nuovo to Rignano	7	1
From Rignano to Civita Caſtellana	9	1
From Civita Caſtellana to Borghetto	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
From Borghetto to Otricoli	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
From Otricoli to Narni	8	1
From Narni to Terni	7	1
From Terni to Strittura	8	1
From Strittura to Spoleto	8	1
From Spoleto to Le Vene	7	1
From Le Vene to Foligno	10	1
From Foligno to Caſe nuove	7	1
From Caſe nuove to Saravalle	7	1
From Saravalle to Ponte la Trava	7	1
From Ponte la Trava to Valcimaro	6	1
From Valcimaro to Tolentino	9	1
From Tolentino to Macerata	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$
From Macerata to Sambucchetto	7	1
From Sambucchetto to Loretto	7	1
	154	20

* A *carlino* is equal to 4*d.* ſterling.

Road

Road from Loretto to Ravenna.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From Loretto to Camurano	8	1
From Camurano to Ancona	7	1
From Ancona to Caſe Brugiate	9	1
From Caſe Brugiate to Senigaglia	7	1
From Senigaglia to Marotta	7	1
From Marotta to Fano	7	1
From Fano to Peſaro	8	1
From Peſaro to Cattolica	7	1
From Cattolica to Rimini	10	1½
From Rimini to Ceſenatico	12	2
Theſe 12 Italian miles are reckoned but one poſt-ſtage in the papal dominions.		
From Ceſenatico to Savio	8	1
From Savio to Ravenna	8	1
	98	13½

Road from Ravenna to Placentia.

	Ital. miles.	poſt-ſtages.
From Ravenna to Faenza	12	2
From Faenza to Imola	8	1
From Imola to St. Nicolo	7	1
From St. Nicolo to Bologna	8	1
From Bologna to Samoggia	12	1½
From Samoggia to Modena	15	2
From Modena to Rubieca	8	1
From Rubieca to Reggio	8	1
From Reggio to St. Ilario	8	1
From St. Ilario to Parma	7	1
From Parma to Borgo St. Donino	18	2
From St. Donino to Fiorenzola	7	1
From Fiorenzola to Placentia	15	2
	133	17½

In

In the northern parts of Italy, eſpecially in Piedmont and the territories of Venice, the rate of travelling by poſt is not yet ſettled; ſo that a traveller is obliged to pay 15 *paoli* a ſtage for the two chaiſe-horſes; but, in the other parts of Italy, you may hire them for eight *paoli*. This induces ſeveral travellers to ſell their chaiſes, and to travel through Lombardy with the *vetturini*; but in caſe you go thither by poſt, you muſt ſtay three days in one place before you are permitted to proceed in any other carriage.

	Italian miles.
From Placentia to Cremona	18
From Cremona to Mantua	40
From Mantua to Verona 3 poſt-ſtages, or	24
From Verona to Vizenza	30
From Vicenza to Padua	18
From Padua to Venice	25
From Venice to Trieſte	90
From Trieſte to Fiume over the mountains	45
	Hours or leagues.
From Fiume to Porto-Re	2
From Fiume to Scaliz are	4
From Fiume to Adelſberg 7 German miles, or	14
From Adelſberg to Planina	$2\frac{1}{4}$
From Planina to the lake of Cirknitz	2
From Planina to Upper Laubach	3
From Upper Laubach to Idra	5
The diſtance from the city of Laubach to Upper Laubach is	3
	Poſt-ſtages.
From Laubach to Popedſch	1
From Popedſch to St. Oſwald	1
This ſtage is omitted in Homann's poſt map.	
From St. Oſwald to Franz	1
From Franz to Cilley	1
From Cilley to Ganowiz	1
From Ganowiz to Weiſtriz	1
From Weiſtriz to Mahrburg	1
From Mahrburg to Ehrnhauſen	1
From Ehrnhauſen to Wildon	1
From Wildon to Graz	1
From Graz to Peggau	1
From Peggau to Retelſtein	1
From Retelſtein to Pruck	1
From Pruck to Muerzhofen	1
From Muerzhofen to Kriegla	1
From Kriegla to Muerzuſchlag	1
From Muerzuſchlag to Schadwien	1

From

From Schadwien to Neunkirchen — 1
From Neunkirchen to Neuſtadt — 1
From Neuſtadt to Draſkirchen — 1½
From Draſkirchen to Vienna — 1½

When the imperial court is at Laxemburg, the poſt goes through this place, and you pay from Neuſtadt to Laxemburg at the rate of two ſtages, and from Laxemburg to Vienna for one.

Tour to Upper Hungary.

	German miles.
From Vienna to Preſburg	10
From Preſburg to St. Georgen	2
From Preſburg to Wartberg	3
From Wartberg to Scharfo	1
From Scharfo to Capelle	1
From Capelle to Tyrnau	2
	Hungarian miles *.
From Tyrnau to Leopaldſtadt, or Freyſtadt	2
From Freyſtadt to Topolſchar	4
From Boyniz to Cremnitz	3

The beſt way is to go through Priviz, and over the Mauth and Clauſer heaths.

From Cremnitz to Neuſohl	3
From Cremnitz to Schemniz	3
From Schemniz to Buda	12
Namely, to Schaach	4
From Schaach to Waizen	4
And from Waizen to Buda	4

The diſtance from Buda to Vienna 33 miles, which is commonly computed to be 36 miles, as follows:

	Hungarian miles.
From Buda to Neuendorf	8
From Neuendorf to Komorra	4
From Komorra to Raab	5
From Raab to Wiſſelburg	4
From thence to Regelſbrunn	6
And from Regelſbrunn to Vienna	6

* An Hungarian mile is about a German mile and a half.

Road

Road from Vienna to Prague.

Prague lies at the diſtance of 21 ½ poſt-ſtages from Vienna, the road lies through the following places:

Enzerſdorf	Frating,	Tabor,
Stockerau,	Pieſling,	Sodomoſchiſs,
Malebern,	Zlawings,	Woidiſs,
Hollabrunn,	Konigſeck,	Biſtriſs,
Mondorf,	Neuhaus,	Noſsbeck,
Pulkau,	Somoſoll,	Geſſniſs,
Langau,	Koſchiſs,	Prague.

All theſe are ſingle poſt-ſtages, excepting that from Pulkau to Langau, which is three German miles. The principal road is between four and five miles ſhorter, and lies through Snoim, which is about ten miles from Vienna,

	Miles.
From Snoim to Iglau	8
From Iglau to Dentſchenbrodt	3
From Dentſchenbrodt to Dzaſlau, and ſo to Prague	9

The

The Road from Prague to Halle.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From Prague to Turſko	1
From Turſko to Welwarn	1
From Welwarn to Budyn	1
From Budyn to Lobeſchuz	1
From Lobeſchuz to Auſſig	1½
From Auſſig to Peterſwalda	1
From Peterſwalda to Schiſt	1
From Schiſt to Dreſden	1
From Dreſden to Meiſſen	1½
From Meiſſen to Stauchiz	1½
From Stauchiz to Wermſdorf	1
From Wermſdorf to Wurzen	1
From Wurzen to Leipſick	1½
From Leipſick to Groſskugel	1½
From Groſskugel to Halle	1½

Tour from Halle through Gotha to Ratiſbon.

From Halle to Merſeberg	1
From Merſeberg to Naumburg	1½
From Naumburg to Jena	1½
From Jena to Weymar	1
From Weymar to Erfurt	1½
From Erfurt to Gotha	1½
From Gotha to Arnſtadt	1½
From Arnſtadt to Ilmenau	1
From Ilmenau to Schleuſſingen	2
From Schleuſſingen to Hildburghauſen	0¾
From Hildburghauſen to Rotach	0¾
From Rotach to Coburg	1
	German miles.
The diſtance from Coburg to Culmbach is	5
And from Culmbach to Bareith	3
From Coburg to Bamberg	6
	Hours or leagues.
From Pommersfield to Bamberg	3
From Pommersfield to Erlangen	5
From Erlangen to Nurenberg	3

From Nurenberg to Ratiſbon are 6 ſingle poſt-ſtages through Feucht, Poſchbaur, Teining, Parſberg, and Laber.

Road from Ratiſbon to Heidelberg.

	Poſt-ſtages.
From Ratiſbon to Sahl	1½
From Sahl to Neuſtadt	1½
From Neuſtadt to Ingolſtadt	2
From Ingolſtadt to Neuburg	1½
From Neuburg to Donawerth	1½
From Donawerth to Nordling	1½
From Nordling to Dunkelſpiel	1½
From Dunkelſpiel to Krailſheim	1
From Krailſheim to Hall	1½
From Hall to Oehringen	1½
From Oehringen to Heilbrunn	1½
From Heilbrunn to Sinzheim	2
From Sinzheim to Heidelberg	1¾

Stages along the Bergſtraſſe, or Mountain-Road.

	Hours or Leagues.
From Heidelberg to Weinheim are	3
From Heildelberg to Manheim	3
From Weinheim to Heppenheim	2
	German miles.
From Heppenheim to Darmſtadt	3¼
From Darmſtadt to Franckfort	3
From Franckfort to Ederſheim	2
From Ederſheim to Mentz	2

Here Homann's map is erroneous in ſeveral particulars.

Road

Road from Manheim to Nancy.

	Hours or leagues.
From Manheim to Landau	10
From Landau to Otterbach 2 French posts, or	4
From Otterbach to Weiſſenburg	2
From Weiſſenburg to Surburg	4
From Surburg to Hagenau	3
From Hagenau to Saverne	7
From Saverne to Pfalzburg	3
From Pfalzburg to Homerting	3
From Homerting to Sarburg	2
From Sarburg to Hemin	2
From Hemin to Blamont	4
From Blamont to Benamini	3
From Benamini to Luneville	3
From Luneville to St. Nicholas	3
From St. Nicholas to Nancy	2

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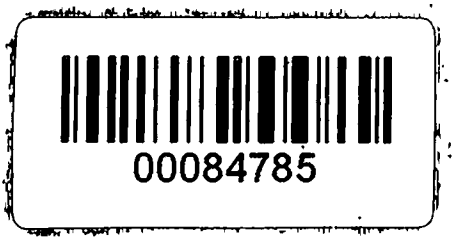
The End of the FOURTH VOLUME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